I venture to think
offering a suggestion by way of
[illegible]. ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] transcribed
if you [illegible] the [illegible] of having [illegible]
[illegible] as, if [illegible] personal a [illegible]
a [illegible].
I [illegible] a letter a few days ago in
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
I hope for [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
proposed to appoint me [illegible].
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

My dear Lord Lansdowne,

I wish by your Excellency some time ago concerning the proposed appointment of Sir M. I am probably advise him.

You realize, somehow, and we see eye to eye with me in this matter and I should not pursue it further; however, ~~[illegible]~~ on further reflection, ~~I believe it also was~~ of an opinion in view of the political condition in India, I am more than ever convinced that a strong State should not be left in the hands of an inexperienced administrator like

Sir Mirza, the bearer, enjoys
the ~~[illegible]~~ confidence and esteem of all
branches of the profession in India.
His presence in Hyderabad would be
a perfect boon in securing the
various things that he asked in the
world, ~~[illegible]~~ I have no doubt, have
a reassuring effect upon the
people and would greatly welcome
Sir Mirza. Therefore,
It is my earnest hope that you
will ~~[illegible]~~ share my view, and allow
me to forward a long cable-gram
direct. I should be grateful to you.

Yours very sincerely, Mirza Ali

It is our earnest desire, in Pakistan, to live on terms of positive and active friendship with India. Centuries of past history stress the essential unity of our peoples.

We now seek reunion in spirit, and growing cooperation in every sphere.

It is mainly the question of Kashmir that now divides us. Settlement of this would be a new liberation for both countries, and would be a decisive step towards a truly fraternal relationship.

Seeking ahead this, we in Pakistan, do not think on the that we consider

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India and Pakistan could then, having secured their own peace and unity, throw their whole weight into internal development and the effort towards world peace.

A brief note on the Suez Canal dispute.

(a) Egypt's sovereignty over the Canal should be ~~formerly~~ formally recognized and also its ownership, subject to the payment of adequate compensation to the Canal Company.

(b) An advisory body of seven persons (or perhaps more) should be set-up to help Egypt in running the Canal, Egypt being in immediate control of it. For after all it is her property, (though others may wish, quite rightly, to share in the use and enjoyment of it).

The function of the board would be to advise Egypt in the operation and administration of the waterway and to make suggestions in all matters affecting it. Egypt would be expected to accept its advice; when differences of opinion arise they should be referred to an arbitral commission, ~~under~~ appointed by the International Court at The Hague, for final decision. Care would have to be taken to see that the reference is disposed of with the least possible delay. The board would be called advisory but it would practically function as a supervisory body. On this would be represented the U.S.A., U.K. and France, with three or more other countries such as India, Sweden, and Australia and also Russia. (It might not be possible to keep her out). This plan would, it seems to me, go a long way to satisfy Egypt's amour propre while placing the effective control of the canal in the hands of an international body.

I happened to discuss this question with the Egyptian Ambassador in Brussels a few days ago. I explained the proposal to him and he appeared to think that it would be acceptable to his Government.

I am afraid the latest idea of an Association of users is hardly likely to be accepted by Egypt for it would directly affect her dignity and would virtually amount to the abandonment of control over the waterway. I don't think it should be forced on her. A peaceful, long-term, and really workable solution is the aim, and there is world opinion, which has also to be satisfied. A proper solution of the problem will lead to more, not less, amiable relations with Egypt, but Nasser will have to give up his frantic ambitions.

12-10-58

بنگلور ۹ دسامبر ۵۱

خدمت شوم گمان نمی‌کردم که پاسخ عریضه بنده را باین

زودی که خصوص در حال کسالت مرقوم فرمائید رقیمه مورخه ۳۰ اکتوبر

برای بنده نعمت غیر مترقبه بود بسیار مسرور و خوشوقت شدم

در اینجا افواه عجیب در خصوص شما شایع شده بود تا که بنده و سایر دوستان شما

نگران گشتند الحمد که خاطره تلگرافی که از شما رسیده اند

سبب تسلی بنده شدند امیدوارم در آینده نزدیک بسلامتی

به بنگلور مراجعت خواهید فرمود و به دیدار شما چشم روشن خواهد گشت

و پس از چندی کسالت شما خواب و خیالی شده ایام را به کامرانی و

آسودگی و سکون خاطر خواهید گذرانید

بنده و رفقا در آبادان و تهران به کارشان مشغول و بسبب زحمات

کارکنان خارجه کارشان چهار چند افزون گشته ولی از نمودن بول

حقوق شان درست برداخته نمیشود از مرگشان گرفته تا اندوخته شاهم

دولتهای اسلامی در این ایام و چار زحمت و در فشار جهانگیران معرف زمان

میباشند و جز اعتراض و التماس و ناله و درخواست چاره ندارند حق؟

از روی بهت چرا از نشیمن بجای خویش
با تیر پنجه کرد و دید زبان خویش

خونت برای قالی سلطان بریخته
دیده چرا نخفتی بر بوریای خویش

گر با دو دیده هیچ نه بینی باتفاق
بهتر از آن بود که نه بینی خطای خویش

راه است و چاه و دیده بینا و آفتاب
تا از نگاه کند بینی پای خویش

چندین چراغ دارد و بیراهه میرود
بگذار تا بیفتد و بیند سزای خویش

با دیگران بگوی که چاهی بچه افتاد
تا چاه دیگری نکند از برای خویش

خوش است عمر در اینجا که جاودانی نیست — بر اعتماد بر این چند روز فانی نیست

درخت قد خمیده غرام انسان را — مدام رونق نوباوه جوانی نیست

دل از رفیق در این کاروانسرا مبند — که خانه ساختن آیین کاروانی نیست

مکن که حیف بود حرمت از خود آزردن — علی الخصوص مرا دولت که یابی حیف است

زمانی به تیغ بدغمت گرفتار سعدا — سپاس دار که جز فیض آسمانی نیست

بدین نمط که در آفاق بسط شعر تو رفت — نرفت جمله که این کار رایگانی نیست

MAHOMEDAN LAW.

1. Writing is not essential to the validity of a gift either of movable or of immovable property. Only the donor should divest himself completely of all ownership and dominion over the subject of the gift.

2. ~~The~~ Three essentials of a gift are ~~required:~~ (1) a declaration of gift by the donor, (2) acceptance of the gift and (3) delivery of possession.

3. Registration of a deed of gift does not cure the want of delivery of possession.

4. Gift from a husband to the wife of a house in which both live together, it was held that the relation of husband and wife and his legal right to reside with her and to manage her property rebut the inference which in the case of parties standing in a different relation would arise from a continued residence in the house after the making of the gift and in the husband generally receiving the rents of the chawl annexed to that house. Inference is husband's subsequent acts with reference to the property were done on his wife's behalf and not on his own.

5. No Income-Tax was perhaps paid and the property was not included in the Return.

Contd...

6. Gift cannot be reveked ~~by~~ when the thing given has passed out of the donee's possession by sale, gift or otherwise. In this case the property seems to have been gifted by the donee afterwards.

Kanwar: Hel Taxe

NEW SECTION 3A TO BE INSERTED IN THE CEYLON (CONSTITUTION) ORDER IN COUNCIL, 1946.

3A.-(1) Sinhalese shall be the first official language and Tamil shall be the second official language.

(2) Parliament shall have power—

(a) to give effect to the provisions of sub-section (1) of this section; and

(b) to make provision for the continued use of English for such official purposes and for such periods as may be determined by Act of Parliament; and any such Act may prescribe different periods for different purposes.

(3) For the avoidance of doubts it is hereby declared that No Act of Parliament authorised by sub-section (2) of this section shall be deemed to be void or inoperative on the ground that it is repugnant to the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 29 of this Order.

DRAFT SCHEME ON OFFICIAL LANGUAGES.

1. ~~Legislation~~ Legislature.

(1) Any member of either House of Parliament may speak in Sinhalese, Tamil or English.

English

(2) Any motion or amendment in either House of Parliament may be in Sinhalese, Tamil or ~~amendment~~; but, until the Statutes of Ceylon have been translated into Sinhalese and Tamil, all Bills and all amendments thereto shall be in English.

(3) When the Statutes of Ceylon have been translated into Sinhalese and Tamil, all Bills and all amendments thereto in either House of Parliament shall be in Sinhalese, but Tamil translations shall be ~~in Sinhalese~~ provided.

2. Judicature.

(1) Evidence may be given in any court in Sinhalese, Tamil or English; but where the court or counsel on either side so requires—

(a) a translation of written evidence in either of the other language shall be provided by the party tendering the evidence; and

(b) oral evidence shall be translated by an official interpreter into either of the other languages.

(2) Until the Statutes of Ceylon have been translated into Sinhalese and Tamil, legal argument shall be in English; and when they have been so translated legal argument shall be—

(a) in the Supreme Court, in the language used in the court below or, in the case of the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, in either Sinhalese or Tamil at the discretion of the Court;

(b) in any other court in the Northern or the Eastern Province, in Tamil; and

(c) in any other court, in Sinhalese.

(3) When the Statutes of Ceylon have been translated into Sinhalese and Tamil the Sinhalese text shall, in case of doubt, prevail.

(4) Judgment may be given in any court, at the discretion of the court, in Sinhalese, Tamil or English; but any decision of a court on a point of law shall be in English until the Statutes of Ceylon have been translated into Sinhalese and Tamil, and thereafter shall be in Sinhalese.

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3. Administration.

(1) The language of administration in the Northern and Eastern Provinces shall be Tamil and in the rest of Ceylon it shall be Sinhalese; but until a prescribed date (and different dates may be prescribed for different aspects of administration) English may be used.

(2) Communications between the Northern and Eastern Provinces and the rest of Ceylon shall be in English until a date to be prescribed as above and shall then be in Sinhalese (but this applies only to official communications).

(3) Every person appointed to a senior post in the public service shall, before the termination of his period of probation, pass a suitable examination in both Sinhalese and Tamil.

4. Education.

(1) Education up to S.S.C. shall be given in Sinhalese or Tamil at the choice of the pupil, but no school need provide classes using the second language of that area unless there is a sufficient demand for it.

(2) Sinhalese, Tamil and English shall be subjects of study in all post-primary schools, and every candidate at the S.S.C. must offer at least one of those subjects in addition to his medium of instruction.

(3) Education beyond the S.S.C. shall be in English until a prescribed date (and different dates may be prescribed for different subjects or for different educational establishments) and thereafter shall be in Sinhalese or in Tamil as may be prescribed.

(4) The Government shall as soon as possible establish institutions of higher learning (university and technical) in Jaffna.

[illegible] — 10.30 [illegible]

[illegible] **Memo** — 12.35 [illegible]

Bemax — not natural source of vitamin B group. It helps if taken daily & they the mind & body is good health.

203 A.E.D. Lines
Karachi.

4/200 — [illegible]

To you each, followers of different religions ~~[illegible]~~, we have given certain laws and indicated the right path. If God has willed He might have made one Solar Commandment for all the world for the beginning. But He did not. The object of such diversity is ~~[illegible]~~ to test each of you as to how you vie with one another in virtuous laws, and when ~~all~~ of you ~~[illegible]~~ return to the Almighty, ~~of~~ He will then truly inform you

If God has willed the mysteries
have made our Communion
for all the world from the
beginning, on the ground that the
bestowal this grace upon those
whom the Holy designed to
grant it.

Misrilall Parasmall

(BINNY'S WOOLLEN INDENTORS FOR SOUTH INDIA)

request the pleasure of your company

on the occasion of

Sri Dhanalakshmi & Deepavali Pooja

on Tuesday the 26th October, 1954

between 6 to 9 p m

at Mamulpet, Bangalore City

With the best compliments of.

BHAVARLALL AND OTHERS.

(ما برای هر یک از شما (اهل شرع) گردانیدیم آئینی و راهی = لِكُلٍّ جَعَلْنَا مِنْكُمْ شِرْعَةً وَمِنْهَاجًا

و اگر خدا میخواست شما را یک امت و پیرو یک دین میکرد = وَلَوْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ لَجَعَلَكُمْ أُمَّةً وَاحِدَةً

(و اینکه نکرده) برای این است که شما را بیازماید در آنچه بشما = وَلَٰكِن لِّيَبْلُوَكُمْ فِي مَا آتَاكُمْ

(از عقل و عقیده) عطا فرموده است

(پس سراغ را در کنار گذاشته) در خوبیها از هم پیشی گیرید = فَاسْتَبِقُوا الْخَيْرَاتِ

(و بدان خوبی اصولی که پذیرفته اید ثابت کنید)

(و بدانید) که همه شما را بالاخره بازگشت بسوی خداست = إِلَى اللَّهِ مَرْجِعُكُمْ جَمِيعًا

(چون به او برگشتید) شما را آگاه خواهد کرد در آنچه اختلاف میکردید = فَيُنَبِّئُكُم بِمَا كُنتُمْ فِيهِ تَخْتَلِفُونَ (سوره مائده ۵۱)

(و حقیقت بر شما روشن خواهد شد)

To you (followers of various religions & thoughts) each we have presented (through sages & law givers) certain law & clear way and if God willed he would have made all one "ummat" i.e. followers of one religion but the object of diversity in belief is to test each of you in what you think best & it is for you to prove goodness of your belief by surpassing in virtue from others and all of you will return to God & then He will show you the truth in which you had different points of views (5.V-51)

THE DAILY EXPRESS, LONDON.
January 22, 1955.

I couldn't talk about Nice for long with Profumo. He was on duty. As a junior Minister at the Ministry of Civil Aviation he was attending a party at the Savoy in honour of a new airline -- the Pakistan International Airlines.

It was an odd party. A party where women in lovely saris -- gold and blue and saffron -- mingled with pilots and navigators. A party where East was meeting West.

The first flight to London of the line has arrived, carrying the Pakistan Prime Minister, Mohammed Ali.

It gave importance to the occasion. But, in one way, the occasion had importance enough without a Prime Minister.

A SYMBOL.

The East is grasping the machines of the air as a symbol of progress.

For the time being the technicians of the West are being used. For example, the navigating officer of the plane which has just arrived is Ross Plews, a Scot. But in time he will be replaced with a Pakistani.

Standing near him was an attractive Pakistani woman. Her name was MALEKTAJ HILALY. She is the wife of AGA HILALY, a Pakistani Foreign Office official who is over here taking a course at the Imperial Defence College.

"Mine is rather a masculine name", she said. "Malek means 'king' and Taj is 'crown.' ".

But she carried herself with the magnificent dignity of the Moslem woman, and I could understand why she was "the crown to a king."

She was a highly educated, intelligent woman. A woman whom one naturally accepted as part of the London scene.

It was hard to believe that she came from the East. From an environment that for centuries has been totally different from our own.

Walking back to Fleet-street I was haunted by her. Not as an individual. But as an example of the new East that is coming into its own.

I suppose that change is the most important fact in our lifetime.

The magic carpet of Bagdad has changed into a four-engined aircraft with first and tourist classes.

======

Here let me make, in view of recent happenings, a solemn declaration. It is not our intention to go to war with India on any issue. That, in our view, would be an act of inconceivable folly. We have, and can have, no such intention. All we ask for, and expect, is that any dispute, existing or arising in future, between us should be settled by direct negotiation or by arbitration. That, it seems to me, is a perfectly reasonable and sensible attitude to adopt and I have little doubt that world opinion will regard it as such.

While that remains our firm policy, so far as the question of war between our two countries is concerned let me be candid enough to say that our relations cannot be as friendly and cordial as we would wish them to be so long as the KASHMIR issue is not settled in a fair and just manner. That hurdle has to be crossed before we can come closer together in that spirit of true brotherhood which should mark the relationship of two countries situated as they are with so much in common between them.

DRAFT.

I have ~~no doubt~~ that the Muslims of India should, in their own interest as well as in that of India, completely identify themselves with the rest of their countrymen in all matters pertaining to the welfare of their motherland. For they are as ~~much~~ truly citizens of India as any others living in the land and owe the same unquestioned allegiance to her. Let there be no doubt in anybody's mind about this. It remains my firm view that the Muslims as a community should have no separate political organization ~~of their own~~. They should play their part in the political field ~~as~~ with the other citizens of India ~~along with others but~~, not under a separate banner.

They ~~can~~ shall have their own social and educational associations to promote and safeguard their special needs and ~~make them better fitted~~ increase their fitness to take their place ~~as citizens~~ in the modern ~~world~~ State. But in politics, ~~they must~~ let us join hands with others and not stand aloof.

Mirza Ismail

2 Copies please

2, Ali Asker Road,
BANGALORE - 1.
22nd November, 1956.

I ~~have no doubt~~ am convinced that the Muslims of India should, in their own interest as well as in that of India, completely identify themselves with the rest of their countrymen in all matters pertaining to the welfare of their motherland. For they are as ~~much~~ truly citizens of India as any others living in the land, and owe the same unquestioned allegiance to her. Let there be no doubt in anybody's mind about this.

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A few reflections.
Pen 7/12

to Keep such things.
Many thanks.
MJ
8.12.56

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BANGALORE

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Mirza Ismail

Rt. Hon'ble
Nehru.

The present dispute between India and Portugal over the latter's possessions in India recalls to my mind my own efforts to acquire them for Hyderabad. I approached the Portuguese Government in Lisbon informally through two British friends of mine with an offer to purchase them. The Lisbon Government did not resent the suggestion but were unwilling to transfer sovereignty. They were prepared to consider associating Hyderabad in some manner with the administration of the port, but I was for acquisition, not association. My sudden departure from Hyderabad put an end to further correspondence. I asked my English friends to impress on the Portuguese Government that their continued possession of Goa, etc., was highly problematical. It would being them into conflict with an independent India, for a country like India could hardly be expected to allow such dots of foreign jurisdiction to remain on its mainland.

It is superfluous to add that the correspondence was carried on in a frank and open manner. The Government of India were fully aware of it, so also, I believe, the Secretary of State. But they had no part, direct or indirect, in the negotiations. The existence of these foreign territories is incompatible alike with India's self-respect and her security. Portugal is not a world power like Britain and Goa has not the importance of Gibraltar or Hong Kong for her to retain it whatever historic, sentimental or other value it may possess in her eyes. The departure of the British from India, necessarily involve the departure of the French and Portuguese also from their relative tiny settlements.

In answer to an enquiry at that time, I said: "What is Hyderabad's is India's."

FROM ROTTEN CLOVER --

Heparin has had a distinguished history since Schulte's early case, has proved invaluable in a variety of conditions where clotting is a danger, notably after a patient has already had a heart attack or stroke from a thrombus (clot).

Heparin's advantage over most rival anti-clotting drugs: it acts immediately.

Its disadvantages: It is expensive and must be injected under the skin or infused into a vein.

While physicians were learning to make the best use of heparin, Agriculturist Karl Paul Link and fellow researchers at the University of Wisconsin discovered another potent anti-coagulant, dicoumarin, in rotted sweet clover (Time, Feby. 14, 1944) which had been killing cattle. It is still widely used for long treatment of thrombosis patients, because it can be given handily by mouth. But the Wisconsin Labs have synthesized more than 100 related substances, and one of these, Link suggested would make a safe and deadly rat poison. He was right. Named Warfarin, it is usually applied to bait grain.

Unsuspecting rats keep on eating it, eventually die of internal bleeding. In the U.S., said Link last week, 70,000 tons of Warfarin-poisoned bait have been used without a single human death and with few accidents.

Best Testimonial:

Physicians who had no objection to using a drug made from rotted clover that killed cattle were more wary of ~~the~~ one touted as a rat poison. But Warfarin, believes Chemist Link, is the best anti-coagulant now available: it can be used in smaller doses than dicoumarin: it can be given by mouth, by injection or rectally. It works fairly rapidly, and an overdose can be promptly cancelled with a form of Vitamin K. Best testimonial to its safety: Chemist Link disclosed that Warfarin is the anti-coagulant (un-named by Press Secretary James Hagerty) that President Eisenhower has been taking since his heart attack.

(Warfarin - not from warfare, but from the initials of the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation plus the - arin ending of the Coumarin family).

"Jim" - March 10, 1958

STONE IN THE KIDNEY.

With an adequate diet, milk is not necessary for an adult.

DR. NORMAN JOLIFFE.
MAHATMA'S NUTRIONALIST.

The normal healthy individual can readily precipitate kidney stone formation by the simple ingestion of excessive mineral salts in ice-cream, cheese, butter and milk. A good rule of thumb to ensure ample dilution: Two glasses of water for each glass of milk.

DR. JOHN WOODRUFF E. WEB.

FILMINDIA, December, 1944.

HULLO! MYSORE! WHITHER?

From Mysore comes the wail of a film-goer who says that the picture-houses which are found in Mysore City are no better than unhealthy plague-spots. The theatres, the equipment, the entertainment fare the treatment of the patrons and everything else is reported to be anti-diluvian and yet Mysore authorities take pride in calling their State very much a modern affair.

I don't think that the film-goer is wrong. When I visited Mysore last time, I had seen something of these squalid conditions in the local theatres. To me these rotten theatres presented a strange contrast with the well-laid out gardens and the well-lighted roads of the city.

What is the present Dewan doing if not looking after these things? Had Sir Mirza Ismail been in charge, we are sure that these matters would have been attended to quickly. That man never liked any dirt even in the streets.

It is only a matter of executive legislation that theatres can be made to comply with certain standards of public health and hygiene rules, so that people are given an amenity in par with the spacious gardens sprinkled all over the city.

Dewan Madhavrao must see to this if he wants to retire as great a Dewan as Sir Mirza Ismail.

....

It leads approach the prophecy of
and design —

The maid of Scania is one of high ideals.
He is a modest man yet of magnanimous
spirit in many things it does not know. He
is a determined man yet it leads to
to speak as the test may tell. He is a
practical man yet aims at from the
hidden meaning of nature upon them view
He is an honest man yet seeks neither
to deceive nor be deceived. He is an open mind
~~[illegible]~~ the sculptor
man, yet of true liberality, knows no passion
nor prejudice nor predilection, unless it be
the passion for the truth which will be gain-
~~[illegible]~~, or for good work in favour.

Modern people being undoubtedly
inferior to the Cro-Magnon race in
brain as well as physique. The Cambridge
Chronicle presents day humanity as
fallen manifestly, of course with Mr Russell's
regarding Civilisation as a deteriorating
agency and Science as an active factor
in the degeneration. Be as the less
decision. A hope for the future of the
human race of man and but prophets & the teachers

—

Science works on the darkness,
each one small, but for the common good
all the long night

"TIME" - Dec. 31, 1956.

RUSSIA'S GUILT. Ike roundly criticized India's U.N. delegation chief, Krishna Menon, for unwise, inflammatory and unfortunate statements. Nehru, who regards Menon's opinions as he does his own, heard the President out in silence. Then, to the President' surprise, Nehru expressed stronger criticism of Russia than he has ever done publicly. Nehru was furious, he said, over Russia's breach of faith: Moscow had gulled him into the fiction that the Soviet actions in Hungary were aimed at restoring order and peace. Angrily Nehru exploded that the Russians had been guilty of wholesale bloodletting and ruthless tyranny.

As for Russian personalities, Nehru plainly told the President that he is revolted by the personal conduct of Top Communist Nikita Khrushchev (lavishly entertained in India last year), most particularly by his drinking habits. Nehru cited instances of Khrushchev's drunkenness at diplomatic receptions. He also took exception to unciplomatic Red tirades and boastings -- behaviour that last month sent Western diplomats storming out of two Moscow diplomatic functions (TIME. Nov. 26).

Confidential

Submitted

I learn from the Hindu correspondent that Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, who is coming here on the 2nd proximo, is likely to stay for a month and that a house in Basavanagudi is being engaged for his use.

The permission granted to Mr Sethuramaiya Sastry to resume his paper, "The Veera Kesari", has been the subject of wide public talk in the city. In some quarters, it has evoked a little surprise in view of Mr. Sastry's past record, his trial, imprisonment for sedition. But, there is another section of the people who think — and their opinion appears to be shared privately — that the Dewan has shown his characteristic sympathy to a fallen man and has let him lead an honorable life again. It is said that the innate good nature of the Dewan has never been ~~[illegible]~~ demonstrated

Submitted

to greater relief, and that he has shown, in this case, that he can be generous even to his bitter detractors and that there is no malice in his heart. Mr. Sastry himself seemed pleased that the permission had at long last been granted, and in the course of a brief conversation with me last evening, he mentioned that it took him one full year to persuade the Dewan to let him (Mr. Sastry) stand on his feet again. Mr. Sastry is making arrangements to start his paper in a few days. The local Kannada dailies are already apprehensive that their circulation may possibly be greatly affected by the re-appearance of the "Vani Kesari" under the editorship of Mr. Sastry who is generally credited as an exceptionally clever man. In any case, they have not taken to it kindly, though outwardly they have blessed it.

I submitted yesterday a

Submitted

Calling from the "Times of India" of
may on the reviewing the electrical
progress in the state. Its publica-
-tion in the "Times" is specially to
be welcomed. I have now sent
to this paper another contribution
dealing with the specific schemes
under investigation for extension
of power supply to the Northern
Districts and its publication may
be expected in the course of next
week.

The 19th of May was a day of
special religious significance on
account of Narasimha jayanti. It
was observed in many Hindu homes
as a day of fasting and prayer,
and in temples built for the
worship of God Sri Narasimha,
the Gods were taken out in
procession. Hindu sentiment
attaches special significance to
the day as the day of deliverance
of a great devotee of God Sri
Narasimha from the cruel wrongs

Submitted

of his father who was an inveterate enemy of God Vishnu and who would have his son, contrary to his own belief and inclinations, worship God Siva, not God Vishnu. The day is usually observed in the ancient Sri Narasimha temple at Melkote by special worship. I had arranged with the Archak of the temple to offer special prayers for the health, happiness and prosperity of my beloved and ever esteemed Master and family on the important occasion. I have just received a letter from the Archak to say that special puja and prayers were offered as instructed, and he has also sent me the Prasadam which I submit here. With fervent acceptance, with my humble respects.

— C. Ramiyangar
29.5.32.

P. BHAUMIK,
LAKE VIEW ANNEXE
HYDERABAD-DN.

Diwali 1947

It is upon a bleak and bloodstained India that the first Diwali after Independence is destined to break. All our pride that we have achieved a bloodless revolution, of a type so far unknown in history, has been humbled to the dust. All our boast that Asia, nay, the whole world is looking towards India for light and guidance would now appear to be a vain delusion. And the tragedy of the whole situation is that it is of our own making.

It might appear profitless to dive into the causes that have led to our collapse at the dawn of our Independence or to try to fix responsibility. Nevertheless one cannot forget that it is inadequate and erratic leadership that has brought us to this unenviable pass. While we agitated against British rule, and declared that once that rule was eliminated all would be well, it became increasingly clear that there was a wide gulf separating the two major communities. As days passed, the gulf became wider, thanks to the inflexibility and tactlessness of our leaders, and the two-nation theory was born; with the result that when the British declared their intention to quit, the crisis had already come to a head, and the Muslim demand for a separate State, so long hazy and halting had become sharp and definite. The demand backed by one hundred million people became irresistible. And the British Cabinet Mission formulated a plan by which the demand could be met without actual division of the country. But unfortunately the plan foundered on the rock of interpretation. With a little more toleration and realism on either side the situation might have been saved; but realism is the one thing that has never counted in Indian politics for wellnigh a generation. We have based our actions on slogans rather than on sound political principles. Most of us who have passed middle age

(and most of our leaders come under that category) have seen two global wars. We have seen how power politics can only lead to destruction and widespread human misery. We have seen how power without responsibility can only bring disaster. Yet we have pursued power without developing — indeed the while undermining — the sense of responsibility. We have been clamant about rights, without caring for our duties; and by the time we have secured the rights, we have forgotten that we have any duties at all. As Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has recently observed, the fact that even the military and the police have taken part in murder and loot shows how morally bankrupt we have become. Having sown the wind, we are reaping the whirlwind.

Basically, the Indian situation was deficient with regard to parliamentary government in certain essential respects. The principle of majority rule in India could not be applied without placing the religious minorities perpetually under one majority community. The willingness of the minorities to submit to majority rule, which is the basis of parliamentary government, was therefore absent. The two great political parties were divided not on issues of policy but on communal lines. The vast majority of the people were illiterate and fanatical; and there was no independent public opinion owing allegiance to no party. All this clearly indicated the need for caution. But we were too much in a hurry. But for that, the Punjab massacres would never have happened. They could, as Sir Malcolm Darling has pointed out, have been foreseen. The communal situation had worsened during recent years. In the Punjab, the idea of Pakistan had acted like a heady wine — even among the Muslim peasants. The Bihar killing had accentuated the communal tension. Corrupt administration, Bad harvests and the black market had done their bit. The temper of the Muslim

P. BHAUMIK.
LAKE VIEW ANNEXE
HYDERABAD-DN.

peasant was rising. The Government was corrupt and powerless. Then came Pakistan and with it the partition of the Punjab. It was clear long before the Radcliffe Award that the Sikhs would be cut into two. The Sikhs groaned. But we rushed on. Even when partition had been agreed upon, it could have been effected in a calmer atmosphere. The task of drawing the line could have been given to a fitter man, instead of to one who knew little and cared less about the Punjab peasant. Any line should have taken sufficient account of Sikh solidarity. It ought to have been made provisional, leaving ample scope for readjustment in response to popular reaction. Instead of that, a readymade and irrevocable decision was hurriedly thrust upon a people who, any leader worth his salt might have anticipated, would not take things lying down. The ground had been already prepared; it needed the announcement of the Radcliffe Award to set the country ablaze. Hell was let loose; and all the world wondered how brutally violent a people who had been nurtured on non-violence for twenty-five years could be. Blood called for blood, and the sacred land of the Five Rivers became the land of Golgotha, the place of human skulls. There had, indeed, been rumblings of the coming storm. But we paid no heed.

As I write the wave of bloodlust appears to have somewhat subsided. The two Dominions have between them arranged for the orderly transfer of populations; and regular refugee specials are clearing about 36,000 non-Muslims out of West Punjab and the Frontier Province and 48,000 Muslims out of East Punjab every day. Motor transport is also playing its part. From Sind 1400 non-Muslims are being evacuated daily by sea. From Baluchistan and distant places in the Frontier and W. Punjab transport planes are daily evacuating 2,500 non-Muslims. On Diwali

Bay, the refugee specials will still be shuttling between East and West Punjab, and the Dakotas will still be carrying their human load from inhospitable pockets to safe destinations. For according to the Relief and Rehabilitation Minister of the Indian Dominion the complete evacuation of non Muslims from ~~the~~ West Punjab and the Frontier (numbering over four millions) and of Muslims from East Punjab (numbering about five millions) ~~and~~ is expected to be achieved by the first week of December.

Thus will probably end the largest mass migration of peoples in the history of mankind; and with it the hope, still lurking in some patriotic breasts, of the eventual reunion of India and Pakistan. But will that solve the communal problem? True, Western Pakistan will become an exclusively Muslim State; but there will be Hindus in Eastern Pakistan; and in India there will be Muslims numbering about ~~3½~~ 4½ millions. In Bengal communal animosity is not so deep and sharp, in spite of Noakhali; and I know of Bengalees who cherish the dream of reunion in their inmost hearts. At the same time, events in the Punjab cannot altogether fail to have repercussions there. In fact, in some localities in East Bengal, the Hindus have become restive; and migration in small bands or individually is already taking place in an unobtrusive way. The number of Hindus that have so far crossed over to W. Bengal has been such as to make the West Bengal Govt. feel the need for promulgating an Ordinance to check land prices which are said to be fast shooting upward. The total number of Hindus in East Bengal is however 13 millions and there is hardly any space for ~~such a huge number~~ so many in West Bengal. Apart from the policy adopted by the Dominions in the Punjab, complete exchange of minorities in the two Bengals would logically follow; and if that is the correct view, it is well that it is carried out in a peaceful concerted manner, rather than being forced upon the Governments at some odd moment in a sanguinary way. My own view is entirely different.

I wish only ~~correct~~ suppose this as a last resort. Can ab for the relation of Mahomedan who are in a minority

Whatever that may be, with the 45 millions of Muslims in India, the problem still remains formidable; and if India is not to be the laughingstock of the civilised world, the problem must be tackled with sympathy and understanding. The goonda element, which seems to have found the soil more congenial in recent times, must, of course, be put down ~~by the arms of the law~~, ruthlessly. But the goonda scapegoat represents the symptom of the disease rather than the disease itself. It is the goonda-pullers, if I may ~~say so~~ so here, who must be brought to their senses. It will be a long and weary task. For they ~~shall~~ will have to unlearn much that they learnt during the civil disobedience days; and then learn a good deal afresh. In this connection, one notes with regret the war complex of some of our top-ranking leaders. The Prime Minister of India, addressing the Congressworkers at New Delhi on the 3rd October said:

"Some people thought India stood in danger of trouble from Pakistan. It was generally forgotten that the new State of Pakistan was not capable of waging any war. And even if a war came, India was strong enough to face it. War between India and Pakistan would finish Pakistan and weaken India"

That the thought of a war between India and Pakistan is uppermost in his mind is apparent from what he spoke, though in a more chastened mood, at Lucknow recently:

"Whosoever creates disorder in the country tends to shake the foundations of our newly-born freedom, and makes it impossible for the nation to resist outside aggression, be it from Pakistan, or from any other foreign country."

One provincial Prime Minister, determined to test the loyalty of the Muslims asked them whether in the event of a war between India and Pakistan, they would fight Pakistan. Even Mahatmaji, in an unguarded moment, let slip the remark that if Pakistan did not behave, war was inevitable. Seeing that the division of India, however unfortunate, was made by mutual agreement, one does not see any justification

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Whatever that may be, with the 35 millions of Muslims in India, the problem still remains formidable; and if India is not to be the laughingstock of the civilised world, the problem must be tackled with sympathy and understanding. The goonda element, which seems to have found the soil more congenial in recent times, must, of course, be put down ~~by the arms of the law~~, ruthlessly. But the goonda scapegoat represents the symptom of the disease rather than the disease itself. It is the goonda-pullers, if I may ~~say so~~ so, who must be brought to their senses. It will be a long and weary task. For they ~~shall~~ will have to unlearn much that they learnt during the civil disobedience days; and then learn a good deal afresh.

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for nursing such sentiments.

Much has also been made of the two-nation theory; and it has been urged that the Muslims must abjure it if they desire to be accepted as citizens of India. All Muslims in India are too hastily described as fifth columnists. This is hardly the attitude that will help mend matters. The two-nation theory ~~[illegible]~~ whatever its merits or shortcomings, arose out of Muslim fears of Hindu domination in a free India. The Muslims thought that in a free India which is bound to be predominantly Hindu in outlook Muslim culture might be suppressed or at any rate will not find sufficient scope for free play and development. This idea has found corroboration from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru himself, who, in his recent Lucknow speech (~~already referred to~~) said:

"The call for the establishment of a Hindu State was a reactionary slogan and would bang the door on all future progress. The Congress wanted to establish a secular democratic State in this Country. Naturally, in such a State the predominant cultural outlook would be governed by the great majority of Hindus in the population."

Belief in the distinctiveness of Muslim culture, however, does not mean that Muslims who hold such belief must be disloyal to the Indian State. At any rate, to demand proof of loyalty is childish and futile. To demand such proof and at the same time to talk of war is worse. If the two Dominions are to get on, and not fritter away their energies and resources in vain recriminations and mutual slaughter, the majority must create such conditions that the minority may feel secure in the possession of life and property and the pursuit of happiness. The obvious task is to inspire and not to demand loyalty. There is a deal of truth in Mr Suhrawardy's criticism that it is not the minorities but the majorities of each State that are guilty of defying the authority of the State, disobeying its injunctions and dishonouring it in the eyes of the world. It must not be forgotten that the Muslim minorities in India have for the last seven years fought for Pakistan, and now, when the Promised Land is in sight, they are told that they have no place in it. They are thus cast into a spiritual vacuum: which must be filled before they can take kindly to their new status. And it can be filled only by furnishing practical

proof that in a democratic India, life is going to be so ordered that the Muslim can flower and develop his own culture under the fostering care of the State with as much facility as in Pakistan.

The basic fact should not be lost sight of that we have lost that mutual confidence which has stood us in good stead in the past; and consequently the first step in rehabilitation must be the rehabilitation of faith. But we cannot create faith to order. What we can and must do is to create the conditions favourable to its growth. From this point of view, the recent action of the UP Government in declaring Hindi in Deva-nagari script as the official language would strike one as ~~discordant. Not~~ ~~[illegible]~~ inopportune as it is unfortunate.

The country is facing a grave economic crisis. Food is scarce. There is a continuing fall in both industrial and agricultural production, aggravated by labour strikes, leading to shortage of essential commodities and abnormal rise in prices. The Directors of the Reserve Bank in their Report published in August stated that the augmentation of the produce of the country's food crops by an adequate extent would seem to be the indispensable condition of its survival as a solvent unit. If the cost of living, they added, is not reduced to a reasonable figure and if further deterioration in the economic condition of the middle class, and the other poorer sections of society with fixed incomes is not stopped, any kind of planned industrialisation will prove impossible of achievement. Dr Rajendra Prasad ~~has~~ declared, about a month ago, that the food situation is very grave and that it had so deteriorated that not only there was the fear of a breakdown of the rationing system in certain areas, but people must be prepared for drastic cuts in rations now supplied. In fact the need for stepping up production is felt on all hands. There are vast potentialities of expansion and development, both in India and Pakistan. But unless

[illegible] is maintained, we must remain where we are, — on the verge of famine and destruction.

Another problem that is of vital importance is the eradication of corruption. I quote from the Report of the Reserve Bank:

"The most urgent and serious problem that will claim the attention of the two States as soon as they settle down to the real job of governance is that of the all-pervading corruption that is destroying the vitals of public life generally and the administrative machine in particular. Unless its corrosive influence is considered rapidly and relentlessly, controls will deteriorate progressively into handicapping the poor and law-abiding members of the community, and all talk of a planned development will have to be abandoned."

The problem that claims the highest priority is thus the problem of restoring communal peace, and in the solution of this problem the majority must take the initiative. Unfortunately there are hardly any signs that it is going to be approached in a spirit of mutual trust and goodwill. Too much stress is being laid on the political aspect of the problem, and as long as that is done, we will never come out of the wilderness. We should recognise that there is a moral basis of democracy which we can overlook only at our peril. The minorities should be admitted to citizenship and treated as equals not because they have produced a certificate of loyalty, but because that is the right thing to do. Justice and not counting of heads should be the basis of the new order, not only in word but in deed.

Thus on the first Diwali Day in Independent India it is not given to us to rejoice. How aptly the words of Jesus Christ come to one's mind:

"Therefore if thou bring thy gift to the altar and there remembrest that thy brother hath ought against thee;

Leave there thy gift before the altar, and go thy way; first be reconciled to thy brother and then come and offer thy gift."

First be reconciled to thy brother, and then light the lamps.

Non-violence is a potent creed under certain conditions; but it has its limitations. It has won us independence. But in its triumphant march towards the goal, it has also created its antithesis, violence, which must now be resolved in a higher synthesis in the life of the nation. Such higher synthesis is to be found in a greater, more positive, more dynamic law. That law is the law of Love.

So to my friends who would on Diwali Day light the lamps outside, my prayer will be: Light the lamp of ~~Love~~ Goodwill within.

Submitted
P. Bhaumik
~~25/10/47~~
26/10/47

D I W A L I 1947

It is upon a bleak and bloodstained India that the first Diwali after Independence is destined to break. All our pride that we have achieved a bloodless revolution, of a type so far unknown in history, has been humbled to the dust. All our boast that Asia, nay, the whole world is looking towards India for light/guidance would now appear to be a vain delusion, and the tragedy of the whole situation is that it is of our own making.

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Basically, the Indian situation was deficient with regard to parliamentary government in certain essential respects. The Principle of majority rule in India could not be applied without placing the religious minorities perpetually under one majority community. The willingness of the minorities to submit to majority rule, which is the basis of parliamentary government, was therefore absent. The two great political parties were divided not on issues of policy but on communal lines. The vast majority of the people were illiterate and fanatical; and there was no independent public opinion owing allegiance to no party. All this clearly indicated the need for caution. But we were too much in a hurry . But for that, the Punjab massacres would never have happened. They could, as Sir Malcolm Darling has pointed out, have been foreseen. The communal situation had worsened during recent years. In the Punjab, the idea of Pakistan had acted like a heady wine even among the Muslim peasants. The Bihar killing had accentuated the communal tension. Corrupt officialdom, bad harvests and the black market had done their bit. The temper of the Muslim peasant was rising. The Government was corrupt and powerless. Then came Pakistan and with it partition of the Punjab. It was clear long before the Radcliffe Award that the Sikh community would be cut into two. The Sikhs growled. But we rushed on. Even when partition had been agreed upon, it could have been effected in a calmer atmosphere. The task of drawing the line could have been given to a fitter man, instead of to one who knew little and cared less about the Punjab peasant. Any line should have taken sufficient account of Sikh solidarity. It ought to have been made provisional, leaving ample scope for readjustment in response to popular reaction. Instead of that, a readymade and irrewocable decision was hurriedly thrust upon a people who, any leader worth his salt might have anticipated, would not take things lying down. The ground had been already prepared; it needed the announcement of the Radcliffe Award to set the country ablaze. Hell was let loose; and all the world wondered how brutally violent a people who had been nurtured on non-violence for twentyfive years could be. Blood called for blood; and the sacred land of the Five Rivers became the land of Golgotha, the place of human skulls. There had, indeed, been rumblings of the coming storm. But we paid no heed.

As I write the wave of bloodlust appears to have subsided somewhat. The two Dominions have between them arranged for the orderly transfer of populations; and regular refugee specials are clearing about 36,000 non-Muslims out of West Punjab and the Frontier Province and 46,000 Muslims out of East Punjab every day. Motor transport is also playing its part. From Sind 1400 non-Muslims are being evacuated daily by sea. From Baluchistan and distant places in the Frontier and West Punjab transport planes are daily evacuating 2,500 non-Muslims. On Diwali Day, the refugee specials wil still be shuttling between East and West Punjab, and the Dakotas will still be carrying their human load from inhospitable pockets to safe destinations. For according to the Relief and Rehabilitation Ministers of the Indian Dominionthe complete evacuation of non-Muslims from West Punjab and the Frontier (numbering over four millions) and of Muslims from East Punjab (numbering about five millions) is expected to be achieved by the first week of December.

This will possibly end the largest mass migration of peoples in the history of mankind; and with it the hope, still lurking in some patriotic breasts, of the eventual reunion of India and Pakistan. But will that solve the communal problem? True, Western Pakistan will become an almost exclusively Muslim State; but there will be Hindus in Eastern Pakistan; and in India there will be Muslims numbering about 4½ million. In Bengal communal animosity is not so deep and sharp, inspite of Noakhali; and I know of Bengalees who cherish the dream of reunion in their inmost hearts. At the same time, events in the Punjab cannot altogether fail to have repercussions there. In fact, in some localities in East Bengal, the Hindus have become restive ; and migration in small bands or individually is alread taking placein an unobtrusive way. The number of Hindus that have so far crossed over to West Punjab Bengal has been such as to make the West Bengal Government feel the need for promulgating an Ordinance to check land prices which are said to be fast shooting upwards. The total number of Hindus in East Bengal is however 13 millions and there is hardly any space for many in West Bengal. But from the policy adopted by the Dominions in the Punjab, complete exchange of minorities in the two Bengals would logically follow; and if that is the correct view , it is well that it is carried out in a peaceful concerted manner, rather than being forced upon the Governments at some odd moment in a sanguinary way. My own view is entirely different. I would not support this as a last resort. I am all for the

the retention of minorities whomethey are and for affording them necessary protection, whatever that may be, with the 45 million Muslims in India, the problem still remains formidable; and if India is not to be the laughingstock of the civilised world, the problem must be tackledwith sympathy and understanding. The goonda element, which seems to have found the soil more congenial in recent times, must, of course, be put down ruthlessly. But the goonda scapegoat represents the symptom of the disease rather than the disease itself. It is the goonda-pullers, if I may so term them, who must be brought to their senses. It will be a long and weary task. For they will have to unlearn much that they learnt during the civil disobedience days; and then learn a good deal afresh, for nursing such sentiments.

Much has also been made of the two-nation theory and it has been urged that the Muslims must abjure it if they desire to be accepted as citizens of India. All Muslims in India are too hastily described as fifth columnists. This is hardly the attitude that will help mend matters. The two-nation theory, whatever its merits or shortcomings, arose out of Muslim fears of Hindum domination in a free India. The Muslims thought that in a free India which is bound to be predominantly Hindu in outlook Muslim culture might be suppressed or at any rate would not find sufficient scope for free play and development. This idea has found corroboration from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru himself, who, in his recent Lucknow speech said: " The call for the establishment of a Hindu State was a reactionary slogan and would bang the door on all future progress. The Congress wanted to establisha secular democratic State in this country. Naturally, in such a state the predominant cultural outlook would be governed by the gres majority of Hindus in the population".

Belief in the distinctiveness of Muslim culture, however, does not mean that Muslims who hold such belief must be disloyal to the Indian State. At any rate, to demand proof of loyalty is childish and futile. To demand such proof and at the same time to talk of war is worse. If the two Dominions are to get on, and not fritter away their energies and resources in vain recriminations and mutual slaughter, the majority must create such conditions that the minority may feel secure in the possession of life and property and the pursuit of happiness. The obvious task is to inspire and not to demand loyalty. There is a deal of truth in Mr. Suhrawardy's criticism that it is not the minorities but the

the majorities of each State that are guilty of defying the authority of the State, disobeying its injunctions and dishonouring it in the eye of the world. It must not be forgotten that the Muslim minorities in India have for the last seven years fought for Pakistan, and now, when the Promised land is in sight, they are told that they have no place in it. They are thus cast into a spiritual vacuum, which must be filled before they can take kindly to their new status, and it can be filled only by furnishing practical proof that in a democratic idea, life is grim peace and harmony are maintained, we must remain where we are, - on the verge of famine and destruction. Another problem that is of vital importance is the eradication of corruption. I quote from the Report of the Reserve Bank:

" The most urgent and serious problem that will claim the attention of the two States as soon as they settle down to the real job of governance is that of the allprevading corruption that is destroying the vitals of public life generally and the administrative machine in particular. Unless it corrosive influence is countered rapidly and relentlessly, controls will deteriorate progressively into handicapping the poor and lawabiding members of the community, and all talk of a planned development will have to be abandoned".

The problems that claims the highest priority is thus the problem of restoring communal peace; and in the solution of this problem the majority must take the initiative. Unfortunately there are hardly any signs that it is going to be approached in a spirit of mutual trust and goodwill. Too much stress is being laid on the political aspect of the problem; and as long as that is done, we will never come out of the wilderness. We should recognise that there is a moral basis of democracy which we can overlook only at our peril. The minorities should be admitted to citizenship and treated as equals not because they have produced a certificate of loyalty, but because that is the right thing to do. Justice and not counting of heads nor religious creed should be the basis of the new order, not only in word but in deed.

Thus on the first Diwali Day in Independent India it is not given to us to rejoice. How aptly the words of Jesus Christ come to one mind.

But unless peace and harmony are maintained, we must remain where we are, on the verge of famine and destruction.

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"Therefore if thou bring thy gift to the altar and there remembersst that thy brother hath ought against thee;

Leave there thy gift before the altar, and go thy way; first be reconciled to thy brother and then come and offer thy gift."

First be reconciled to thy brother, and then light the lamps.

So to my friends who would on Diwali Day light the lamps outside, my prayers will be: Light the lamp of Goodwill within.

The Language question,

If this question has the interest — a measure, perhaps, only to the learned — it has never been in the last [illegible] years of our country, leaders of public opinion stirred, affrighted and mislead as it has been now, as in the other. Men who are now here often in this State to be thus alarmed are those who are most in the unit consideration the special circumstances of India — its diversity, its size and its history, both a unifying and a disintegrating force. Can this State or Province carry on its administration in their own tongue, Telugu or Tamil? The answer is very

[illegible]

I write to acknowledge receipt of your demi-official letter No. 3/9193/355 of July 13th. I regret that, in reply, I am obliged to repeat, in clearer terms which I did not desire to use, what I have said in my previous letter.

It is within the functions of the Resident to communicate to this government the wishes of His Excellency the Viceroy, and, should there be any failure in carrying out those wishes, to complain to Government. But ~~[illegible]~~ if ~~[illegible]~~ he proceeds to deal with matters of internal administration and the communication of papers to a particular officer of the Mysore Government, he is right outside his province, and that Government is justified in considering his action both incorrect and discourteous.

I am sorry to think that the graduates will have to look back upon a Convocation which lacked the presence of His Excellency the Chancellor. Those who make it difficult for him to attend ~~xxxxxx~~ bear a grave weight of responsibility upon irresponsible shoulders. May the day soon come when, throughout India, the dignity and decency that are essential to the very idea and tradition of a university may irresistibly possess the mind of even the newest and humblest undergraduate.

Sir Mirza has presented with an address
of the Bombay University students' union, on account
of the honorary life membership of the union,
He presented the address in a beautiful silver
casket, the which the Gaekwar said:-

We the professors, students of the age when life is to find ourselves at the crisis of our lives between two worlds, we appeal to the other in the process of being born look up to leaders like you to a steady light to illumine our path.

Sir Mirza in reply said that he was an Indian first & Indian last. He has his strong views about what he thought to be good for India. He has no role to catch & no axe to grind, neither does he a demagogue who was afraid to express his views ~~fearlessly~~ fearlessly in the interest of India. He has his convictions that the fate of India lies in small castes & happiness unless the which of it was happy.

A. B. Purandare Dec 3, 1942

University of Mysore

Convocation, Monday,
25th October 1948, at 9-30 A.M.

CEREMONIAL SHEET

9-30 A.M.—ARRIVAL OF HIS HIGHNESS THE CHANCELLOR

Reception by the Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Council at the steps.

Reception by Members of the Senate at the main entrance.

Procession in the Convocation Hall in the following order :—

1. Members of the Senate (in pairs)
2. Members of the Council (in pairs)
3. Deans (in pairs)
4. Registrar
5. **Vice-Chancellor**
6. Mace
7. **HIS HIGHNESS THE CHANCELLOR**
   (Followed by two aides-de-camp)

TELEGRAMS: "JAIBANK"
TELEPHONE: 3925

F-23-5,000-56

From

THE BANK OF JAIPUR LTD.

Incorporated in Jaipur Liability of Members being Limited

(Bankers and Treasurers to the Govt. of Rajasthan)

CHICKPET, BANGALORE-2

To Lady Z.B. Mirza Ismail
& Ahmed Mirza.
No. 2. Ali Askar Rd.
Blor 1.

No. 84

Dated - 1 JUL 1957 195 .

Dear ~~Sir~~/Madam,

The Agent of the Bank of Jaipur, Ltd., presents compliments and begs to inform you that your Current Deposit Account was balanced at the close of business on 30 JUN 1957 195 , and it showed a balance of Rs. 233/16 (Rupees Two hundred thirty three & sixteen nf only) to your credit/~~debit.~~

If you are satisfied as to the correctness of this balance, kindly sign and return this form entire. Should your confirmation be not received within one month from date of receipt, it will be taken to be confirmed as correct.

Yours faithfully,

Accountant.

Dear Sirs,

I/We hereby confirm the correctness of the above statement.

Signature of authorised person/s

Date

(Please return this form entire duly signed, immediately)

هو مدد

طریق عشق بود زندگانی درویش — رضا بداده دهد هر چه آیدش در پیش
ز دور چرخ ننالد هر آنکه درویش است — که گردش فلکی کاه نوش و کم نیش است
برای سیر نفوسی و سیر آفاقی — شدم که این دو بماند برای کس باقی
دکن ز خدمت مه راجه سرکشن پرشاد — که صدر اعظم این ملک هست صوفی شاد
اجازه طلبیدم روم سوی میسور — که تا رسم به محبان و صاحب دستور
برای دیدن میرزا اسمعیل سردیوان — به بنگلور و را دیده می شدم شادان
بهمرهش سوی میسور برد فرزانه — بسی محبت و نیکی نمود جانانه
ز لطف و مرحمتش شرمسارم و خوشنود — که شرمساریم از بی نوائی خود بود
ولی ز خوشدلیم آنکه دیدمی او را — ادیب و فاضل و دانشور و جهان آرا
حقیقت آنکه بود لایق جهان داری — از آنکه نیت او نیست مردم آزاری
مدام فکر وی آسایش است و آزادی — که کوشش بود از بهر خلق آبادی
سخن ز راه وفا با رعیت خسته — بگوید همچه پدر با عزیز دل بسته
بذکر خیر مهاراجه هر زمان بودم — ز همتش گره از کار بسته بگشودم
ز فکر او که از هر جهت بود آباد — تمام ملت آن ملک خوش دل و آزاد
ربوده گوی سعادت ز نطق از محبان — که حاتم است ز همت و را یکی دربان
بهر دیار که سیاح مدح او بنمود — ز صدر اعظم میسور هم برو افزود
که این دو سرور دانا بهند ممتازند — مخیرند بهر کار و صاحب رازند
عرض ارادت حاج شیخ اسمعیل سیاح قمی — به تاریخ ۲۴ جنوری سنه ۱۹۳۷ع

if this is not done, every section of the people will sink in intolerable suffering and the smaller as well as the greater policies will founder.

The second condition is that of complete public co-operation with the Governments and between sections of the people. This is the appeal that being made by all the great leaders ~~are making to the people of the affected areas.~~ And what they mean is this - that no man of goodwill can at this crisis remain inactive. It is the duty of every citizen to exert himself to stop these present savageries. He may have to take personal risks, he will probably have to make sacrifices; but for the sake of his country and all his people he must perform this duty. Even the humblest can do something to produce an atmosphere of conciliation and friendliness. And very many, in the affected areas, can make opportunity of direct influence upon events - for example by destroying false rumours, by explaining the demands of humanity and patriotism to those who are less enlightened, and often by the actual

I find it impossible to remain silent when our beloved country is torn by futile dissension just when unity is most needed; and when foolish hatred is finding expression in violence and brutal murder. All this is contrary to the public will, which deeply desires peace and unity, and detests inhumanity. It is not the public will but the irresponsibility of crusted leaders that has made the circumstances in which such terrible things are being done, and has roused the feelings that insture them. This responsibility has now, perhaps, been realised, for all leaders are doing their very utmost to check the evil.

But no effort to restore peace to India can possibly succeed unless two conditions are fulfilled. First, the leaders of different parties must achieve, in relation to each other, both in the central government and throughout the country, a genuine spirit and purpose of co-operation, with utter forgetfulness of sectional aims. Even rival needs of the most genuine kind must, for this moment at least, be forgotten, and loyalty to the motherland must alone remain. For

Summarised The position ~~in India~~ in regard to the language issue may be briefly ~~stated~~ as follows:

A nation, to be truly so called, has to have a national (or official) language of its own. India has chosen Hindi for its national language. This is eventually to take the place of English which is now functioning as the official language of the country. Hindi is not at present, and will not be, for many years to come, capable of performing this task. Until then, let us not neglect English. Even when, in course of time, Hindi is used as the official language throughout the country, English will continue to be indispensable. We cannot afford to neglect it, much less discard it, without inevitably retarding the progress of the country. In it. mei outstanding prob

A further point to be considered in ~~this~~ connection is that any attempt made to force Hindi, in displacement of English ~~in~~ on non-Hindi speaking people ~~areas~~, is sure to be resented, and ~~Hindi~~ it will ~~become~~ only make Hindi more unpopular. The wisest, because the surest and safest, policy would be to foster both. The student in non-Hindi speaking region will must have to study and be proficient in three languages - his own regional language, the official language, Hindi, and the world language, English, each receiving its due share of attention.

I do not think it is possible or even desirable to have a uniform script for all languages. Why should the South Indian languages give up their beautiful scripts in which all their literature is written? It is doubtful wisdom to put forward suggestions which only irritate the public.

KASHMIR.

The dispute on the future of Kashmir between the two neighbouring states, which were until quite recently one nation, has so far defied all attempts at a satisfactory settlement.

A couple of years ago I ventured to put forward a concrete proposal which seemed to me to meet all points of view to a reasonable extent -- namely those of India, Pakistan, and of the Kashmiris, whose existence is apt to be overlooked in this controversy.

Briefly, the suggestion was that a partition of the state was inevitable (indeed it already exists) and it should be effected on a trilateral basis --

(a) The Azad Kashmir at present held by Pakistan going to Pakistan with the addition of Poonch, almost the entire population of which is Moslem, while geographically, too, it is closely linked to Pakistan.

(b) The districts of Jammu and Ladakh being retained by India,

(c) The Vale of Kashmir, which is the real bone of contention, going to neither. This area, with its 1½ million inhabitants, ~~being~~ formed into a separate autonomous state and left in the hands of the Kashmiris themselves, without interference from either India or Pakistan. This state would not be an independent one in the sense that it would have an army of its own or have any dealings with any foreign power barring its two immediate neighbours - India and Pakistan. It would be some thing like an Indian state in the British days, though it would have no Suzerain. It could become a happy meeting place for visitors from both countries and elsewhere.

This proposal was made by me in consultation with the late Sir B.N. Rau, who was India's representative at the Security Council when this question came before it. He was previously Prime Minister of Kashmir. It had his full support. It did not, however, prove acceptable to India and had to be dropped. Now that discussions are being resumed once more, but still with little or no prospect of success as far as one is able to judge, may I appeal to both the Prime Ministers to consider my proposal in a dispassionate spirit. I feel that they would find it deserving of their consideration. What would be the alternative ? A reference once again to the Security Council, and we know what this means.

It seems a pity that the dispute should be allowed to drag on and continue to poison relationship. Both sides stand to gain so much by an amicable settlement that each should be wikling to give up a little in order to gain a great deal. They are both interested in the people of the valley, and should feel no regret or hesitation in doing something for their benefit: and in benefiting them they will be ridding themselves of a problem which, if allowed to continue indefinitely, will land them in unpredictable difficulties. Once this question is settled to their mutual satisfaction all other matters pending between them will admit of an easy solution. The relationship between the two countries will enter a new phase, and will undergo a transformation that will make everyone devoutly glad.

MIRZA ISMAIL.
6.5.1956.

It seems to me that the general policy and attitude of the Kremlin towards the West may be expected to undergo a marked change as a result of its realisation of the growing power and influence of China. The Kaiser's bogey of the Yellow Peril will raise its head once again and loom large on the Russian horizon.

The emergence of a new, self-conscious, and assertive Asia and Africa, with their suspicion and dislike of the West which represents the white races of the world, will induce the Kremlin to revise its policy and to look more to the West than to the East for friends and allies. Time, and Reality, its faithful ally, will blunt the edge of old animosities and change Kremlin's outlook for the better, more particularly in view of the increasing strength and solidarity of the West.

The Peking Government cannot be expected to remain much longer a docile instrument of Russian policy and a subordinate partner in an unnatural alliance. It is now entirely dependent upon Soviet Russia for its military necessities. It is this more than anything else that has hitherto, in my view, kept Peking tied to Moscow's apron strings. She will be more inclined to cultivate friendly relations with the Western nations and less dependent on her Soviet neighbour once the Formosa question is got out of the way.

A feeling of coloured versus white races is likely to be engendered by the Bandoeng Conference, although all the countries participating in it may not share that feeling. The general trend, however, will persist in that direction among the majority of the countries, represented at the Bandoeng Conference.

China will gravitate more towards other Asian nations, thanks to SEATO which has effectively discouraged any ambition she may have had of expanding towards the South of the South-East.

M. I.
20- 3- 1955.

A BRIEF NOTE ON THE SUEZ CANAL DISPUTE.

(a) Egypt's sovereignty over the Canal should be formally recognized and also her ownership, subject to the payment of adequate compensation to the Canal Company.

(b) An advisory body of seven persons (or perhaps more) should be set-up to help Egypt in running the Canal, Egypt being in immediate control of it. For after all it is her property, (though others may wish, quite rightly, to share in the use and enjoyment of it).

The function of the board would be to advise Egypt in the operation and administration of the waterway and to make suggestions in all matters affecting it. Egypt would be expected to accept its advice; when differences of opinion arise they should be referred to an arbitral commission, appointed by the International Court at The Hague, for final decision. Care would have to be taken to see that the reference is disposed of with the least possible delay. The board would be called advisory but it would practically function as a supervisory body. On this would be represented the U.S.A., U.K., and France, with three or more other countries such as India, Sweden, and Australia and also Russia. (It might not be possible to keep her out). This plan would, it seems to me, go a long way to satisfy Egypt's amour propre while placing the effective control of the canal in the hands of an international body.

I happened to discuss this question with the Egyptian Ambassador in B[illegible] few days ago. I explained the proposal to him and [illegible] it would b[illegible]

I am afraid the latest idea of an Association of users is hardly likely to be accepted by Egypt for it would directly affect her dignity and would virtually amount to the abandonment of control over the waterway. I don't think it should be forced on her. A peaceful, long-term, and [illegible]ally workable solution is the aim, and there is world opinion, which has also to be satisfied. A proper solution of the problem will lead to more, not less, amiable relations with Egypt, but Nasser will have to give up his frantic ambitions.

MIRZA ISMAIL

12.10.1956.

[illegible]

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Mr Hammarskjold put forward his own plan on October 24, a week before hostilities began. This would have left Egypt operating the Canal, but would have provided machinery for arbitration of differences with the "users" -- a term Mr. H. did not define.

However, the plan would have permitted users to withhold payment of bills if Egypt, on the certification of the arbitration organ, refused to comply with the arbitration decision.

N. Y. TIMES.
Jany. 13, 1957.

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A BRIEF NOTE ON THE SUEZ CANAL DISPUTE.

Egypt's sovereignty over the Canal should be formally recognized and also her ownership, subject to the payment of adequate compensation to the Canal Company.

An advisory body of seven persons (or perhaps more) should be set-up to help Egypt in running the Canal, Egypt being in immediate control of it. For after all it is her property, (though others may wish, quite rightly, to share in the use and enjoyment of it).

The function of the board would be to advise Egypt in the operation and administration of the waterway and to make suggestions in all matters pertaining to it. Egypt would be expected to accept its advice; when differences of opinion arise they should be referred to an arbitral commission, appointed by the International Court at The Hague, for final decision. Care would have to be taken to see that the reference is disposed of with the least delay. The board would be called advisory but it would practically function as a supervisory body. On this would be represented the U.S.A., U.K., and France, with three or more other countries such as India, Sweden, and Australia and also Russia. (It might not be possible to keep her out). This plan would, it seems to me, go a long way to satisfy Egypt's amour propre while placing the effective control of the canal in the hands of an international body.

I happened to discuss this question with the Egyptian Ambassador in Brussels a few days ago. I explained the proposal to him and he appeared to think that it would be acceptable to his Government.

I am afraid the latest idea of an Association of users is hardly likely to be accepted by Egypt for it would directly affect her dignity and would virtually amount to the abandonment of control over the waterway. I don't think it should be forced on her. A peaceful, long-term, and really workable solution is the aim, and there is world opinion, which has also to be satisfied. A proper solution of the problem will lead to more, not less, amiable relations with Egypt, but Nasser will have to give up his frantic ambitions.

MIRZA ISMAIL
12.10.1956

Mr Hammarskjold put forward his own plan on October 24, a week before hostilities began. This would have left Egypt operating the Canal, but would have provided machinery for arbitration of differences with the "users" -- a term Mr. H. did not define.

However, the plan would have permitted users to withhold payment of bills if Egypt, on the certification of the arbitration organ, refused to comply with the arbitration decision.

N. Y. TIMES.
Jany. 13, 1957

Bangalore,
21st January, 1957.

Dear Mr MacCallum Scott,

Yours of the 11th December. Here are my views on the Middle East for what they may be worth.

These countries -- in which I include Egypt, the most troublesome of all, thanks to Nasser -- are in need of both financial and military aid and also guidance in administration. At present their administrations are inefficient and corrupt and the national economies of most of them are in a parlous state. The unrest and dissatisfaction that prevail in them mainly spring from this source. It is largely the result of an inefficient and corrupt administration. An inefficient administration finds a ready excuse in attributing all the unrest to Communist influence. Communism may have something to do with it but the dissatisfaction arises mainly from poverty and ignorance and these things are the direct result of bad administration in which the public have little or no confidence or for which they have no respect. Turkey's economic state is "extremely strained", but its administration is on the whole not bad.

Mr Dulles is right in saying that if any help is to be given to them it should be given by the U.S.A. acting alone and not in association with Britain or France. The policy pursued by the British in recent years towards these countries, although well-meaning and inspired by lofty motives, was lacking in foresight and imagination. Take the case of Jordan, as an example. The U.K. paid this principality a huge subsidy annually by way of military aid in return for a military base. She was Jordan's creator and sustainer. And yet what happened ? Britain should have told Jordan as soon as she saw signs of dissatisfaction, quite frankly, that she had no intention of continuing her association with her further if there was the slightest suspicion of her motives and that she would withdraw at once if Jordan did not appreciate her friendship. If she had done that, she would not have suffered a rebuff at the hands of Jordan. I don't understand why she clung on to this little country as she did.

There are certain areas such as Cyprus and Aden (& Gibraltar) from which Britain cannot withdraw without grave injury to her interests. She should stick to them. Aden should receive special attention. The people there must be made to see that they have everything to gain and nothing to lose by the presence of the British. Transfer to Yemen would not be to their advantage.

The Middle East countries should be left alone by the British as much as possible. Friendship, yes, but only from a distance. Let that be the motto. An attitude of aloofness would be better appreciated and in the long run bring more influence than one of direct intervention in their affairs. No help should be given unless sought after. This would be both a wise and a dignified policy. It is a mistake, politically and psychologically, to thrust favours on any country. You at once lay yourself open to suspicion. The U.S.A. has made such a mistake. Now that the U.S.A. is adopting a more positive and active policy towards these countries, Britain should leave them alone.

No amount of financial aid is of much use as long as the administration is inefficient and incapable of spending the money to good purpose. An improvement in the administrative machinery should be effected if progress is to be achieved, but this is no easy matter.

I wonder why Britain and France did not allow Israel and Egypt to fight it out between themselves instead of intervening and stopping the fighting. Israel would probably have inflicted a heavy defeat on Egypt and this would have had a sobering effect on Nasser. They could have intervened at a later stage. What were they afraid of ? Jordan, Syria and Saudi Arabia might have come in, but even that would not have mattered much. Some blood letting might have done them good. Instead when they did intervene, they brought the wrath of the world on themselves.

I don't agree with Mr Macmillan when he says that history would justify the action taken by the Eden Cabinet in Egypt. The world does not judge events by what history might or might not say decades hence. It is more concerned with the immediate present than with the remote and uncertain future.

I enclose copy of a note I sent to the British Ambassador in Cairo. If only this suggestion had been accepted!

Yours sincerely,

MIRZA ISMAIL.

John H. MacCallum Scott, Esq.,
Secretary-General, Liberal International,
123, Pall Mall,
LONDON, S.W. 1.

FROM ROTTEN CLOVER —

Heparin has had a distinguished history since Schulte's early case, has proved invaluable in a variety of conditions where clotting is a danger, notably after a patient has already had a heart attack or stroke from a thrombus (clot). Heparin's advantage over most rival anti-clotting drugs: it acts immediately. Its disadvantages: It is expensive and must be injected under the skin or infused into a vein.

While physicians were learning to make the best use of heparin, Agriculturist Karl Paul Link and fellow researchers at the University of Wisconsin discovered another potent anti-coagulant, dicoumarin, in rotted sweet clover (Time. Feby. 14, 1944) which had been killing cattle. It is still widely used for long treatment of thrombosis patients, because it can be given handily by mouth: But the Wisconsin Labs have synthesized more than 100 related substances, and one of these, Link suggested would make a safe and deadly rat poison. He was right. Named Warfarin, it is usually applied to bait grain.

Unsuspecting rats keep on eating it, eventually die of internal bleeding. In the U.S. said Link last week, 70,000 tons of Warfarin-poisoned bait have been used without a single human death and with few accidents.

BEST TESTIMONIAL:

Physicians who had no objection to using a drug made from rotted clover that killed cattle were more wary of one touted as a rat poison. But Warfarin, believes Chemist Link, is the best anti-coagulant now available. It can be used in smaller doses than dicoumarin; it can be given by mouth, by injection or rectally. It works fairly rapidly, and an overdose can be promptly cancelled with a form of vitamin K. Best testimonial to its safety: Chemist Link disclosed that Warfarin is the anti-coagulant (un-named by Press Secretary James Hagerty) that President Eisenhower has been taking since his heart attack.

(Warfarin -- not from warfare, but from the initials of the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation plus the - arin ending of the Coumarin family).

T.J.&J.Smith Ltd.

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BGINBOTHAMS LD.

His Highness
July 1920

(1) Visit to Prakal. Swamy yesterday
(2) Dr Aravathan proposed departure for Europe. Spoke to Diwan
(3) Mr R's request for [illegible] bungalow
(4) Mr. Bo Fries request for advance of Pension.
(5) Raja Gopalachari's Chelli illness
(6) Transfer of Subbaraya Iyer to Mysore Claims
(7) Mr Pearl pillows - Spoken to R. Rao
(8) D. B's report re Mr H. G. W. seeing Highness
(9) Varuna Chetty acc.
(10) Raghi request for a house
(11) Payment of learning fees to Mr Pillaiyar
(12) Corn on Salem road
(13) Nazar Ilhan wants to stay in here
(14) Mr Chakravarti joins wife as Principal of Coly and wishes his resign
(15) Sir Pat Cavalry band is going to be formed soon
(16) Mr. Banerji suggests Indian officers be put British titles when off to Commission
(17) Mrs Ramble
(18) Mr Iyer wants to go on leave first week of August.
(19) Spoke to Mr Caramti, Pillaiyar Chetty [illegible] not having a canopy for his statue
(20) H. E. Governor re Hospitals
(21) Mr Myson Loan - not taken the succession
(22) Venkatasamy's son dead
(23) Pressure for Mr C's son
(24) Improvement of roads to Polo grounds (Bangalore)
(25) Rumour re H H not coming to B'lore
(26) Dr Deals question
(27) Major Stephen's shooting affair Mr C's attitude
(28) Diwan Venkatachallam's by [illegible]

Mr Drewan

(1) Removal of T. Rutchers
(2) Construction of a new one on Ch. road
(3) Cabs of a Veterinary Hospital
(4) Murge Mall question
(5) Social [illegible]
(6) Members inspection tours
(7) Statue canopy
(8) D. V. Gunasekera being nominated to Council
(9) Title to Father Joban
(10) Jaffna Harness scheme
(11) Asi Brown's Sangham Senior's Rep to Rep. C
(12) Allowance to Mr Browning
(13) Hayes' letter
(14) Income tax on Pensioners, Hayes' stipends
(15) Lavasima - on
(16) Jaffna boys' school
(17) Pillay & Arch. Dept. Indian officers, Reward
(18) Title to Father Jabard
(19) Convocation address by chiefs & Sinh Mills

Mr C.S. Jyn

(1) Works in connection with H.R.H's visit to the stations soon
(2) Lane next to Prallal Mall to be given to the mate.
(3) Roads between J. M's & Fort Gall very much cut up
(4) Roads in front of Prall. Mall same condition
(5) Thousands are barking on his site
(6) Why not dispose of sites on Rs D. Hotel road
(7) Pulling down of Musafirs Mosque
(8) Mr Hayes' Ismail Santi donation
(9) Doddan Kere sluice work when is to start?
(10) Site for Muhs Akbar
(11) " " Longa
(12) Van Vilas extension acquisition
(13) Mari goods may be left alone
(14) House near Bannomal's School
(15) Condition of streets in L. Mudali
(16) want of street-papers in do
(17) Compensation awards to Nagoya & house - insufficient he says

Mr. S. P. R.

(1) Ice for his child
(2) Murgi Swami visit to Shivagangai
(3) Has he gone to Varadamanal?
(4) Rayappan water supply
(5) Madhuvan [illegible] for Conchi. Stones all over. Cocoanuts [illegible]
(6) Mosquito bites in Palace gardens
(7) Getting [illegible] ready for General Worpam visit
(8) Hedge on square in K. Hall
(9) Loose stones in Yang. Compd (Orbeck)
(10) His N. Compound in Treasury
(11) Gajvahana - Cart not up
(12) Go come to Bangalore
(13) Rayappan Dairy quarters
(14) Visit of Sanatorium [illegible]
(15) Expenditure at Tassan the Economat
(16) A statement the papers of Mr. the K. re Cert of grants.

Supt. B. Palace

(1) Picnic the seat to Mysore
(2) Khaja
(3) Mrs C. wants to see China ware
(4) Mrs Private bills
(5) Pole fences [illegible]
(6) His stock [illegible]
(7) Rooms of Parsakes in the bedroom
(8) Beat fort. road to N side [illegible]
(9) Lights for Cross road
(10) Wire poles for Arni Hall
(11) Sandal Mump the repairs & put with the Centre in the rooms room & locks up
(12) Sparrows in Palace
(13) Notes of orders the Dels for enforce order
(14) Tree to the water

Mr Baneji

(1) Margi Mutt questn 9.7.20
(2) Dr Seal
(3) Sosale bridge
(4) Mr Banerji's house and questn
(5) His alleged bowers Palace questn
(1) Tube colour
(2) Lawn
(3) Krumbiegel
(6) To tell Dr Swan – he has seen Dr Seal's letter
(7) Bringing him (Mr Jal.) to Mysore
(8) Group photo Harnessing scheme, Talking Tabardi request for a title
(10) Dr Swan not going on leave till Sept. I learn private
(11) Electrification of Mysore Blue Ruy
(12) Krumbiegel's memorandum re gardens
(13) Sending Mr Alderton to N. India & other places to see Y. Mushroom
(14) Holding U. Convocation in Y. M Pavilion

Mr Krumbiegel

(1) Road to Pitts fount & Parks of Carriages – Trees 13/7/20
(2) Good Stone empts – lettering & the lesp.
(3) Bohemia Cottage for Lady Wellington
(4) Deputing a responsible man for Garden work – Mysore – at least for 6 months 13.7.20
(5) Position of Bam Stand – Nuptial Bough
(6) Indicating road round boundaries in C. Park.
(7) Improvements near Forney (R. B'lu)
(8) Ch plants for self
(9) The area in the Town house appt. I.C. shd be taken for Col B and Mansion or kept for Palace.
(10) His visit to Mysore – Progress of work
(11) Palace Gates
(12) Plants for Mr Jones
(13) Spathodea

Mr Bauerji

(1) Margi Mutt questn 9.7.20
(2) Dr Seal
(3) Sosale bridge " " "
(4) Mr Bauerji's house and questn
(5) His allotted bounds
Palace question
(1) Tube culvert
(2) Lands
(3) Krumbiegel
(6) To tell Dr Swan - he has
See Dr Seal's letter
(7) Bringing him (Mr Jal.)
to Mysore
(8) Group photo Harness etc
Talking Tabardi request.
for a tiffin
(10) Dr Swan not going on leave
the Sept. I learn private
(11) Electrification of Mysore Blue
Rep.
(12) Krumbiegel's memorandum
re gardens
(13) Sending Mr Alderton to
N. India & other places
to see I. Mosaics
(14) Holding U. Convocation in
J. M Palace

Mr Krumbiegel

(1) Road to Pitts front & Parks
of Carriages - Trees 13/7/20
(2) Good Stone empts -
leith lime & the lesp.
(3) Bohemia Ceilings for Lady
Willingdon
(4) Deputing a responsible
man for Garden works
- Mysore - at least for
6 months 13.7.20
(5) Position of Bam Stairs -
- Mr Bell's Bogh
(6) Indicating road round
boundaries in C. Park.
(7) Improvements near
Forney (R. B'lore)
(8) Ch plants for sly
(9) This area is to be the house
appl. I.C. also to take for
Col B and Mansion to be kept
for Palace.
(10) His visit to Mysore - Progress
of work
(11) Palace Gates
(12) Plants for Mr Jones
(13) Spathodea

H. H.

(1) Khan bought Mr K's from me
(2) Kondal going about selling papers
(3) C. B. Mahomed
(4) Mr Khaja wants his back
(5) Spoke to Mullauli
(6) Keeping B's almanacs in the room downstairs & trying up Thella
(7) Krishna Iyer
(8) Mullauli found in possession of counterfeit Coins – telling he had them from back Sowcar
(9) H. H. refuses to travel – second class.
(10) Khaja wants his H's photo
(11) Have the N. Sastry to send K. Panikal to Dr C. A. N.
(12) Khaja has taken Rs 100/- more
(13) address to P of W
(14) Mangoose – Shimoga?
(15) Varadamma & her mile iste

(17) Hanikoma men
(1) Nanal Jayaramachar (Dharwar)
(2) " Ramasastry (")
(3) Belur Keshavadas.
No 2 a great scholar
No 3 – Mysore Kumar
(18) Wand round Palace gardens
(19) Army & Navy books
(20) Mr V. P. Madhava Rao anxious to make sale with H. H
(21) Mrs Megaw re Prinsep's entrance
P. M. in favour of Prince
(22) Bandstand in Lal Bagh selected by Mr K.
(23) Mr C. S. Iyer re Kool Kaung
(24) Who not I go to England?
(25) Mr & Dr Vaz are going to Ooty
(26) Gopalacharya & Nagappa wes souvenirs for dead W
(27) Makin book frames for Kashmir Pictures
Getting transferred to Dr Wood
(2) Re ladder

Memorandum

(1) Army, Navy books
(2) Write to K re Jaiaraj, 17.7.10
(3) Race Course orbentum
(4) Nishat Bagh ~~Bangalore~~ at B'lore
(5) Investments in Mysore loan
Pallabuche
3rd Princess
& others
(6) Varadamach sari
(7) Gazelles worth write H.D.W
17.7.10
(8) D.B. re
furnishing room downstairs
near left
(2) Examine almirahs
(3) Canopy cloth for
(9) Sili for H. Nizam & N. ab
Venkatakrishna Jally
(10) Lawn film
(11) Lawn Sprinkler
(12) Ice cream not hole - prepare
also Sandwiches at Tea Parties
(13) Homes Select views
(14) Celebrations
(15) Hotel & Pleasant Stipend
(16) Dr Rules

Prince of Wales' visit

(1) any ceremonies plan to be taken
of the Procession
(2) Press Camp on Polo field
(3) Write Prince personal flowers etc
to H H

— " —

Mr Reddy

(1) abolition of Nasu boys' school
(2) - Commerce degree
(3) Scouts flag
(4) Saints' buildings not
Knocked down yet.
(5)

His Highness

(1) Commdt. Muh Akbar's request for leave for his home
(2) C. B. Mahomed —
(3) Khilat to —
(4) Nil Kanta's cows do not belong to him
(5) Khajah Bhaveri a great mistake there brought him here. Impropriety contd.
(6) Statue Canopy. What Hyd C.T. about improvements to B grounds.
(7) Motor for Sri Kanta Sastry, bf to K. Saga
(8) Boys of the school wanted about 130 of them
(9) Starting of a ladies Club in Mysore
(10) Title to Fathi Jaband
(11) Mrs Lakh with Sri H. Sastry to Morgi Swamis prophecy visit to Shwapanks
(12) a site for Lingaiyat
(13) Mis Bhaucha answer
(14) His H. does he a to music. Cocheill Shah. taken expenses for his trip to Bilar. & Gwalior
(15) Site for Benimah in Eastern Extension.
(16) Lift room improvements
(17) Cloth for Canopy
(18) Tongas what became of them?
(19) Mr Madhava Rao never visited Sringeri since pursuit Swami Pallakkadu
(20) Big Carpet belong to the Ambadas, with Mr Hers Her H. wants him to cut up. H. has a border
(21) Revocing boat on mean in Palace
(22) Kankanhalli Panch. Com. sent his to Dr N.
(23) Cinem. apparatus already shipped
(24) Dr Wan going on leave Mr B. the made acting D.
(25) Photo taken S. J. C 2072
(24) Venkatakrishnaiah's wants a site in Nazarabad

Mr T. Chetty

(1) ✓ Drawn for himself
(2) ✓ Ch. Vekan Mangla
(3) ✓ Hts sentence for B Guard
dept. enquiries in this
upon to Commrd
(4) ✓ M. P. Sub Cons' request
for proper clerical
Establ 3 & 20
(5) ✓ Go. rooms B Palace
(6) ✓ Selling of old stock
(7) ✓ Inspection of stores again
(8) ✓ Electric lights impt.
(9) ✓ Mr Ballhal's complaints
(1) Supts antagonism
(2) No body sleeps at
nights – no school
(3) ✓ Boat not made yet
(10) Propos arrangts at
Baani for Europeans,
other guests
(11) ✓ Photos taken at Darsan
(12) Essence close supervision
over marammath works
(13) Go about more

Mr Master E.E.

(1) ✓ Inter rooms for Canopy Platform
(2) ✓ Sketch in Mr Cooke for Canopy
(3) ✓ Lowering of Compound Walls
of L. Swami Temple
(4) ✓ Country and arches
(5) ✓ Ambalam cons rooms
a /
(1) ✓ Canopy posts completed
(2) ✓ 3 rooms on Ch Hill
(8) ✓ Plan of Cottages
(9) ✓ Bath room for Shroff's
house
(10) Brindavan platforms
(11) ✓ Palace dispensary elevation
(12) ✓ Mothi Khana elevation plan
(13) ✓ Nagarabad Circle 5-8-20
(14) ✓ Visit T Sanatorium this
evening
(15) ✓ Platforms – approx & H H
(16) ✓ Drain in B Guard lines 9 15 20
(17) ✓ No drain for S. Palace
new block
(18) ✓ Parsal – too narrow
(19) ✓ White-wash Nallakaka back
(20) ✓ Show tea prop from yet hill
(21) Ceiling for Mr Parker

Mr C.S. Dyer

(1) ✓ Compensation for Pulkin's Raupaing mi house Razanabad – not near yet. by him 20/7/20
(2) ✓ Sale for P. Naupaing mi [illegible] in Lakh mi pura extension
(3) ✓ House adjoining N Sarty
(4) ✓ House for N. Algis 2072
(5) ✓ Chaukiers houses in Razanabad
(6) When shall we fix a date with Albari Sahib?
(7) ✓ Municipal offices 1st Nov
(8) Inclusions comp. in Jan sale
(9) ✓ University Council
(10) Some of the roads in Mysore very flat – G.S. Rly Station going to G House
(11) Speak to Brown in Jaravaya Hon hice
(12) Sub-asst. Surgeons' quarters
(13) Lansdown Bazaar shops
(14) Vonk Koppa extension when this Sahib [illegible] [illegible]
(15) Ranga's Case

Mr R.H. Campbell

(1) ✓ Brown going on leave Mr B to act or hand charge of Cassel outlines.
(2) ✓ He need not speak to Col D. on his son
(3) ✓ Speaking to Brown in his leave
(4) ✓ Is it necessary for people to cash Permission 1st to cal. F.B.?
(5) ✓ Mrs Sarti's furniture
(6) ✓ Mr. McGann's flowers
(7) ✓ Stable-vent of Residency [illegible]
(8) ✓ General Rutherford's visit to Mysore
(9) ✓ Mrs Barton's Garden party
(10) ✓ Mr Barton's visit to Ooty
(11) ✓ Aerophane
(12) ✓ for Mysore Dasara fair
(13) ✓ Exemption of St. Stephen's Pr. from income-tax
(14) ✓ Fakir Jabar's – bill to
(15) ✓ Y. going to Delhi
(16) ✓ Lady Lawley – Pensual to
(17) ✓ Carpet for G House
(18) Wire to Burke of Connaught.

Mr McGann

(1) Cinema Shippers
(2) Mr Banerji's bills
(3) Ladies Club in Mysore
(4) Mrs Yaits furniture
(5) Piano for Y. rep Mrs
(6) The tickets being opened
Pakenham's question
(8) Who she left to speak
Arr. Stalls
(9) Mrs she left Mr
New Vice Mrs
Princess Wali supps
(11) Lay out for h. mansion
(12)

Mr Banerji

(1) Termination of Chemists
Contract.
(2) Do he speak to Mr Bates
about his accomps
to Smile
(3) Motor Cars Stalls
(4) Bangalore
(5) Iron scheme
(6)

His Highness

(1) Conahi of Rashtra Mobile
(2) Pattanaugaiyar Mr
(3) Mantri.
(4) V. Narasimhaiyar Vizier
(5) Inspecting Clothing in almirah. Shall I put them out in Ambariam?
(6) Some cai for Thursday night.
(7) Thambuchetty etc Mr. begs asks to leave parties
(8) Why are Mergi, not there
(9) Dr. Shift for his Cottage
(10) Jaggani aloja - stock
(1) Saris for maids - 25 for Rs
(2) Res cloth
(3) Blinds
(11) Mr Banaji
(1) Reg Inna dancing Com stuff 22.7.20
(2) Rebates
(12) A.V. Pub. Ins 23.7.20
(13) Bees Cottage the queen's Lawn
(14) Miss Chatterjee Jos. B.A.
(15) Dr Ve Kere
(16) Mr C.S. Iyer & his a monitor in the Esperanza
(17) T.C. Mr. Alexander from B. school garden party
(18) Press Camp & Telephone
(19) Mr Cadamb. re Stutter Camp
(20) Mr Thai's transfer to Mysore
(21) His H. notice. re 9.
(22) S.M.N. 28.7.20
(23) S. Shahi leave
(24) Illumination for Dasara
(25) Indian stick holder
(26) Photo frames at Theory
(27) Aleah Bulb for Mysore P
(28) Alenkali for M. P.
(29) Krumbiegel Com
(30) Brindavam at Chamundi Hill
(31) Horses brought for Palace Stables
(32) Mr Krishnaccigar re
(1) Rayan Ken Water supply
(2) Motor launch at K. Saga
(3) Nishat Bagh
(33) Inspection of Z. Mulk Bokhari
(34) Ulsing office room in H.Y.I

1) Mr Dawson's proposal re sale of K. Cows & re Gy of B. man

(2) Tel. Mr C.S. Iyer re Burn

(3) Fee fees lighter N Bank & S.R. Ray re G.C. Bonn & B'lore for his answer

(5) Flower dis for G. Rao

(6) Certificate for Badejai

(7) Is Her H. coming to B'lore?

(8) C. Club – H.H.'s Subscn renewal Rs 50/-

(9) Bridl. purchase for Palace

(10) Mankin's attitude re K. Iyengar Dispy Block & B'lore

(11) D.B. & his main clerk 31/7

(12) Bandstand – re messes for mess room

(13) Poisi, green dress

(14) Prince & personal flower to H.H.

(15) Mr Krum begin always a hurry to get away from B'lore 31.7.20

(16) A.V. Subr. was re flower taken for Gundu Rao

(17) Mr Marshall & Mrs arrived – going up Ch. still in a fort 31.7.20

(18) X a new car for P. Garage

(19) Repairs to Ingoni al. Rathnam by John

(20) Entertainment to Prof. Shah

(21) Th. Chetty's sarees for B.G. records 2.8.20

(22) Red cloth for canopy

(23) Mr Marshall

(24) Ballal reports that Kicker a boy

(25) Quick for Ch. still

(26) Tomi for forming salute at B'lore

(27) Pants got out from England

(28) Karanji mansion works

(29) Brilliu works

(30) Hiring of tractor & private people

(31) Music sent to Jai Cow back

(32) C.O. at B'lore

His Highness

(1) Further reduction of menial Establ.
(2) Chaman Wall
(3) Lakh. Swami Temple
(4) Sample cloths, blankets from the Commercial Museum
(5) Biswai Krishnappa's requests
(1) to receive instalments of his arrears for 2 yrs
(2) to give presents on marriage salami for the orchestra under him
(6) Menial Establishment
(7) Gonal Yuvaraja to see H.H.
(8) Chandu for B'lore
(9) Telling Goodal to play Sqaash at Bangalore
(10) Re Bar
(11) Wanasomiah Comm
(12) Air force people are in Bhow aerodrome to H.H.
(13) Prakat Mutt affairs
(14) Chaman Wall – to go on.

(15) Hari Singh to Pershotam re Capt. Safdar Ali
(16) Mr Banerji to see H.H.
(17) 8th August – Installation
(18) Mr Krishna Rao to see H.H.
(19) Mr Kari Chaman – do
(20) Mr Hamza Hussain
(1) Resident returns his calls
(2) Carriage for C.C. (10.8.2)
(3) re P.A. do.
(21) W. H. Johnson re Surplus revenues
(22) Radio party
(23) G. Castle for S. Shah
(24) Mr B. V. Krishnaiengar answers to see H.H.
(25) Jos. Mahar
(26) Mr Banerji to see
(27) Major Thorne the minutes app
(28) General Rutherfurd to the minutes to Hussain
(29) To publish an final order he goes to Bangalore
(30) Dr Swan writes to Resident re allowing assessors
(31) Colonel Waller

Mr. C. S. Iyer

(1) Lowering Ch. Kalar road
(2) Venk Rappa's house - backing Sites
(3) Sta Kumi Mustaphas Site in Sogai's extension
(4) Mr. to write him on work in the fort.
(5) Water connection for L Sites
(6) News to hear from Stay Ismail Sait?
(7) Ramanam Ramachar enlargement to dispensary Rules
(8) Welcome to J. S. Troop
(9) Race Course road a bad condition
(10) Watering roads, safety Procession road.
(11) When is he likely to begin Ch. Mrs house? or Gosp. Reg work
(12) Bands
(13) Hants request for a Site
(14) Sites given to K. Santryan V. Velar road

Mr Banerji

(1) Visit of Shaukat ali & Ghazi to B'lore
(2) What action is he going to take on his inspection notes
(3) Mr Bowring's question.
(4) E. Porter Revenue from K.G.F mines
(5) Palace Civil list increase
(6) H. Hy's letter Notes for him
(7) Transfer of Abdul Khaliq to Mr.
(8) H.H. visiting institutions in B'lore
(9) Retrenchment other proposals by an ind.
(10) J.G.P. bus after the funeral. al. Khalafat meetings
(11) Miss Jhirad
(12) Sale of Sites in K. Park
(13) Sale uniforms for jail Warders
(14) Panchama rep. at Assembly
(15) Palace Civil list
(16) Going to Simla with Resp.
(17) Inviting B'Sanzan to P. Partee

His Highness

(1) Mr S.P. Rajagopalachar joins to Tirupati
(2) Mr Narasimhachar for interview
(3) Wing Commander Pritchman - suggests Sunday or Monday at Polo Grs 10 Am
(4) Mrs McGann goes with Armi Hale - shall I wait upon ladyship?
(5) Stone - url. for Mr B.
(6) Resol. - reply Mr. Tale hui ad. drawing
(7) Mt. Mrs Banerji
(8) Mrs. re Resol.
(9) Mr Pullanuch joins to Poona
(10) Wing Commander Pritchman the invitn to Dassara
(11) Babu Zuta Nath from Sir H.H.
(12) Kali Charan
(13) Letter of B. acknowledge receipt photo.
(14) Jam nn. unpunctl for invitation to Dasara pulling in to Parade Hall
(15) Luncheon city in H. Mr K.P.C.
(16) Id. tomorrow
(17) Band Masters request for boys for his wedding
(18) Goodall reception at Rly station
(19) Warrick Coy Meathrel
(20) Saw Mr. Krumbiegel
(21) Mr Hassan Ali re his joins scholarship
(22) Mrs B. Calling on Her H. Her H. Highness lets her & her Sirdars & Inner ladies of Palace
(23) Inspections affecting Palace Compound
(24) Aeroplanes for Mysore Dasara Fairs
(25) Stone - wd in Hospital
(26) Pathol Sculptor S Ree
(27) Peacock from S H H
(28) Macquade
(29) 4th Sept. - 5 P.M. Her Highness
(30) Mr Banerji tells Sir John Wm Mad. Her H. so far quite pleased with Mr Barton.

(31) Where are H.H. & Mrs Barton?
(32) Band for Ladies Party?
(33) H.H. photos
(34) Mr C re invitations Ratcliffes
(35) Visit Jail on Tuesday
(36) Mr Banerji re Krishna Rao of P.S.J. Lawyer for Internal Bank
(37) Dr Ramaiyar the present in Jail or not?
(38) Wires Mrs B. to order Entertainment present Indian Ladies to H.H. this afternoon?
(39) Electric lights for Barton's at 00 h.
(40) Motor tractor for B'lore
(41) Cutting of branches [illegible] of Mangi trees
(42) Telegrams - imp to a woman 4.9.20
Pantoon - [illegible] Miss Crispin
(43) Visit Metal factory
(44) " - Arni Hale
(45) Major McGann the invited to Bassara 5.9.20
(46) Mr Banerji asking the H. for a present for club
(47) Wrote to J. Seay re advt. Loan in Am. B. Patna
(48) J Rao not. Sent. information re wrongs yet of P.
(49) Title to Fathi Jabar
(50) Nawab of Banganapalle seeing His H.
(51) Mr Banerji does not inform Triplicane H.H. mysel
(52) X mas Cards
(53) Mrs Davidson's birthday wishes Miss Chatterji
(54) Mr K. Krishnamangai N.C. Looking Wife
(55) Mr Banerji Exp. for seeing Last night 8.9.20
(56) Sh of Banganapalle calling on H.H. Friday
(57) Lord Willingdon's letter any reply to?

His Hig Ness

(1) Flag for Mysore 10 9.2
(2) Why not have only a hostel, not a school for the boys? 10 9 2
(3) H. H. going to Ooty?
(4) Race Course - building stables at Mysore.
(5) Nawab Saeed His H. 17.
(6) Apple crown - orchard - why they are small
(7) Mr Oberoi the transport fail
(8) Why not pali left, Rani of Wathwan's equipage & carriage
(9) Rana Lax man Sigh.
(10) His H. seeing Cock in bfs going to Mysore
(11) Sy. M. V's letter reply to
(12) Boys guard on Palace Mysore
(13) Going of Mamu on Thursday
(14) Sub Sahy being made to Mysore
(15) Drawn - sashes
(16) Col Dewar of Mri Compound walk (Mud one)

(17) Went to see Mrs Morris (15th) with Murphy, saw Bhoby Khana, new poor houses, Cattle shed, Cross Barrack Cottages
(18) Visit to Lal Bagh
(19) Agr. Laboratory
(20) Kao Wilingdon's letter, any reply to it?
(21) Inaugs Mr Jawler to Bassar
(22) Mr Banerji Lebrary sent by Raffiphel
(23) Thanks of M.P. incident reply to B'bay
(24) Inaugs Rly over bridge
(25) Arm Hall entrance shown to Mr Murphy
(26) Mr K. coming here to Palace hospital on evening telegr
(27) Mr Damai wants for musical to keep 40 or so cows in Nagarkere and OCB 10
(28) Kashmiri Lahar men carriage for their sights.

Mr S. P. R.

(1) Sending Mr B's telegram open

(2) What action taken in regard to Kankalli Contractor - with charge of crime in letter

(3) Sadh. Deowani plan of Dra. Ramanujachari from S.O.

(4) Tea set for Mrs McGann

(5) Bilas in issuing Lavgam to Musa families
Ch. Mon's complaint

(6) Making Mr - to have a walk etc?

(7) C.V. off in procession with Shah elephant

(8) Chamappaji Mrs affair
Hassan DC. here

(9) Hasdo written about Race
C. Rules to Messrs Billing

(10) Upper bungalow not transfd to P.G.

(11) Franking Mail, also Dana Dorle

(12) Action taken re B.'s poor girl a beggar.

Memoranda

(1) Dassara list. & Mrs McGann

(2) House expense (Rs 100)

(3) Plans of B. bungalow
Mr Krumbiegel

(4) Kelli & B. Ramaswamy
re Music for Coch

(5) Shifting Lamps at Palace
Jubi

(6) Peons carrying pali boxes

(7) Bungalow lists

(8) My butter bill

(9) Tea set for Mrs McGann

(10) Piano Cover at S. Palace

(11) Place for Madras singers

(12) & lights for S. Palace
block

Dining table for Ratansey

(13) The Builder th for back
for Mr Rice

(14) Miss Gaskan Jan. Retrenchment
Th for vacy for her
Catering arrangts?
Conveyance.

(15) Col Ch. Mo re Carriage
Mr Pali offers incl.

(16) Cas & mu. elec. lt. h send away

Mr Krambegal

(1) Mamu Properties
(2) Proposed mansion plan
(3) Chamappa Works
(4) Mansion grounds
Layout. 23.9.20
(5) A second fountain for
Kruk. hospital
(6) New porch for Palace
(7) Accident to Tracks
(8) Col D. Wis bungalow
impts
(9) Impts to Kanikal Tholli
(10) Layout for Gopalan's Wms
Compound
(11) Ragga Rhaw for Prakkal
Mill
(12) Knocking down bungalow
in Col Bro wis Compd
(13) Rayanker temple
(14) Casuarinas in Reshed Arch
(15) Proposed lion Cage
in zoo. Aunt. Mary
too close to stables?

His Highness

(1) Trail. for the Newspapers 21.9.21
(2) Mr Davison's request re cows
(3) Mr C.J. Sapre
(1) Galleries
(2) Quarters for Supts Eng.
(3) Mass Meetings
(4) Mr Sub Sastry's
remuneration
(5) & Chelmar's
Mr Krumbiegel
re Tractor.
(6) Telli & Mr B.
Susan K. Mrs
(7) Cochin
Ananthakrishna's
Profs quarters
(8) J.S. troops whole Regt.
Coming & Going
(9) Mrs McGann - Carter
(10) Mr Krumbiegel wants
a photo (hgm) of H.H.
(11) organ recital
by Dr Crasser
(12) His Coming here on
Sunday Morning
Sister Ignatius supper
on Saturday

(13) Tempo for Mr Krumbiegel
(14) Paparami request. the above
to apply Govt. for a post.
(15) Mr T. Baravaraj Mrs house
shifting Mr office.
(16) Mr Sharma Sastry & Lt H.H.
(17) Mr Sandson gives trouble
(18) Mr Jurvellen's house
(1) shifting P.S.B office
Mrs
(2) putting it ready for
Radio
(19) Mr Wadia 6.10.0
(20) Mr Rathakrishnan 7.10.0
(21) Jennie Coal - Parlour
here also only
(22) Raja Cowra improvement
(23) Bedadi improts - H.H.'s visit
(24) Ambalam improvement
lights
railing
Carpets & marble slabs
(22) Flies here for Small Mrs
(23) Mr Banerji Comm & Mysore
(24) Clock for new Causeway
(25) Mr B. Hanasinga Rao S'pur
Krishnan's
Com. Mustafai to D

Dr Swan

(1) Acty arrangts in Mercant bdg.
(2) Writing Rao Ch Mudali & Sassanelo
ab. T. G. Iyengar
B. S. K. Iyengar
who are practising as Lawyers
(3) Letter to officers (Guntur & Kurnool)
(4) Father Jabar — other b pressed hlth — Ebrof & Indian Herbs
(5) Mr Banerji deputation allowances
(6) Mr Pattamas retirement
(7) Question of selling on trades for Mem families
(8) Dr Seal's further requests
(9) Recondite lect.
Ex. Can.
J. G. A.
Mo C.
(10) Who is to read — Prodamath on
(1) G. Alle (2) Mily Mesals (3) P. Ser Mesals, (4) S. College

Mr. Banerji

(1) Dr Myl. appl. as S. S.
(2) Shsugalli work from from Wks not consult. Dr C. & Kraenbigl
(3) Banerjia J. B. & Kanapu Lodges
(4) His letter re Indian Institute
(5) Income-tax on pension from Ist Stg. & Princess
(6) Saturday. owns at my place
(7) Papaiah Chetty's compl. re Soap supply
(8) Is there any truth in the allegation that oil is being purchased for Soap factory at enormous rates? B. K. Ganguchar
(9) House for Dr Seal
(10) Mr Lutsh. Nair supplies requests the grant of P.A. of Rs 100/- p.m.
(11) Why not entrust Sandal analysis to G. Santry
(12) Why did the Mess island passed [illegible]
(13) G. Santry's request for loan to Brown & Co.

Dr Swan

(1) Acty an angts in Mercant bgl.
(2) Writing Rau. Ch. Mudali & Sassanela
a/c T. G. Iyengar
B. S. N. Iyengar
who are practising as Lawyers
(3) Letter to officers (Guns & Ammun)
(4) Talks Jaban. Other b personal. Hlth. Itself & Indian Students
(5) Mr Banerji Deputation allowances
(6) Mr Putcamas retirement
(7) Question of selling on tickets for Mem families
(18) Dr Seal's further requests
(19) Precedents lists
Ex. Cou.
J. G. N.
N. C.
(20) Who is to read - Proclamation on
(1) G. Hills (2) Nilg Mesals (3) P. Desi Mesals, (4) S. College

Mr. Banerji

(1) Dr Mgt. appt. as S. S.
(2) Shsugalli work from from Why not consult Dr C. or Kraemisch
(3) Banerjee J. B. & Karapu Lodges
(4) His letter re Indian Institute
(5) Income-tax on pension from Ist Stg & Provinces
(6) Saturday. owners al. my place
(7) Papaiah Chetty's compl. re Soap Supply
(8) Is there any truth in the allegation that oil is being purchased for Soap factory at enormous rates? B. N. Ganeracharu
(9) House for Dr Seal
(10) Mr Lakshmana Sappers requests the granting of P.A. of Rs 100/- p.m.
(11) Why not authorise Sandal analysis & G. Santry
(12) Why desire Mys extend period of ...
(13) G. Santry's request for loan between Dr Seal

Mr. Lakshmanasoffe

(1) Gate for Marsia 8/10.20
(2) Goat House [illegible]
(3) Mr. Lakshmanasoffe to Burn
(4) Plan for new Palace porch 13.10.20
(5) Inspt to K. Tholli
(6) Marmaji Pankha Ceiling.
(7) Zenigai } Mr Bi School
[illegible] Plans ready?
(8) [illegible]

Dewan

(1) Vaidiks alleged tour armoire of Mungesam Pillai 16.10.20
(2) Mr B.R.R. Treas. all accounts
(3) Camage Processai at Bassam
Dewan - not seen about it.
(4) Mr Krishnasamy Rao - to Long on K.G.7
Why not given Jay Para a chance?
(5). C.S. Ranganathan scheme why not passed soon?
(6) Motors for Processions
(7) Zoncahai Memoar the seal & the seal
(8) Mr Letters estate for Rajkumari
(9) Dr Narayan Rao Kaj letters of change of his jail & give allow for his special work

His Highness

(1) Mr Banumiah's school
(2) Mr Annaiah Pennah
Mr C.S. Iyer
(3) ✓ Mr C.S. Iyer & Mr Sant
(4) ✓ Mr Venkata Krishnaiya
Last night. 9.10.20
(5) Mr Bakhat coming to the bars
(6) ✓ Krishnaiya wants a Khasa Kana for himself 10.10.20
(7) ✓ T. Basavaraj his house lease – the people have bought up them
(8) ✓ Princess's water (work)
(9) Horse-stalls
Paintings – white
(10) ✓ Mr Banerji
Mr Raghu going to England
(11) H.H. yesterday arrival here 10.10.20
Reception at Rajbhavan
(12) ✓ Tonga for Govt. stables
(13) Mr M. Hussain K. band
(14) ✓ Invitation to
K. Iyengar & T. Iyengar
(15) ✓ Mr Bowring's Cars
(16) ✓ Income-tax questions
(17) ✓ Sath. Vaivari place & Navunes
(18) Tiger skins
(19) ✓ Bappesa Langanna's brother (bath.)
(20) ✓ Reddi's letter to the rules
(21) ✓ Mr Gopalaraj Urs illness
Kana wines for Dr A.
(22) ✓ Plant cushions – Seeds number
(23) ✓ Parsi priests
(24) Seat for Johnson
(25) ✓ Mr V.R. Rao's requisition
Marriage house
(26) ✓ Invitation to Talkin Jatara
(27) ✓ Carpet for Govt. House
(28) ✓ Invitation to Resd. Mal. all members of the Drive may come
(29) ✓ Other typical Surgeons esp.
(30) ✓ Carriage for Yeola
(31) ✓ Motor for Resdi
(32) ✓ Kolhapur Band
(33) ✓ Jam Saheb Kawanar bragatu
(34) ✓ What Raghu Chari said about Mr B.R.

(35) Last nights illumination not quite satisfactory

(36) Incident re brown boy last night

(37) Miss Gankar Jani

(38) Bankatlal's place - no vacancy

(39) Rahore Singh - when expect new chief

(40) Gov. House. S.P.R. being also of Jam

(41) St. pays as to keep Rest. Khoosh

Give him the car

(5) Entertainment & the Mayor Mrs & the I.S. Lancers 23rd or 26th

(6) Dr Armstrong re M.G.R. wrs

(7) Remuneration of Messrs to I.S.L

(8) Brown opens in about

(9) Yanka the pet. exp. in Rehed

(10) Carriage for Mr R. St. C.

(11) Cochi lamp St. Circle

(12) Vinayak Bada the illuminations

(13) How long is Bankatlal to keep her? He wants to stay a couple of month.

(14) 110 volt - heater for Rajarni Vilas not available

Cables for.

(15) Rs 500/- Mr R. Iyengar wants sanction up to Rs 500 to recapture the elephants which have escaped.

(16) Fakir Jabard - giving him bills

(17) Why not use new shot for stole elephant.

(18) Brown re Mr P.R.R. (Mulloli Peshca)

(19) Presentation of Medals etc

(20) "Mokal" the uses for Ambari?

(21) Jolly Mr C. re carriage

(22) New globe chandelier for Cochi light

(23) Two carpets given to G. House

(24) Baroda people coming 18th walli - the put on 5 men?

(25) Bala Rani letter

(26) Return the unwanted for Ambalas

(27) Mr R. wrs

His Highness

(28) Salute for Resolve
(29) Drawn in 2 lines sea 6
Mr Pattanna
In favour,
Mr H. Hussain against
(30) Mr P.R.R. in Mr Khosla
(31) Musing on 7 in new carpet
in His room
(22) Kolhapur – Baroda
(23) Telugu lady accompanied
by appy Sastry
(24) Dr. C. comes to interview
me tomorrow
(25) Lamp for G. H. Gales
(26) Rumour in P.H. pris
to Kaiser the Nizam
(27) – academy
(28) Group photo of European
guests
(29) Too many chairs
(30) Mr D. Yacoob – Singer
B. Bukshi
(31) Going round Bazaar
(32) Kincaid in front of
Throne
(33) Subramany Mudaliar

(34) Reading of various announcements
(35) Vinayak from Lil – nagar
(36) Bank cloth for Sanitation
(37) Boating Lorai Mussal –
Shall they get Khan Bahadur
Mir or some Sowcar to?
(38) Dhal Mizmy Bakshi Saini 14/9/10
in Krishna Sastry & other
Vaisikas not coming to Dinner
(39) Inspects Elephant Stable
(40) Bodhi Ram – Shelter for
elephant –
(41) An old dancing girl –
(42) Group of Cartoonists
Mr Gaile. Sahofaring
(43) View of Dinner from
Outside
(44) Drawing Campbell in
Yp Durbar.
Says does not recognise Assl. Secy
(45) Gold Shamanna in the light
for Chamund Bhava
Additional lights for steps
(46) Spoke to C.S. Iyer in
Step Smart Sails Centre

His Highness

(47) Kolhapur Darbar
will know more
to Play one game.
(48) Photo of H.H. for
Calendar
(49) Walking Procession not
if it continues drs like this
(50) Mallaya was very really
unwell
(51) Inspector General of Cavalry
not coming this time.
(52) Much talk D.S. Officer
Sholapur Durbar
(53) A couple of lines now
necessary in Palace
if all the horses disappear
(54) Overhauling interior
& installation of Palace
(55) Lawani Opinion re
Carriages in Dussera
Procession
(56) Visiting Bidar 18th
(57) Pension of Mily deceased
at Durbar
(58) Ban Mutullah illness
stay on here

(59) Am writing to Mr C.S. Iyer
re plans rotunda for
Home for the aged
(60) Dr Coleman - talks questions
with him satisfactorily
(61) Dr Amritray coming to
Durbar
Have for him.
(62) Sh Bhagat Chari son
passed
(63) M. H. Hussain - what
must do said.
(64) Sh. Krishnaswamy to see H.H.
(65) Bamunwadi Schools
(66) Officers being allowed to wear
bells
(67) Dr Arnaya want to go to B'lore
(67) Khan Bahadur coming to Mysore
(68) Mr Sheshadriyar want to take
photos of Palace
(69) Sh. Iyengar from the
temples with lights
(70) Bhai Inayat coming
(71) Col Bracanay sons in I. Cheltenham
(72) Baroda people coming
Horses for them for Durbar

His Highness

(1) Giving sits on ch. road
as Cart stand
(2) Aeroplane answering day after
tomorrow (21st) News
(3) The ob. man come
(4) Spoken to Mr Krumbiegel
re Palace Repairs 4/10
(5) Resident Commis to see
Palace
(6) Incase shek. comes
(7) Dress of man who flies
cloth.
Oodaipurde
(8) European Hunter
Sidai to see Resd.
(9) Carriage Processian
(10) Tell Resd. about H.H.
going to Delhi
or Agra
(11) Govt. Rep. reply by Mr C.S Esq.
(12) Speak about the swami mad.
in Shukar
(13) to Amritraj Comis to Hunter
(14) Purohit arrangement
very satisfactory
(15) Canopy to shot.
(16) Passage to K. Thotti (Kannan)
the improved
(17) Tell Mr Campbell to wire to
General Watson.
(18) Admitting people inside temple
(19) to Armusan leaving for
Bangalore
(20) Police Medal
(21) Tell to Mr Bhavanathan
K. Srinivasachar
Supplies S Dewan
(22) Carriages in Processian
(23) To the Jatra
(24) Resd. attending Assembly
(25) What Mr Nallaman
Chetty said about
banan
(26) Resident seeing H. H.
(27) Maha Mahopadhya
for Mr Narasimhachar
(28) Barodar people want to see
Throne.
(29) Pearl fringe for Throne
(30) allowing people to see the
only later may be after
morning.

(31) Abbas' brother for Khan Sahib

(32) Vandachar answer typing before H. H. at Palace

(33) Music party at Palace

(34) Mr Muthanna do

(35) Dr Asivathan

(36) Salute for Resident on his departure

(37) Ship with letter

(38) told this H. left Rest about Palace business Commission?

(39) Mr K. Nos the walks to Music Party bright?

any others?

(40) Throw stile in the Sagar

(41) Lunch at Sutton bungalow in Ch. Temple fairs well-satisfies. Again not satisfies. his pay raised for M. & B.

(42) Chamappa's wife's house what Mr C. S. Iyer says

(43) Maha Sail came to see in

(44) Maharaja Dinner last night

(45) Mr M. N. Krishna Rao in extensive loan

(46) Maha Bhashwan temple down Trance

(47) Arkeswara temple at Tal Kad (burned in 1882 A.D.)

(48) Extension of this Impl. plans being exhibited

(29) Mr Krumbiegel interviews this afternoon

(30) Mavilkal Ramasastry Successor

(31) What I told Mr Bancy to tell Resident

(32) Resident thinks what a charming man H.H. was

(33) Kavilkal Thakur plans

(34) This morning with Mr Krumbiegel & Mr C. S. Iyer

(35) Mr Chamappa's wife's house

(36) Spoke to Mr P. R. R. in Arkeswara temple

(31) Abbas' brother for Khan Sahib

(32) Varadachar assume office before H. H. in Palace

(33) Music party at Palace

(34) Mr Muthanna etc

(35) Dr Asirvatham

(36) Salute for Resident on his departure

(37) Sheep with letter

(38) Did this H. tell Resd. about Pallis' brother's Commission?

(39) Mr K. Nos the waits & Music Party bright?

any others?

(40) Throw stile in the Sagge

(41) Kumpayal & Sum Sahib in Ch. Temple fair well-satisfied. Agamudi not satisfied. Hi pay name for M. & B. 15

(42) Chamappa Nos house what Mr C. S. Iyer says

(43) Maha Sial came to see in

(44) Maharaja music last night

(45) Mr M. N. Krishna Rao exercising loan

(46) Maha Bhashwan temple door frame

(47) Arkesvara temple at Tal Kad (burned in 1882)

(48) Estimate & Imp. plans being exhibited

(29) Mr Krumbiegel returns Mis afternoon

(30) Mavelikal Ramasastry Successor

(31) What I tell Mr Banerji Resident

(32) Resident think what a charming man H.H. was

(33) Kavilal Thelle plans

(34) Mis morning with Mr Krumbiegel & Mr C. S. Iyer

(35) Mr Chamappa Nos house

(36) Spoke to Mr P. R. R. re Arkesvara temple

His Highness

(1) ✓ acquisition of lands – Ch. Pkl

(2) ✓ Khas. has to be member of Ne L. Council

(3) ✓ Sorry Coun. not come Last night.

(4) ✓ M. P. not working as well as he might do

(5) ✓ Mar lights for Ch. Pkl Maurah Inside.

(6) ✓ non. official letter M. C. Rangaiah makes to Municipals at Palace

(7) ✓ acquisition of lands on Ch. Pkl

(8) ✓ Mr Banerji going back to B'lore this afternoon

(9) ✓ Convocation – tomorrow. Copy of Programme to H.H.

(10) ✓ Mr Cassamah

(11) ✓ Mrs Sherwood's Care

(12) ✓ Mgr. Thomas to Music Party

(13) ✓ Dr Mylvaganam to see H

(14) Kas. nights' Music

(15) ✓ Car for Mr Ammeeran ✓ Genl Walton

(16) ✓ Inform Mr Handa Rao

(17) ✓ Sherwood's Care Get Mr Banerji to see Resd.

(18) ✓ H.H. Photo for Mr C.

(19) ✓ S. College in bottle

(20) Mr Lubbock wan length of his tour

(21) Boat sunk in Trivellore

(22) Handa Rao broke his arm

(23) ✓ Embroidery man going to Kadi

(24) ✓ Ballal going to Oot. on

(25) ✓ Car in performance

(26) Mr C. S. Iyer re Income tax

(27) Marriage Pandal for Music (not suits)

(28) Motor for bringing Mullis 11.20

(29) Semi non. officials to make & Music party

(30) Mr Challavah wants in to see H.H. 5 11/21

(31) Impressing Cards for J. S. Lawas

(32) Not attending Music party last night –

His Highness

23) Citizens entertainment
24) May I get Mayel become a thing at my place?
(25) Ballad given to Dot
(26) H.H. visiting Ursu school
(27) Town Hall Vakkalam
(28) Col. Ch. Urs
(29) Raja horses this morning
(30) Commissioner painting work
Thick cloth.
(31) Accident to tractor
(32) H.H.'s return.
Carriage or car the wind
(33) G. of's statement
re Bro Princess's case
(34) Notes for Purshotam
(35) Nil Kanta
(36) Chakravarti the dust away
(37) Clock over gt mansion
entrance.
(38) Ursu girls school 8.11.20
(39) Cows gone to Rajaratna
his mors. 9.11.20
(40) Ambaram roof - lighting
(41) Cows for Dewan's pictures

(42) Mackenzie visit
to Mysore
(43) Visit to Ursu Boys' school
(44) H.H. gt arrival
Carriage or motor.
(45) Dewan re
Panchamis quarters
(46) Chitrapur tea party
(47) Jasmine (yellow) 10.11.20
Chamberlain the prem
(48) Stitches re Rajaratna
Mal:
(47) Dewan re Ursu girls school
(48) Chairs re plan of
Lautwood ones
(49) Dots Istl
Dewan's proposals.
(50) Dewan re Citizens meeting
(51) Cons not attend municipal
last night.
(52) Mr Bari's grievance
(53) H.H. re Subsidy
(54) Punit Malaviya ele - a telegram
there?
(55) Letter to Mr Banerjee re Sci R Cy
(56) Krishnamacharlu asst pal
(57) Infirmary Dewan & his Highness

Mr Marker

(1) Marble slab with Ambassador's inland
(2) Portable screen for Country
(3) Pol. boxes for Mirrors
(4) Refl. room impts
(5) Salgere resting place for horses etc
(6) Improvements to Hyderabad
(7) New room stallion for K. Thole room 11.19.20
(8) Cottage new for Barbers
(9) Ch. Wm's room plan
(10) Allam Kalli bungalow 24.11.2
(11) Refl. room impts
(12) Plan for Col D. Wm's gate Lodge
(13) Ch. Hill impts (Temple)
(14) Taking a long time to start Ch. Wm's plan
(15) Brentwaus high
(16) Estimate for by works before May an start
(17) Sans Heil. College work
(18) Jabnalon Quarter
(19) Wm Lalitakam College tank

Mr S.P.R.

(1) What action taken in Kalujs etc going abyssys
(2) Rangnagar bungalow. Who is in charge of?
(3)

Mr Marker

(1) Estimate for Hitys entrance
(2) Gate Lodge for K. Mansia
(3)

His Highness

(1) Punits — thanks house on J. M. road
(2) Pattabhi's acct.
(3) Ch. card to Col Smyth
(4) Embroidery man being sent back to Mysore
(5) Rehial — nearly ready
(6) Lalish — Srinivasachar to see His H.
(7) Why not Mallan's travelling room for Palace?
(8) Mrs Barton leaves for England 17th — any letter from the Prince
(9) Prince of Siam's visit — arrival at Rly Stn — Car
(10) Ghazwala's occupying Mama's House
(11) Pershotam's visit — same arrangts as for Sir as before
(12) Imperial Cane being at my house
(13) Mr C.S. Iyer re Cathyan's bill
(14) Dr Wan — San Carlo 12.11.26 must be prepared for tonight for him
(15) Mr M. C. Rangaiya to see H-H
(16) Brs' request for transfer
(17) Mr Mackenzie arrive Friday
(18) Shale & Steel people — Pershotam coming?
(19) H.H.'s Portfolio
(20) Hatty Pump house
(21) Gopalaraj his house Layout
(22) Went to Rajan Kow this Morning 16.11.26
(23) Swamis request — any person for manager the arrangs 18.11.26
(24) Lights for Ch. Gymkhana
(25) Gauhar — when expected back? Mr McLean goes Thursday 4th to see
(26) His H's photo for Siam Prince — for Mr Irvine

H. Mahajan

(1) Mullhr's question
(2) Pallai brothers —
(3) Hri talluis of portfolio
(4) Medal design
Steam Press
Plant for Lary hawkys
franchise
(5) Income-tax.
(6) Site for the College
(7) 3 male bills big and 6 No
for payment
(8) What can for bill?
(9) Re-building the portion of
C. wale.
(10) K. Vin Ratnasamy Aya
(11)

Memorandum

(1) Spencer. Star Mr H. orders
for me
(2) Entrusting Printing work
to General Agency - Mysore

all can then settling over
Rs 100/-

His Highness

(1) Orchestra for Dr Machenzie party.
(2) Presid. & Lady Lawley Dancing 20/4/12
(3) Chandeliers for Ch. Shri Cough 20/11
(4) Mrs Hoffs Comm
(5) Mr Fitzhalley
visit. U. School 8.30 on Wednesday
(6) Inspection of Salgere in Bidar
— J. Banerjee writes
(7) Thrm — gems for prents for fringe
(8) Mr Stretch has no intimation of His visit. & Hanapur.
(9) Main Durbar Common Hall
(10) H. Bragford Lyall

I shall ~~[illegible]~~ I
feel sure the W. will
be very pleased to see the
[illegible] that he can
see of your friends
[illegible] he has other
[illegible] calls etc
during after dinner
[illegible]

I have by the way
also the Bonnie
Dundee [illegible]
you have seen yet both
[illegible] protect the
[illegible] for spring
you then he can select
[illegible] & may be
[illegible] & length then

It only remains for me
~~In conclusion let~~
me express the hope that
you will carry away
with you more than
the most pleasant
recollections of your stay
amongst us &
that we may have
the pleasure of welcoming
you here again before
Mrs you have
gone by & that
you will be happy yet

[illegible] Sa[illegible] the hyp[illegible]
to read
prisoner – a
long time long
season of happiness
& prosperity in your
own [illegible] –
& Chang. Cons

His Highness

(1) Mr Inayat
(2) New Cars to Mr & Mrs Bose
(3) Thirty – going to V. South
(4) Income-tax – exemption of
Rajkumar nephew
niece of H.H.
(5) Sorry Cons. not Cons. last
night 25.11.20
(6) Carpet – for Mr I.C. 25.11.20
(7) Vedanta-Sup. South Meetings
(8) Rescript to Mr Gokhale
(9) Band for N. School
(10) 2 Cabinets in Dole room
Shall Igl. Men up
Sent to S. Palace
(11) Purshotam's Coming by
'Madras mail'
(12) Refl. room work being
Started
(13) Garage – question
Remission of chauffeur
Lawrence
(14) Painting from Hardikar's place
(15) Vole Hall for Miss Yashajan
(16) What Mackenzie said
about race horses

His Highness.

(17) Hirnalli. Sishubha
the proper [illegible]
pass to present. 27/11
(18) Benares N. Unwoms
Poschai Mere 27/11
(19) Mansai Jounsahoi Shah
(20) Goodbole — present
(21) Annual devatanam
Bangalore for Nam
(22) a few more vannas the
minister & Music pass
Towning bodies for
Imam cars
(24) Prakasswami presents
(25) Sadey Sheik's illness
(26) Cards not come last
night
(27) Insultor who was
ill in Hospital class
last evening
(28) Mrs Hogg going to S'palai
(29) Mr Hatchly gone to Yelwal
(30) Yanka arrived yesterday
(31) Jemima Nagel away
(32) Miss Yanka
on Wednesday

(33) To invite Dani, Amble
Daniel & others
M. C. Rang. Iyya
some vannis to
(34) Dr Arnugam — & S. Shah
(35) My car under repairs
(36) Seeing Jewel Ball Street.
(37) Ballad the seal away!
on 15th
(38) Car for Mrs Shah
arriving tomorrow
(39) Sorry I did not come
last night 21/12 20
(40) Raja. Mrs brother
(41) Motor for Sir K.G.
(42) " for General
(43) on condolence al. Rayanam
(44) Rights for Langanay Mr
(45) Inviting Dr Mackenzie
Shivaji party
(46) Globe (Mr) in S.P. Press
(47) Parshotam come.
(48) Dewan's P.S. the invite
& Music pass
(49) Mon pearl bunches ready
for the Throne!

Mr Banerji

(1) Rajaman's factory
(2) Speaking to Resident re his own T.A. bills
(3) Messrs Cadambi & Krishnamachari re hunting
(4) Conference memorandum to be shown to Sec
(5)

Mr C.S. Iyer

(1) Panchama boarding house why not transfer factory (Lib) & give whole bank of G. Re P. School & house?
(2) L.R. wos request for Vanniar & Pillai acq. of Shoolai sail house for Armoury
(3) C. wale for Nanganallur near Selhanka
(4) L. Sriniwasa Chari site
(5) – Policy re ants & importers road
(6) Tool-pit this in Labour extension
(7) Mr Ramaiengar – other request to have a block of 15 sites for Mem. Sabha
(8) Mari Pillai house next to Abdul Malik
(9) Chanary road – Mari near Nizamudin Ali Khan's house
(10) Kerb stone from Gen. Sec. Coy to the fence for V.M. road
(11) Club building

His Highness

(1) Lali to B's wife to come.
(2) Mr Banerji esp. last night
(3) Haji Bibi comes 2.12.20
(4) Gene Chauffeur
my visit from to Supt. I.G. yr
(5) Present to Goorkha
(6) Rs 2000/- pay to first Bn.
(7) One man car for Govt.
to Capt. in N. Gang
(8) My fan for Inayat
(9) Sale for Supng Engineer
(10) Sri K.G. & Mr B. comes
to Palace this wy.
Dress?
(11) This wy: parts & Dr & Mrs Mach.
(12) Sri R.G. wants to K. Saga
this morn
(13) Dr Armugam re S. Shah
(14) Rs 3000/- to Mr Andal J.
Narainsamy temple
in Govt.
(15) Rattan Chand's sofa
for Ch. Gymkhana
& hat & coat stand 3/12/20
(16) Lal. Mrs re Vanvilas Mch.
plan
(17) Mr R. H. C's dress last night
at Palace 4/12
(18) To-nights Musicians
performance
(19) Mr Pullaiah
Musahib? 7.12.20
(20) New man for Jillo Kutcherry
(21) Lahore men. I have ~~tracks~~
Govts comes & Palace
(22) Gauhar comes today
at my place this wy.
(23) Lahore Musicians
answers to go away.
(24) Mr Purshotam - gets away
(25) S.P.R. Mr Welch
(26) Mrs Mackenzie to see the H
(27) Gauhar Jan - car
& her men
(28) Khillat for her
(29) Dr Armugam here
(30) Haji Bibi - Bhoati food
(31) brother of Bibas - wants to see
H. H.
Gauhar here a car.

(22) Des' transfer to Rayan Hse
(23) Dr Thomas sees His H.
on Sunday morng 8.12.6
(24) Mrs Mackenzie's lecture 8.12.6
Vallathokhuppu's speech
(25) Knocking down bungls
in Col D.'s house.
(26) H Hy's tennis party
this evening.
(27) Colonel Barnard
8.30
(28) Yaukar - a jewel to
(29) Mr Thomas' visit to
S. College
(30) J.C. Devaraj has gone
to Mysore
(31) H.H.'s picture for College
lecture Hall
(32) Going with H.H. to Delhi
(33) Khal. Sir Wm. Dev
Bala has re myself
(34) K. Ramswamy wishes
to see H.H.
(35) Lakshmi Kantaraj wants
Car sent in Yaiag.
(36) Ballatulah wants a
Car for K. Sagar.

37) a pass for Rayan Hse
(38) Tea-shop in Kushal-Bagh
on Board days
39) Mahdi Khan
Embroidery man.
(40) a hand cart for
Mathura
41) Telegram to D of C
42) Khillat not sent to Gankar yet
(43) Bailkal the Supt. tells
end of story
(44) Chenan coming on
45) J. Bungalow Camp
(46) Spoke to S. Shah re
Garage empty
47) Dr Seal - re his work
Inspection of College
Consulting him re arrangm
Com stn College
48) Balaraj has re two Cars
49) Mr Caramchi,
Krishnamya - complg
against Mr Barry
Mr C. re an offer of Mysore
from Bombay
50) Rosa Bowers school Comm. meeting

His Highness'

1926

(1) Mr C. goes to B'lore on 21st
(2) A. Saloon for Yuvaraja
(3) Mani Pillai's silk in Vani Vilas extension
(4) Gan Kar. Car for at 3 p.m. tomorrow.
(5) Mr Hogg's car
(6) Throne cushions
(7) Spare silk for T. Basavaiah in L. Mohalla
(8) Varuna & Galwan Chattar 23/12
(9) Fish Preservation
(10) Visits Karohatti Lab. evening 22.12.26
(11) Lion open air cage
(12) Consumption of water in the Zoo
Mg proposals
(13) My photo in T of India
(14) Shastri - Salem Mrs Morris
(15) Drawing in Princess's car (Chamdi L. Hunter)
(16) Drawing in Hanyanavaiyar's transfer
(17) Mrs Hogg wants to go to Halebid a dark room for her.
(18) Education Memorandum
(19) Fancy b. Princess's birthday some souvenir
(20) Dr Karve wishes to speak in respects HH transfer to K.G.F.
(21) White hand bells be sent away Present then
(22) Laying of foundation stone of Mangal offices 24, 26 & 28
(23) Spoke to Mr C.S. Iyer re road 24.12.26.
(24) Mr Krumbiegel re lions cage
(25) Drawing not well 29/12/26
(26) Mr Siva Rao in bibi view in the HH (2) the Palace
(27) Sri Vira Vanga re Mysuru

His Highness'

1926

(1) Pin C. gonis to B'lore on 21st
(2) A. Saloon for Yuvaraja
(3) Mani Pattas site in Vani Vilas extension
(4) Gauhar Car for at. 3 P.M. tomorrow
(5) Mrs Hogg car
(6) Throne Cushion
(7) Spare site for J. Basava in L. Mohalla
(8) Varuna & Palwal Chattai 23/12
(9) Fish Preservation
(10) Visiter Karchathi Lord evening 22.12.20
(11) Lion open air cage
(12) Consumption of water in the zoo
Mg. proposals
(13) My photo in J. of India
(14) Shastri — Sales man Mrs Morris
(15) Dewan re Princess' car Chamdhi L. Kunstor)
(16) Dewan re Hiryanna's transfer
(17) Mrs Hogg wants to go to Halebid a dark room for her.
(18) Education memorandum
(19) Jany b. Princess' birthday some souvenir
Rao Bahadur Kanna wishes to pay his respects HH.
transfer to K. G. F.
(21) White hand bellu be sent away Present bhm
(22) Laying of foundation stone of Municipal office 24, 26 or 28th
(23) Spoke to Mr C. S. Iyer re roads 27.12.20
(24) Mr Krumbiegel re lions cage
(25) Dewan not well 29/12/20
(26) Mr Siva Rao in interview in the HH (2) the Palace
(27) Sri Veeravanga re Mysuru

His Highness

(1) ✓ V.N. Narasimha Iyer dead

(2) ✓ Spoken to Karve re 31/1.
(1) Rangaiyar
(2) Kadathoka road
(3) Banapur
(4) Alinkalpan bugar

(3) ✓ Sh. Krishnasamy wh. lite to rent his late S. Swami wheel S. Samy his brother is working

(4) ✓ Kanhatti affairs

(5) ✓ Ravi ram Ramanujachar wants a loan of Rs 10,000.

(6) ✓ to seat cam to see me.

(7) ✓ Ram Lakshman Singh's friends coming to H.H.

(8) ✓ their seems in Palace

(9) a Maharan brought ... from B'lore S. Dawai for Rayaltere ...

(10) ✓ Krishna Chetty dead a few months ago

(11) ✓ Kanhatti affairs

(12) ✓ S.P.R. wts to meet yours

(13) ✓ Gwin's holiday to Ooty on Saturday

(14) ✓ Photo of Rory W ✓

(15) ✓ Mr Tamson home

(16) ✓ Brown ribbon at Rory party

(17) ✓ Mysore Bulletin being taken to Prov. towns.

(18) ✓ H. H's photo for S.P.R.

(19) ✓ House for to Ranganathan

(20) ✓ H Hy re Java fig tree in Chamundi reports than be cut or S may be

(21) ✓ Rajkumar shown on Kth. Pal

(22) ✓ Hy re new entrance

(23) ✓ Omals howdah in Cantonments

(24) ✓ lot of posts on terrace in Palace

(25) ✓ Many people wanting to get at Mr ... says Mr C. on to fear lowing Court

(26) Is J. Chetty to come here when I go away?

(27) ✓ Mr S.H.L. re Yallattur Krishnamachar

Mr Marler S.S.

(1) ✓ old cartridges in store
(2)

His Highness

(1) ✓ Transfer of orderlies for Ooty 12.1.21
(2) ✓ Rs 1500/- the expense a Ch. Thili temple for N. Savery temple funds
(3) ✓ Lord & Lady Irwin's visit - stay here
(4) ✓ Inspection for approach Ch. Grg tomorrow
(5) ✓ Moolling down 12.1.21 Ch. Thili
(6) ✓ Calls to Ramach. Rao 12.1.21
(7) ✓ Dr Mookerji - Interview to Sathya
(8) Bathroom for Abbas
(9) Title to ~~for~~ the Jaba Reddy the other to Blair & J's Sanchar
(10) Sathu - Bungalow
(11) Dawson all right
(12) Vennarah rooms keep (Ch).
(13) Ca for Lord Irwin to Ooty

His Highness

(1) ✓ Ruchai & Sahib of old stores. Sidhoo
(2) ✓ Ch. Thili road - estimate for up from 30 to 1,20,000. Kavi mismanagement
(3) G.H. new verandah parapet walls
(4) ✓ Kashmiri
(5) ✓ Ahmed - grey carpet for V. Mahal
(6) ✓ Drawing Rs. committee 9/1/21
(7) ✓ Lakshman Singh for ... shooting
(8) Mr C's lorries will have in mind He wds prefer to have a comfortable lorry
(9) Limit. 6h firm for Cooly labour supplies in Jaipur & B.G.P. & H.K.
(10) Dr Raghunath Rao's Cam
(11) Saw Lakshman Singh & 12.1.21 Subba Rao
(12) Boy Gham Cooli & Ch. Gyanchana
(13) Watchman for Garage stores

This Signing

(1) Rana Lakshmi. Dowager
permission to Visit
the Temple

(2) Lagnis for laying the stone
of Palace office block
on 24th

(3) Photo for Lord Irwin

(4) Car for Irwin to Ooty

(5) Writing to Resolve the
coming here

(6) Mr Hogg going to
G. Fort

(7) Shall we start left
room (Palace entrance)
work?

(8) Swami to preside at
Prize Giving at S. College
on 15th Feb

(9) Permission to pass for Bangalore
Lager for them.

(10) Mr Abdul Bakhi pis
to B'lore 21st Sept

(11) Harollaan dell

(12) J. Clan tax to M.P.

(13)

(1) Photo (Palace grounds) of 1891
in the new Palace

(2) Prallar Mr H. Irwin

(3) J. M. Stage

(4) Displ. room the stalls

(5) Angla village work

(6) Srivanchalli, near Gandipet
w. Tana for which Mr
Irwin joined Mr Gokhale
Mr Chandulal

(2) School – equipment
Mr J. in an school
Which can be called
a good one only one

(3) Lecture Room

(3) Mr Ian Hay for
Lect G. Gabbaya Pargi
Banquet
Mr Irwin to lect

(1) Mr Pelham with Col D. Mann
(2) Mr C. J. Lyon
(3) Pam Pepsi, Mrs Lindsay
Mrs Irwin and others

[illegible]
18.11.20 10.2

Harvan 1 P.M.
until 6 [illegible] on Saturday
Leave again — morning Sunday
after

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Miss Gauhar's address
[illegible]
Chowpatti
[illegible]
[illegible]

Wednesday 3 P.M.

Haji Mulla Pahalwan Ali
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

James recommends Sh. Krishastry for H. Kana
(1) Abhg. Seshachar
(2) Hanuman Kana somhasastri
(3) Venkataraman sastri
Vena Bhatta
(4) Yelaba Krishnamacha
(5) Vaidanathia sastry } srungeri mutt
(6) Vijayapalsha
(7) Ranga Krishna sastry
of S. College

[illegible]

[illegible]

Monday – 25th

home at St. Louis

Sunday – 26

the effect, it is a need to a little understand
question, & must be taken into very careful consideration
before the time is ripe for a great measure of employment
of women, in many instances & do the same functions
done by men. The experience of this process shd. not
merely be instructive as a matter of course of our efforts,
but yet the question is done, & has got the interested
of the public to make correct observations of the
future.

Meanwhile, the great statesman,
Pres. Mr. Lincoln & women, have fought over the
from this near least of.

Now, Lord P. authority said yesterday, I am by
most anxious to see I sincerely offered

In effect, it is a new & a little [illegible]
question, & must be taken into very careful consideration
[illegible] the rise in the general number of employment
of women in many instances & the [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] by [illegible] the expression of this feeling [illegible]
[illegible] in [illegible] of [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] question is [illegible], & has for the [illegible]
[illegible] to make correct observations of the
[illegible]

Finally, the question of the [illegible] statesman,
[illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible], [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Other, count more. Mean anything

Nowadays a substantial of the

problems that face our [illegible] through

[illegible] & more about [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

Hope we begin [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Let us [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

We are [illegible] in a complex competition

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Michael expressed to me that B. Indian
is which tends to Canadian culture
& comprehensive needs

[illegible] on actual [illegible]

in standard [illegible] of the [illegible]

and in India quite economy and

the [illegible] of [illegible] is a [illegible]

effort to bring [illegible]

the [illegible]

Mrs Marshall emboldens the [illegible] a

few words [illegible] about what [illegible]

the difficulties of the [illegible]

[illegible] (page 175 [illegible])

Jesus is an important factor in human

affairs. It gives a chance for human

[illegible] Marshall [illegible] work and [illegible]

of [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible]

restrain mere passion, if we do only see
your minds & such questions act & discover the
beauties of dancing with them, if we do only think
a Cord door & we be tragic & sudden overthrow
and forth as violent gaches, we do always &
certain in the long run to come out right.

The quarrel Chamberlain in the public life of Britain, John Bright, being one of the additions his most valuable aphorisms, replied, "A tariff for revenue."

Vol IV, 47

In the new age, speed has become the measure of social life, or acceleration

---

Woman always has offered to the human [illegible] to steam [illegible] the [illegible], [illegible] [illegible]. As now the [illegible] realize that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Women Cares

It is an age when women are learning to be more and more pure, unselfish, and heroic in the spirit of life of man.

I can do no greater favor to my friend, the occasion of myself, than by calling to the mind of Shelley, "Wake to a week in your garden, the most delightful of God's creatures. Heaven's best gift to man is peace and love and forgiveness and suffering and comfort to effect this."

The unknown from Chapman's [illegible] the framed opinion of a friend that I am [illegible]. Large degree in giving the spirit of [illegible]. The question is, is the [illegible] generation is not the [illegible] than to make the spirit of [illegible] more practical life? As far as the [illegible] goes, I think we [illegible] have promises and strikingly changes in [illegible], but [illegible] to some [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

of, new universities. Rome, true
scholarship, remained in spirit, be it
remembered, as much superior to
[illegible] the thought
of modern times as previous ages were to the
[illegible] of the [illegible]. Discipline in Sparta,
[illegible] Sacrifice, seeing life as
a opportunity, in as far as [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] 1[illegible]

The movement of the times, [illegible] the
[illegible] is radical, [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] [illegible]

Our College & University Bills 1487. Mem

& Mem on influence upon our proceedings

claims & pretensions of governmental assumption

of civil rights. Note

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We believe against what is free
in what we believe — Lol.
La Fontaine

We wish to feel the depth rather
except than to give the shape
Renée Sonnenfeld

In your [illegible] question as [illegible]
that we do know it, [illegible]
elder have been left further. It will make
to remember.
Nat. Mus. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
you [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

We have been so out in
great friendship in this place
in fact art remain you always
as a pleasant one among the
little number of gracious hospitable and the
[illegible] of your Ceylon is the [illegible]
[illegible] kindness of its people

I do not propose to bid you
farewell as I have spoke
[illegible]
but you know I look back to
[illegible] in this [illegible] as a great
[illegible] of pleasure among the [illegible]
Commentaries —
This on other month. In fly [illegible]
the [illegible] Prove.

[illegible] on forgot [illegible] in this
world [illegible] is permanent and change,
cooperation is the motto of the time

[illegible]

My [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Forget the antagonism [illegible]
[illegible]

It will be an unnecessary [illegible]
[illegible]

If there [illegible] roots of [illegible]
[illegible] human [illegible] [illegible] possessions
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] Multiplicity of [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

A great fact is, with Christian Science through the distribution of truth! If you have ever lived in a perpetual fog through which nothing can be seen with certainty, always keeping the imaginary mist, from which moments rise & vanish and of leaving behind a mind the true, the one & the glorious world of spirituality, from the separation then originating but in your own fog in self-knowledge

God has never been in mind in a body, but has a means to an end that and larger the highest interest of the people.

a universe which the refuge of truth:
the home of freedom.
It then leads you to think for
themselves, to make a good life for
so
most a fact, leaving
approach the problem with open-minded
mind man alone.
The Allegory which follows other books of
Hearts Rule: Knowledge is power. Knowledge
becomes freedom. Knowledge gives the
man the moral need for gives the Called
Rule of Right & Freedom Dignity
a fundamental problem of the new government
the fact continuous mind hands of common
interest & the moral is large and man must awaken
to moral across rending bonds of class & prove to the
Common denominator of mankind which - the

President Chamberlain for the new
Guardians seems to be a leader straightening
the area in class [illegible]
[illegible]

Yours recognition of the ethical principle
that dominates all life — the law of sacrifice
we are left with [illegible] human [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Dear [illegible] of God. — Yours

Religion is the inspiration of all [illegible]
[illegible] gives [illegible], [illegible] the [illegible] of
[illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

the fruits of truth & reason that month
& the widespread feeling of gloom and
common beliefs among all concerned in the
contention of life and conclusion perhaps more
than anything else what an idea of what our
fraise at present stands for & looking
forward & towards

Let us hope and be

the cultural concerns of the world
the sense of personal independence that
this country has been built on
must be re-written & redefined

A school shares our day of
learning as people who, in order to
understand their own religion as effectively
which the background of their history, their
preparation, & their social economic &
organization mean, as on the other hand,
recognize the inside forces which are working
on their background & the struggles, the effectiveness
which comes in their form

The [illegible] of success is not based
[illegible] & [illegible]

(University)

The ~~[illegible]~~ speak with the authorities for
the college in ~~[illegible]~~ the scholarship in ques-
tion [illegible], for an Indian gentleman who is
coming for study in this world. Otherwise
may be its scholarship in the next.

The Government of Madras agree to
high education in India, if employment
be forthcoming, which does not so
at the moment ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~
in India stands so high in public estimation
you graduate. Share in the
glory

Hope you will urge on a little son Sorrow
which be better

Barbarossa recommends
the exam of Cuba da
Lamartine

the book of 10 stands in the long
place in the world of the
international Congress of
Peace

according to the poorest
more flies an Congress long
than 5 years

Both notable ideas place
the among the optimists. Shall the
future will be better than Napoleon

I remember telling you that this very
had many years ago struggling
hard to acquire the Geology &
Botany of Europe. I little thought
then that I would be ~~[illegible]~~ called
to

Thanks Dunlop, on the B. dies. But the
most helpful aspect of the letter is the
[illegible] of the scholarly & careful study of
further the [illegible] on Cosmos, Conceiving
the work of [illegible] Concepts / Stoic Decadence /
Christ, preserving the [illegible] heritage
for [illegible] & [illegible], & so [illegible] a standard
[illegible] man may repair & make a stand against the
[illegible] Vol 1 35

[illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible] for his [illegible] [illegible]
the world at large [illegible] a [illegible]
of [illegible] [illegible],
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]

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Broadway Children [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] — Vol I

[illegible]

[illegible] bold [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

You, Gentlemen, can, perhaps,
happily, prove, said the Mr.
in your turn of opinion [illegible]
of habitual [illegible]
you have seen of most [illegible] you
[illegible]. A great publication is a
power and [illegible] in the [illegible]
Chief, [illegible] [illegible]
obtain in the possession of [illegible]
you have possessed a [illegible] [illegible]
on [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
have been [illegible] [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible]
[illegible] and [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]

Professor William H. Burton, a leader in educational literature, says: "It is quite clear that man is a physical biological organism as are other organisms. Man is born. When he first began learning words — says Herbert Spencer quaintly — "

Although man has wonderfully improved his knowledge, he appears to have inherited his intellectual capacity from his offspring — from the arrangement of intelligence which we see in the animal world. It is the expansion of knowledge, the informality of our outlook on life generally, which distinguishes man from animals, that man has made possible progress and

[illegible] does [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] fulfil a long-felt want --

It is the [illegible] opinion [illegible] in

[illegible] [illegible]

Mr Assaby

I thank you for the warmth & the questions which is all the more welcome from the hour I have it comes from the author of paper of various views.

The star of strength & question rises in Sirius in a state accounts to the paradox in the number of men & women who have energy, life & open supple breadth between men & men treated as the prison of men they have grandeur's effects full.

Dowling

[illegible]

[illegible]

developed [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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[illegible]

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[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

11) Remarks on Confidential

Report that

b) We MO Continue the production

programme as we can, if we can

afford to do so, only can do so

as well as we possibly

But the influence of Japanese

progress will cause serious

consideration

CHAPTER XVI.

THOUGHTS ON SERIOUS SUBJECTS.

EXTRACTS FROM MOST SPEECHES AND WRITINGS.

ADMINISTRATION:-

1. A Federation involving sectional injustice, weakening the cooperative will of any section by the sense of a real grievance would mock its name and purpose.

2. Legislation in matters of a social-religious nature is beset with many practical difficulties in our country. It is a truism that reform, to be real and lasting, must proceed from within. It cannot be imposed from without.

3. It is a mistake to develop a partiality for the "yes-man". The subordinate who says "yes" to every plan in neglect of his duty and out of a mistaken motion of his interest, is a yes-man, a flatterer, not an adviser, an enemy, not a friend.

4. As experience extends, ripe judgment becomes more rapid and more certain, often indeed instinctive; though in the early stages of administrative work it is no bad rule to judge rather slowly. Most people, in particular most young men, would like to establish a reputation for prompt, incisive and infallible decision. But it is better to be right than to be quick.

5. Financial difficulties are not so insurmountable as we are apt to imagine. A great deal can be accomplished in spite of them, provided always that we are animated by a sincere spirit and work together harmoniously united by lofty aims in the fellowship of service.

6. There is no better test of a man's fitness for his work than his love for it. But hard work must become a habit before any degree of success is attained. Hard work never yet killed a man, nor hurt him. Worry kills, but not work. Hard work is not irksome. It is a healthy price which any man pays for success.

7. Let us not be subservient to tradition. Trouble arises when it has authority above reason. The tradition which gives grace and mellowness to life deserves to be preserved, but towards tradition which puts a veto on all progress and experiment we must offer the most relentless opposition.

8. It is not enough if we merely do the work assigned to us. Success lies in doing more than is expected of us; in proving ourselves more useful than was anticipated. The difference between a successful man and an unsuccessful man is that while the one makes his position greater than he found it, the other keeps it where he found it and it keeps him there.

9. To be a successful public servant, it is necessary not only that you should do your best, but that you should obtain the best that is in those under your direction. You must treat them with a just recognition of their needs, their rights, their responsibility, regarding them as fellow-members of the great Brotherhood of Humanity. The most scrupulous justice as well as the most friendly consideration is due to every subordinate.

10. Small beginnings do not necessarily mean small endings. Often they mean the very opposite. I should rather begin in a small way and go on building up on sure and safe foundations than begin on an ambitious scale and later on - as only too often happens - find it impossible to maintain, much less improve, what has been undertaken.

11. The administrator has the responsibility of ameliorating the wretched economic conditions which are the fundamental cause of much ill-health and disease. He holds the purse strings and he should recognise that the wise spending of money on improving the health of the people is really an investment of public funds which can, in time, show an incalculable return.

12. The winning of Swaraj is not an ending but a beginning - a beginning of new opportunities on the one hand, and of new responsibilities on the other, but above all, the beginning of a period of very heavy work, the difficulty of which will be only equalled by its interest. The magnitude, the variety, and the complexity, of the interests involved will unquestionably make the work both heavy and difficult.

13. An efficient official is something more than a machine. He should make it the rule of his official life not to wait for work to come to him but to go in search of it, and he will not have to go far. There is always something useful for active brains and willing hands to do. One cannot much admire the public servant who has a mere routine of duties performed day in and day out. He is the same yesterday and to-day. No special fault can be found with his work. He does it just as a machine would do. That type of official cannot be of much use to the State.

14. We know that people ask for things which we cannot give with the money or resources at our disposal. But good service includes many things which do not involve money. It does not cost money to be courteous to the public. It does not cost money to give serious and thorough attention to ~~the public~~ complaints. If one complaint is made, it is a pretty safe assumption that a good many other persons are affected by the thing complained of, and have not said anything. A man who makes a ~~complaint~~ reasonable complaint should be regarded as a friend and the complaint should be carefully examined. If you cannot correct the trouble, it ought to be corrected ~~If you cannot~~, nothing will do more good than a frank and candid explanation giving the reasons why it cannot be helped or was not helped.

ART

1. A great weakness in our Indian educational system is the almost entire absence of the aesthetic element. The beauty that can be seen for example, is as full of joy and inspiration as that which appeals to the ear or directly to the inward sense, and it has the advantage of an all but universal appeal. But do we take any pains to secure that our young people shall have beauty to look upon each day, so that the two elements of visible beauty, richness and order, many enter into their being, with promise of lifelong happiness?

2. Life in our country has too long stood gazing at the cloud-land of scholastic thought and ethereal fancy, unrelated to the facts of life and the forces in operation around us. It seems to me that it is not enough for the literature of a country to content itself with gratifying the emotions and titillating the argumentative faculty of man. For the beautyfying of life, we need stimulus to action no less than aids to contemplation.

3. There is no art more singular than the Indian. It is in a remarkable degree original and self-contained. It is the expression of the specific sensibility of the Indian people. It is also in many ways one of the purest of all forms of art belonging to a complex and highly organised civilisation. Those characteristics are doubtless derived from the Indian attitude to religion. The splendour of the temple and the mosque was a genuine offering to God.

CITIZENSHIP

1. It is to the citizen service of an utterly disinterested quality that much of the advancement of the most progressive countries is due.

2. There are two things which I should like everyone of us to develop in ourselves. The first is initiative. The second is aesthetic sensibility.

3. What we need most of all is a higher socialisation of the race, and a spirit which, instead of cherishing and sanctifying traditional differences, is always seeking points of contact and emphasising the large identical interests rather than the little separate ones. We can never do anything unless we cease to believe that sectarianism is religion, and that caste aggressiveness is reconcilable with national prosperity.

4. My country first, from which my life has sprung, whose people are my people, whose very soil is dear. He who has no country is nothing; the sap of life cannot flow into him, he must live on thin intellectual sunlight. We must have a certain narrowness of view if our view is to have any shape and significance. Our first and deepest loyalty must be to our country and people: and this at once prepares us for still wider loyalties and reaches them to us.

5. True patriotism is nothing else than love of one's country and the desire to make it great - great in the material and in the moral sense. A true patriotism such as this will make no distinction between parties and it will be respected by all parties. Individuals pass like shadows, the State remains fixed and stable. He who works for the State, and whose work contributes to the permanence of the State, is, in the truest sense, a citizen, a patriot.

DEMOCRACY

1. Democracy is a formidable creator of work, and to operate it satisfactorily, an adequate staff is essential.

2. It is not always mere numbers that decide political issues even in the most democratic constitutions; the personal equation counts for a good deal - much more than is generally thought.

3. India is a land of many creeds and many communities and diverse interests; but I believe that it is this very diversity that will go far to ensure the requisite stability in the democratic institutions that are proposed to be established in our country.

4. It is a most unfortunate fact, as it is a most curious trait in human nature, that it is the man who uses the vilest language and makes the wildest suggestions that more readily gains the ear of a public such as they address, not the man who uses moderate language, who speaks with a sense of responsibility and with an eye to reality? It seems to me that the more this is the case in a country, the less chance there is for true democracy to flourish in it.

1. The high school is, not merely a gateway to the university, but also a great clearing-house of the youthful talent of the country.

2. The reorganization of education must be an integral part of planning of the economic life of the country in close relation to the economic life of the world as a whole.

3. The true university fosters ideals, but always in such a way that they may be put in practice in the real world, not in drowsiness or dreaminess or in vague enjoyment of poetic and religious abstractions, but in the resolute purpose to apply spiritual ideals to actual life.

4. Educational institutions should, undoubtedly be nurseries of patriotism and their aim should be to train young men to be of real servic to their country. One of the highest aims of education should be preparation of young men for citizenship.

5. I am strongly of opinion that the relationship between education and employment should not be casual but deliberate and systematic. Much of the good is taken out of education by the prevailing uncertainty of what is to happen to the student when education normally ends.

6. One of the chief merits of games is that they teach us to keep our tempers. For if we lose our temper, we are more than likely to lose the game. Whatever develop skill, firmness, unselfishness, patience and self-control, in addition to the improvement of the body, is well worthy of our pursuit.

7. No country can afford to neglect its own language. Only those who keep intact the bond of unity with their own people are capable of exercising any sound influence amongst them. Let our pupils, then, not neglect their vernacular. It is desirable that they should, as far as possible, learn through the medium of their own vernacular.

8. Our universities are located in the leading cities of India, but I fear that they live in seclusion and are not influenced by the life that sweeps by them, nor have they established intimate contacts with the people from whom they draw their sustenance and for whom, in the last resort, their work is intended.

9. It has been said that there are two freedoms, the first the false, where one is free to do what one likes, and the second, the true, where one is free to do what one ought. And, similarly, there are two educations, the first, just trains you to get a living or a passport to a living, and the second, teaches you how to live a right life. The ideal system of education is one that subserves both ends at once.

10. We know well that India does not lack natural resources. Her fields and mountains, her waters and mines, can give us in abundance all that we want. But have we the ability to develop these resources - or men and women with the requisite technical skill, who have learnt to dare and to pioneer? The Universities of India can provide part of the future affirmative answer to this crucical question.

11. We believe easily that we fear or what we desire, said a philosopher. To see things from many points of view, to enter into feelings far different from one's own, to understand and care about the ideas and interests of others, though they conflict with one's own, to be as ready to make concessions as to demand them - these are marks of the good man, these are forms of goodness which we positively demand of graduate of a university

12. The progress of the Indian peasant depends, in no smaller measure on the intelligence, equipment, and sense of responsibility which are to be found in the village school teacher. He can make or that the village, and in doing so he can help the cause of progress or hamper it. Teachers constitute the first line of defence, the teachers can help lead the people to judgment and balance, avoiding mob rule and violence so that real democracy may survive in a world gone mad.

1. The strength of a chain depends on its weakest link, and so long as the depressed classes remain what they are, there can be no general uplift of the country. If India is to progress, they mus share in that progress.

2. The ends of justice are too often defeated by means of law. The high aims of justice are often circumvented by the technicalities of legal procedure. There is obviously something radically wrong in a system which permits ordinate delays.

3. The up-building of character and intelligence by providing opportunity and instruction; the securing of comfort and prosperity through justice as well as philanthrophy; the protection of the individual from disease as well as from attack, are all tasks demanding collective effort.

4. Inequalities in the constitution of society are permanent for they are in the nature of things; but it is the duty of the State to afford to all communities the best and fullest opportunities for the develop-ment of their God-given gifts; only so, can society as a whole find stability and strength.

5. Nothing is so difficult as assessment of the values of political and social innovations particularly in a country where the traditional organization of life resembles a thousand-year old structure, with foundations deep beyond fathoming and with walls and ceilings full of hallowed paintings and friezes and the whole held together by the interplay of forces which it is impossible to estimate. In attempting to adapt such a structure to modern requirements, we cannot afford to forget that the disturbing of a single wornout brick or a single sagging beam ~~without~~ may perchance bring down the whole venerable edifice in a mass of debris.

We have to proceed with caution if we are to minimise social disturbance, and avoid its bitter aftermath of class feud and blind partisanship. The best way of proceeding is the way of mutual persuasion and friendly understanding - not the way of minatory challenges and precipitated conflicts.

Lack Of Men To Work Projects

DIFFICULTIES OF PLAN EXPLAINED

The Times of India" News Service

POONA, June 2 Mrs Durgabai Deshmukh Chairman of the Central Social Welfare Board said here today that "if at all our Five-Year Plan fails it will fail not for want of funds but on account of dearth of personnel to work in the various projects and schemes

Mrs Deshmukh was awarding certificates to social workers who passed the examination in social service held at the conclusion of the social service training class organised by the co-ordinating council of social service agencies

Formerly when the schemes and projects were drawn under the Plan she said they were drafted first and then a search was made for personnel to implement them But now, she observed they were training personnel before preparing the schemes and projects

SOCIAL SERVICE

Referring to employment possibilities in the sphere of social service under the various projects in the general and social service extension schemes launched or planned by the Social Welfare Board Mrs Deshmukh said that in spite of the scope for gainful occupations and the facilities for training response from women was very poor

She however, stated that she was aware of the contributory causes and therefore urged the necessity of finding ways to solve the difficulties of women in the matter

Appealing to women to subscribe to the National Plan Loan, Mrs Deshmukh referred to the uncertain nature of foreign aid in the present international situation and said they would have to rely more on their own resources for carrying out their development plans

INDIA

(B) Let us endeavour to exercise always a conservative and a progressive wisdom, faithful to the old, responsive to the new so that to us change may be not rashness, or decline in the name of progress.

1. Great work has to be done in the next thirty years and the cry is for more men to do it - more educated men, men of culture, of character and sound commonsense, who can plan and bring to fruition the great deal of a new, happy and united India - as India where every man is first and foremost and Indian with common rights and responsibilities, common ideals and aspirations, making common history, without undue emphasis on caste or creed or sex or rank or whatever else it is that separates men and women from sharing a common humanity.

2. We, Indians, are speculative and imaginative people, noble qualities these and essential to the mastery of life; but we are not remarkable for practical commonsense.

3. In the grim light of present realities, how petty our differences appear, how insignificant the racial or religious barriers that separate us. Instead of standing shoulder to shoulder in the service of a common Motherland we are perpetually quarrelling with one another over things that are of no real value either in this world or in the next.

4. The sooner this vast country, with its teeming millions and its numerous races and creeds, is consolidated on a truly national basis, with common interests and aspirations, the better will it be for her and for the world in general. For India has a great contribution to make to the peace and happiness of the world, and she can only fulfil her destiny if she herself is united and strong.

5. We are living in a time full of difficulties and perplexities for the human race. Turn to any country in the world, you will find it immersed in doubt and difficulty. It is Indian energies alone that can save India and Indian efforts alone that can prevent her from falling a prey to blind forces. While ever alert to perceive new truth, faithful to the old yet welcoming the new, let us be neither rashly progressive nor obstinately conservative.

6. India is an ancient land, with a very ancient culture, and a profound philosophy, but is an extremely young country from the economic, industrial and scientific points of view; and it is only now that she is opening her eyes, and trying to raise her head and take her rightful place among the nations of the world. Only one thing can debar her from that place, and that is a narrow and selfish outlook on the part of the various sections of her people.

7. Discontent exists throughout the world. It would be a lamentable thing if the people of our country were contented, for a healthy, normal, rational and intelligent discontent should be manifested in a fashion tending towards the general good, if there is no understanding, no coordination, then the discontent finds its expression in ways that will be injurious to progress and civilization.

8. This nation, this democracy, is to be our care. We have always cared much about the distinction of the distinguished, the profoundity of the profound, the peculiarity of the peculiar. But now there is one thing which to India is to matter more than these - the ordinariness of the ordinary, the massive, efficacious, sensible dullness of the educated multitude - and through this the same invaluable quality in the uneducated masses of the people.

9. Though we may live in different States, speak different languages, profess different religions and belong to different races, we are all one and inseparable. For the destiny of India is unity. Geography, common dangers, time and inventions work towards its ultimate integration. Indian rivers rise, fall and flow without reference to State lines. The mountains are no longer barriers and bastions. And inventions know no boundaries. Every instrument science achieves, from telephone to television, jumps frontiers.

10. India, like the rest of the world, is in a transition stage today. She is emerging from the conservatism of ages and feeling at all points the influence of radical ideas. This is true in our politics, in our statesmanship, in our social life, in our business life in our attitude in all things. The change, even during the last decade or two, has been revolutionary. The spirit of the time is different. We public servants, even more, perhaps, than the ordinary citizen, must give earnest consideration to this change and adapt ourselves to our new responsibilities.

11. Now, for the first time, if we are rightly guided, the East and the West will meet and unite; the one enriching and fortifying the other and so bringing in a new era of civilization. Within the mind of India, there are certainties strangely contrasted with Western questionings, within her heart (little though the casual observermay think so today!) is a peace born of understanding of life for which the West is seeking with ever-growing restlessness. To what heights might not man rise, could but the Western and the Eastern world unite their so profoundly different experience, wisdom and power?

12. In a country like ours with its diverse castes and creeds brotherly feeling and the ballot-box seem to go ill together. Undue emphasis is placed on religious and cultural differences, and sentiment is allowed to play too large a part, while commonsense is at a discount. The more we can infuse brotherhood into democracy the happier will be our country.

LITERATURE

1. There is no valuable acquisition than a taste for reading. There is no human arrangement so powerful for good, there is no benefit that can be bestowed upon a community so great as that which places within the reach of all the treasures of the world which are stowed up in books.

2. Literature should not only stir the heart, but also clarify the understanding and strengthen the will. If literature is to be a dynamic power, it should embrace not only the dreams of the poets and the transcripts of the novelists, but also the more concrete achievements of the scientist and the social reformer. We need knowledge as well as inspiration.

NATION-BUILDING

1. In India, where the ideas of civic responsibility are not absorbed from the atmosphere, every school boy must receive a deliberate training in citizenship.

2. Insurance is like the quality of mercy. It blesseth him that gives and him that takes. Insurance cares for you from the cradle to the grave.

3. I think that if each of us were to cultivate a real close friendship with a man of another community, we should soon realize how silly are our communal prejudices.

4. The ideal road is one of which the driver meets nothing unexpected. The construction of such roads is more a matter of economics than of road engineering.

5. The more we observe the laws of public health the less disease there will be. Open air, wholesome food, pure drinking water, and hygienic dwellings - these preventives are better than any curatives.

6. It is harder to struggle against wealth than against poverty, and ease is a far more deadly frustrator of careers than hardship. No doubt, these are handicaps which all would welcome with open arms. Yet they are a great test of character.

7. An industry cannot long endure if it is founded on sentiment alone. If it is to survive in the keen competition which is a feature of modern commercial life, it should have something more substantial to sustain it than the mere fact that it is a local product.

8. Places of pilgrimage devoted to divine worship should be models of cleanliness, for it is a trite saying that cleanliness is next to godliness. Who would wish to live in the midst of dirt? Cleanliness and agreeable surroundings are as necessary for meditation.

9. The raiyat does not want money as money. He wants it to buy, cattle, ploughs, implements, manure, seed and the like. We have to give him facilities in those matters by the formation of agricultural supply societies of various kinds.

10. Public health is a matter in which no lasting success can be attained without the active co-operation of the people themselves, and that is why I want youth to imbibe the Red Cross spirit, the spirit which, whether it be called after the Cross, Crescent or Krishna, makes us all members one of another in matters of health at every stage of our existence

11. The 'millions' are still 'voiceless' and ignorant, obsessed in mind with grim daily necessities, but it is false humanity and false history to conceive that in a time of tremendous national aspiration either the town labourer or the rustic can remain insensible.

12. India will remain an essentially agricultural country for as long as one can foresee. No effort, therefore, would be too great in serving the cause of the agriculturist and in making him a happier and less indigent man.

13. The physical aim of physical culture ought to be simply the body's health and efficiency, and it is high time that the public condemned as monstrosities those who craze is abnormal development of some kind or other. To be able to lift enormous weights is not really virtuous, even physically. The ability to stop motor cars or endure all sorts of sub-human jumpings and pomellings is not enviable or a good example.

14. How is it impossible for any progress, inward or outward, to be achieved if the people get accustomed to living in an unhealthy and insanitary environment, and are habituated to filth and squalor? Squalor and enlightenment cannot exist together.

15. There can be few more worthy objects of one's charity than the relief of suffering. In India we have not yet realized, as has long been realised in the West, that the provision and even the upkeep of hospitals is largely a public obligation to be borne as much by well-to-do people as by the State.

16. Enthusiasm, not only in the individual but also in collective achievement, is vital to corporate enterprises. This team-spirit is essential if success is to be achieved. Great ideas, however splendidly conceived, are useless if the united executive strength for their interpretation is lacking.

17. It is a great mistake, as it is a great temptation, for a municipality to interest itself in politics, and other matters which do not concern its functions. The introduction of politics into the municipal hall can only do harm to the municipality.

18. The growth of the agricultural and industrial activities of the people is bound to bring in its train not only material additions to individual and national possessions, but also a more wakeful and more vigorous national intelligence a quicker civic and social consciousness, a finer aspiration and a better standard of living, and a more effective preparation for the higher objects of human existence.

19. There should be no village of any importance in the State which does not possess the following things:- a drinking-water well, which does not dry up when water is most needed; a tank in good repair, not silted up, with the sluice neglected; a satisfactory school with at least one competent teacher; a well-managed co-operative society, and a dispensary with a sufficient stock of medicines.

20. The Latin poets loved to sing of the delights of life in the country, and the tradition persisted in Europe till very recent years of the rosy-cheeked peasant, whose healthy occupation and communion with Nature kept him free from the diseases that troubled the town-dweller. The Great War and the enquiries that have followed it have exploded this idea, even in Europe. In the East I doubt if it is ever attained any similar popularity. Certainly not in India where it was said of the Indian raiyat fifty years ago:

He eats and has indigestion,
He works and may not stop.
His life is a long drawn question,
Between a crop and a crop.

21. The progress of the Indian peasant depends, in no small measure, on the intelligence, equipment, and sense of responsibility which are to be found in the village, school teacher. He can make or mar the village, and in doing so he can help the cause of Indian progres or hamper it. Teachers constitute the first line of defence. The teach -ers can help lead the people to judgment and balance, avoiding mob rule and violence so that real democracy may survive in a ~~new~~ world gone made

22. Exhibitions are the time-keepers of progress. They record the country's advancement. They stimulate the energy enterprise and intelligence of the people and they help the building up of the commercial prosperity of the country. Upon this, indeed, the very life, of the country depends.

Exhibitions which depend too much on the entertainment side to make them popular do more harm than good to the cause, for we can never afford to forget that when once amusements are allowed to militate against educative values, exhibitions lose their fundamental purpose. To put a premium upon crowds and collections at the expense of economic ideas and ethical principles is to turn on exhibition into a snare and a delusion.

THE PRESS

1. In these days of government by persuasion, the journalist can render infinite help to the Government by putting things in the right way, by explaining both sides of the case, by teaching people what the Governmentare doing for their benefit, at the same time as they criticise the mistakes that the Government sometimes make.

2. The newspaper has been defined as an institution developed by modern civilization to present the news of the day, to foster commerce and industry, to inform and mould public ~~matter~~ opinion, and to furnish that check upon Government which no constitution has ever been able to provide. The more our newspapers conform to that definition the more influential they will become, the less need there will be for any control of the press, and the happier the country.

3. If a shorthand writer is the handmaid of the Press, he is also, let me say, the mainstay of the public office system of modern times. There is required of him in his craft not only efficiency - celerity, versatality and capability - but also that supreme quality, honesty. Many secrets pass through your hands - if not also through your minds and memories - and it is of vital importance for you to remember that your employer expects you to keep them for him. A shorthand writer is something more than a mere scribe. He is the trusted custodian of official, or it may be, trade secrets, and so he is bound to respect the interests of those for whom he works zealously guarding their ~~secrets~~ secrets. A secret is a heavy thing, says a French proverb You must never succumb to the temptation of relieving yourself of the burden.

RELIGION

1. It may be a platitude - but it does not bear repetition - that we can please God best by serving our fellowmen. Social service is one of the noblest manifestations of religion - it is, in fact, religion in practice.

2. The feeling that we alone are eligible for salvation and are entitled to enter the Kingdom of God, and that those professing other religions are doomed to perdition, temporary or eternal, seems engrained in human nature. A truly enlightened man is he who entertains no such belief who regards all men as brothers and who believes that we are all children of the same Father, each deserving of His mercy according to his own individual Karma.

3. I believe that in the new India, religion, as commonly conceived and practised, will find its own place and will not intrude unnecessarily into worldly affairs, where economic factors will always be the guiding consideration. In this way religion will be a blessing to India, not a curse - the curse of religious bigotry. Then will aris in India, great in achievement, great in hope, but greatest of all in the inspiring "will for service"- philanthropic and co-operative service at home and disinterested human service abroad.

4. No one who is aware of the "madding crowd's ignoble strife' of the fanaticism in matters of religious which is eating into the vitals of the national life, can fail to see how sorely is the world in need of a spiritual recipe, the essence of which is something more definite than a mere intellectual understanding of rival faiths, and something more positive than a mere tolerance of them. The mind of the world is distraught; fear, suspicion and hatred flourish.

OUR TIMES

1. ~~If we~~ are living in ~~eventual~~ times, which not only have given birth to new problems but are rendering necessary the revision of old solutions.

2. There can be no secure, prosperous India except as a partner in the British Commonwealth, Such partnership is essential to world unity and the progress of cibilization.

3. Charles James Fox once said of Edmund Burke, "Burke is often right, but he is right too soon! Let us not be in too great a hurry to make drastic changes.

4. Wide knowledge, wise guidance and concerted action are indispensable requisites for succes in these days; for we live in a world struck with man-made chaos and disaster, stumbling for doubt, from fear to fear, its pride humbled by perplexity, its plenty turned to hunger, its inventions a mockery.

5. Even nations are realising more and more that they cannot live by themselves in comfort or happiness. They must come together and work for their common benefit, for all humanity is really one. What holds good in the case of nations is even more true in the case of people inhabiting the same country, who, although distinct in matters of religion and language, have national and economic interests in common.

6. We live in a world which is being taught or forced to deny the brotherhood of man. Rigid doctrines enforced by iron-handed men have taken hold of large part of mankind and are contending for mastery of the rest. Treaties are violated with impunity; warfare goes on. The world will be destroyed either by the war that is apprehended or by the burden or preparation for the war that does not come!

7. Of violent revolution the world has had more than enough. Of wars between people, infinitely more than enough. Is it not possible that what long ages of fruitless conflict have failed to teach us - the sheer necessity of goodwill and compromise - may be learnt at last, and barely in time, now that the disrupted atom threatens to take charge of us and our affairs? Many centruies ago, old Thales held that every thing carried to its extreme becomes its opposite. May we not hope that this extreme of destructive discovery may bring the horrified peoples of the world together in a new creative brotherhood.

— judgment on each other is even less defensible in religion than in ethics.

UNEMPLOYMENT

1. Unemployment, from whatever cause arising, is the acute outcome of the cumulative misfits and maladjustments in the economic life of the people. It not only creates an atmosphere favour-able to disorder and discontent but imparts to differences from what-ever cause arising something of the rancour incidental to a struggle for existence.

2. An educational system with a definite practical aim, an agricultural organization which provides the maximum of food, raw materials and profitable occupation, and an industrial development which fully utilizes the resources of the country - these alone can furnish a satisfactory solution to the pressing problems of unemploy-ment.

3. The most disturbing phenomenon in the country to-day is undoubtedly the bitter and disappointed attitude of mind of the young men. Youth is bitter and disappointed. It is produced largely by economic despair. This is perhaps the most perplexing problem facing the country at present, and some remedy must be found and that quickly.

U N I T Y

1. I am one of those who feel that the great sacred work of serving the country and its people cannot be achieved by a single individual, however favourably placed, without the hearty co-operation of the people.

2. Unity - how blessed is that word and that idea, so inspiring so profoundly necessary to us in India, and so very hard to attain! To me, India, one nation, is a most inspiring thought and a most reasonable one. This is the land of us, to whatever race or creed we may belong.

3. The greatest need of the hour is a spirit of unity and tolerance for the views and acts of others. Every group of community must be prepared to make some sacrifice - sacrifice of self-interest and self-esteem - in the furtherance of our common aims and ambitions. The law of sacrifice is the ethical principle that dominates all life, the only light that guides human conscience. It is an essential ele-ment in the realization of our national destiny.

4. There was time when a good many people believed that the supreme law in life was that of the struggle for survival which allowed only the fittest to survive. Whatever may be the place of this doctrine in biology, there is no doubt that in human society, belief in mutual aid has replaced the hasty acceptation of the doctrine of the struggle for survival. No community can expect either to prosper or to survive, unless its members are actuated by a spirit of mutual service.

5. There is a world-wide pressure against the narrowness of personal and group egotism, the individual ambitions and racial superiorities, that are the central influences of the present sub-human condition of humanity. This pressure I regard as the star of hope in the black sky of contemporary human history, the one consola-tion in an otherwise dismal world. The race is being compelled by external circumstances to give attention to the platitude of human unity, that it has failed to recognise from within.

6. Not independence but inter-independence is the law of our life. It is in ministering to one another's burdens, in sharing one another's joy, that we realize our humanity and truly live. Such is the personal life and such is the way of national and international health, safety, and prosperity. Go out into the world resolved to serve your country in a spirit of true loyalty and devotion, forgett-ing the petty differences that divide men, regarding all the people living in this land as your own brothers.

WOMAN

1. The centre of life is, has been, and ever will be the home. At the centre of the home is woman. Man by reason of the many necessities and complications of his life, often is impelled towards the outer circumference. But he also feels and responds to the inward pull of home. Woman, however, is at the centre all the time. Her pre-occupations are more with living beings and their essential needs than with the manipulation of useful and important but inanimate properties and interests. Woman is more concerned with life than with the stock-markets and red-tape!

2. The pattern of a woman's life to-day is more like the pattern of a man's lifewhen it used to be fifty years ago. It includes the home and the human relationships which enter therein; it includes work, often outside the home; it includes a wide range of recreation, in sport and in arts, now recognised as an important human need; and it includes the responsibility of citizenship.

APHORISMS

1. Political advancement is, at bottom, a question of popular education.

2. Criticism, like confession, is good for the soul.

3. A vast gulf divides appreciation of realities from mere emotionalism.

4. Associated effort is the order of the day.

5. We need knowledge as well as inspiration.

6. Experience shows that success is due less to ability then to zeal.

7. The finest enthusiasm is enthusiasm for service.

8. There is nothing so good that it cannot be made better.

9. Charity may begin at home but it need not end there.

10. The world tp-day is above all else a practical world and it demands results.

11. Mere good intentions have no market value; it is action that command prizes. What the world wants is men who can and will do thing s

12. There is no hope, no future, for the community that cannot see beyond its own good.

13. Just as play and exercise are needed for the full development of the body, philosophy, literature and art are essential for the sustenance and full development of mind and spirit.

14. Honesty and zeal are bound to have their reward; and even putting them on the low ground of policy, they pay best in the long run.

15. We learn wisdom from failure much more than from success; we often discover what will do by finding out what will not do; and, probably, he who never made a mistake never made a discovery.

16. Patience is the touchstone of all the virtues. A man who has no patience is inevitably a man full of regrets.

17. Cultivate the habit of thinking. It is remarkable how few people think.

18. In retrospect , life swarms with lost opportunities and disastrous mistakes.

19. We all know, of course, that what is desirable, is not always possible, and what is possible is not always desirable, but what is both desirable and possible should not be left unattempted or undone.

20. Providence is a strict accountant, neither forgetting nor forgiving. Regardless of our motives, our actions, good or bad, will have their inevitable consequences.

23. The world is in a very exacting mood to-day; it will probably be in a worse mood tomorrow. We have all to justify our existence.

~~24. We live in a world struck with man-made chaos and disaster, stumbling from doubt to doubt, from fear to fear, its pride humbled by perplex-ity, its plenty turned to hunger, its inventions a mockery.~~

24. There is a vast difference between favours and regards. Do not seek the former, but strive for the latter. Reward for honest endeavour is more valuable, because it is more soul-satisfying, than favour received without effort, or as a result of clamour.

(1) To see once is better than to hear a hundred times. - CHINESE PROVERB.

(2) It is better to be lucky than wise.

(3) To make us love our country, our country ought to be lovely. - BURKE.

(4) Never complain, and never explain. - DISRAELI.

(5) Magnanimity in politics is the truest wisdom. - BURKE.

(6) Pure water is man's greatest need.

(7) All men are created unequal.

(8) Quarrels would not last long if the fault was only on one side. - La Rochefoucauld.

(9) Morality in public service is probably higher in Britain than anywhere else in the world. TIME.

(10) The consciousness of having done a splendid action is itself a sufficient reward. CICERO.

(11) That great genius, Einstein, left us counsel for all extremities. "Never despair, he wrote, "go forward, work unceasingly wherever and whenever you can."

(12) The most important single factor that makes for an atmosphere of racial harmony in Hawaii is the high percentage of mixed marriages in the Territory.

(13) The United States with 6 per cent of the world's population produces nearly half of the world's goods. It is calculated that to-day the total United States' national income of 400 billion dollars is almost half the total world's income of 800 to 900 million dollars.

(14) Egypt - of a total area of 360,000 sq. miles, only 13,000 sq. miles are cultivable and normally inhabitable. The population increases by a quarter of a million each year.

(15) Those who apply themselves too much to little things usually become incapable of great things. La Rochefoucauld.

(16) Political movements, only slowly reveal their implications even to those who take part in them.

(17) All religions must be tolerated, for every man must get to heaven, his own way.

Frederick the Great.

(18) Edmund Spenser, the poet. His end came from lack of food. The famous astronomer, Kepler, suffered almost every sorrow imaginable. His wife and best loved son died, and he was in great poverty.

(19) The best thing to give to your enemy is forgiveness; to an opponent, tolerance to a friend, your heart; to your child, a good example; to a father, deference; to your mother, conduct that will make her proud of you; to yourself, respect; to all men, charity. - BALFOUR.

(20) The chief lack to-day, is mutual recognition that there is room enough on this specious globe for two ways of life, the American and the Russian. Or, as an old Chinese proverb puts it, that two men may sleep on the same pillow and dream different dreams.

(21) Things refuse to be mismanaged long. Though no checks to an evil appear, the checks exist and will appear. Things have their laws as well as men: and things refuse to be trifled with. - Roman Saying.

(22) The problem of evil.
It is by the faith that is in us, not as scientists, or indeed in any other capacity than as men, that we must meet, as manfully as we can, the blows that fortune deals us, however meaningless they may appear. The nature of that faith, resting ultimately on the conviction that there is some meaning and value in the life we have to live, is a matter each of us has to determine for himself. But certain it is that, as a wise man has observed, if you can do very little with faith, you can do nothing without it.

(23) Einstein, though sympathetic to Israel, had never been an ardent Zionist; he

believed in a bi-nationalism that meant "friendly and fruitful co-existence with the Arabs." He did not even know Hebrew, official language of Israel.

(24) When happy I thought I knew men; but I was destined to know them only in their fortune.

Do you know what is more difficult than the reverses of fortune ? It is the business, the horrible ingratitude of men. -NAPOLEAN.

(25) Who invented the "Iron Curtain?"
Churchill ? No. Credit goes to Dr. Josef Goebbels who wrote in "Das Reed" in February 1945 -

"If the German people lay down their arms, the whole of Eastern and South-Eastern Europe, together with the Reich, will come under Russian occupation. Behind an iron curtain many butcheries of peoples would begin."

Miscellaneous Questions

1. Verse from the Koran

2. (2) Below not my hand lies lightly, neither upon it lies widely. From me will be deserving of blame or ill-will or of pity or privation.

3 When I found myself in this evil smelling body (pothole) I was always trying to extricate myself.

Louis Pasteur

4. The needs of society are primarily material — a high standard of life and peace in which to enjoy it.

5 Lord Haldane's success at the War Office was founded on his genius for administration which is the same thing as inspired Common Sense

6 It is astonishing what power words have over men. Men are never attracted to you by time for the truth is best. Rest at last. To live is to suffer

Napoleon.

7. Set on the embankment as water the river of life quietly. If this conveys no meaning to you, it does to me.

Stanley

8 It is better to be lucky than wise

9 Adam said to Eve when they were kicked out of the Garden of Eden — "We are certainly living in an period of change

10. Lord Balfour had never to face the problem of earning his livelihood or of finding the fees for the necessities of life

He was quite fearless, but he had no reason to fear. Death has certain terrors or else it may involve a change of scene or at the worst a dreamless sleep

IV
Miscellaneous Questions

1. ~~(1)~~ Verse from the Koran

2. (~~2~~) Below not my hand lest haughty, neither you let lest unduly. Freedom man will be deserving of blame, or ultimate of hypocrisy to privation.

3. When I found myself in this evil smelling body (potatoes) I was always trying to extricate myself.

Lord Rosebery

4. The needs of society are primarily material — a high standard of life and peace in which to enjoy it.

5. Lord Haldane's success at the War Office was founded on his genius for administration which is the same thing as inspired common sense

6. It is astonishing what power words have over men. Men are never attracted to you by their faults. Death is rest. Rest at last. To live is to suffer

Napoleon.

7. Sit on the embankment and watch the river of life go by. If it conveys no meaning to you, it does to me.

Stanley

8. It is better to be lucky than wise

9. Adam said to Eve when they were kicked out of the Garden of Eden — "We are certainly living in an period of change.

10. Lord Balfour had never to face the problem of earning his livelihood or of paying his bills for the necessities of life.

He was quite fearless, but he had no reason to fear. Death was certain sooner or later. If any mortal a change of such or at the world a decree otherwise

10. As I observed him regarding with calm, firm and cheerful gaze the approach of Death, I felt how foolish the stoics were to make such fuss.

Sir Winston Churchill.

11. Lord Rosebery sees death in its proper place as a necessary and unalarming process, years of infirmity followed, as what is to an imperial spirit most evil is a prison — powerlessness

Sir Winston Churchill

12. Every roads towards happiness achieve remarkable close. "I think" said Disraeli to his wife, "that this is the moment to emulate Talleyrand who when he could not do any charity which ought to be done, took to his bed", he decides to spend a week in Paris.

Miscellaneous Quotes (V)

1. It is better to light a candle than curse the darkness — Chinese Proverb

2. The ultimate object of life is or ought to be happiness

3. Than neither the natural ability nor the experience to deal with human beings.
Einstein in declining offer of Presidentship of Israel.

4. Morality in public service is probably higher in Britain than anywhere else in the world

5. Every tub should stand on its own bottom

6. Avoiding friction — the art of life

7. Retention of Progress — Practical Change for the better for the common man

8. This is the age of the small man

9. Politics are the calling of what is possible.

10. There is no mortal whom sorrow and disease do not touch.

11. We believe easily what we fear or hate or desire. — de Fontenelle

12. To kill the tail is better than to miss altogether. — Fontenelle
Swedish proverb.

13. The art of government is not to govern too much.

14. Take the clothes made for you they do not get.
Philippine proverb

15. Friendships break under the strain of too much companionship

16. Character develops in company; intellect in retirement.

17. Indeed science has come so much into its own that when we speak of "progress" we usually mean scientific or technological progress

18. The human race is a mixture of the divine & the diabolic making both good and evil inevitable — Bertrand Russell

19. There is a French saying (based on their experience with government) that is only the provisional which lasts

20. Belief that knowing the law is to know the judge

21 Gladstone had a conscience which is almost a troublesome partner for a Cabinet Minister.
Cobden.

22. The average person can add ten years to his life by weight-watching, posture control and mind exercise

23 A man's first country is his belly — Raymond

24. The number of wise men will always be small. True, it grows, but nothing in comparison to the fools, as unfortunately may say God is always for the big battalions.
Voltaire

25. George Bernard Shaw long held the view that administration is a highly skilled profession as that government is possible only for the few who are so born with the extra mental range it requires

26. All offices are greasy — Dutch proverb

27. Quarrels would not last long if the fault was only on one side — Rochefoucauld.

28. There is a time for everything & the time for a change is when you can no longer help it.

Miscellaneous Quotations VI

3

29. Life never conforms to theories as did the sophist opportunist, not the lofty moralist, who is all-knowing in the game of politics.

30. He loves man most who has seen most the baseness of Rousseau's morality

31. Nothing only of nature pleases; a masculine woman is a deformity

32. To breathe is not to live

33. As we can see from looking around the world, democracy is a difficult form of government and its future is not assured.

34. Poverty can continue to flourish, nightly even increase in the midst of schemes of development

35. Inflation is the excess of demand of all kinds which constantly lifts the price of labour & goods, fosters the growth of imports and diverts goods from export to the home market

36. It is said that on his death-bed Hindenburg whom a crisis the Emperor finally accepted, was seized with unbearable remorse. From a subjective point of view he was undoubtedly convinced that he did rightly when, in 1918, he advised the Emperor to relinquish his throne. It may well be that fifteen years later he bitterly regretted the step when he realized what has happened to his country as the result of no longer possessing a monarch.

37. Strong men in the mass can be trusted.

38. The word "socialism" to me conveys more emotion than meaning

39. Nothing is found in an orderly universe

40. We must not clothe man of flesh and blood with God-like attributes.

41. There are two levers for moving men — interest and fear.

Napoleon

42 When everybody decided it was as good as a wedding.

II

Miscellaneous Mottoes

1. A brief verse from the Koran

2. We are testing you with fear and hunger, with the loss of goods, of friends, or of harvests. Bless the men who endure with patience. — The Koran.

3. No power of genius has ever had the smallest success in explaining existence. The perfect enigma remains. — Emerson.

4. When one door is shut another opens. — Don Quixote.

5. "The depository of power in this country" wrote Bismarck "is always unpopular; all combine against it, it always fails."

6. Bismarck doubted the possibility of disbelieving man's capacity to be taught reason or fear. Vacillation will go on forever over their minds to be crushed and bloodshed. He confessed that "it depresses him to be on good terms with everybody", that "he runs angry."

7. Things repose to be mismanaged long. ~~Things~~ Thrust no checks to an evil appear, no checks evil and will appear. Things have the laws as wide as wide and things repose to be troubles with.

— an old Roman saying

8. ~~May~~ Why. The Koran tells ~~that~~ Can be said to know anything. The greatest the knowledge the greatest the doubt.

9. There is nothing of real value — to cultivate truth and justice and to live in habitual anger is the method of lying and unjust men.

Marcus Aurelius

10. When I was a boy I thought I knew men. Later I was disposed to know men only in misfortune. For you know what is most difficult to bear than the reverse of fortune! It is the business, the heroic ingratitude of men.

Napoleon Bonaparte.

I

Miscellaneous Quotations

1. (A verse from the Gita)

2. Oh, my believers, faithful & true, my state is Mighty as Vast is my domain. In every place you may worship me.

3. It is no more possible to prove that God does not exist than it is to prove that God exists

4. The British philosopher, Bertrand Russell, re-affirms his belief that all the great religions of the world are both untrue and harmful

5. No man more fully acknowledged the Inefffable than Plato. This Being exceeds the limits of intellect

6. Every hero becomes a bore at last. Perhaps Voltaire was not ~~hard~~ bad-hearted; yet he faced of the gorse Jesus even, — "I pray you let me never hear that Mans name again." Emerson's Essays.

7. Says a Chinese proverb —
If you wish to be happy for an hour get drunk.
If you wish to be happy for three days get married.
If you wish to be happy for eight days, kill your ~~pig~~ pig and eat it.
But if you wish to be happy forever become a gardener.

(8) In contrast to logic, man is common sense or skillfulness, the spirit of Reasonableness. I think of this spirit of Reasonableness as the highest & sanest ideal of the human culture and the reasonable man as the highest type of cultivated human being.
No one can be perfect; he can only aim at being

2

although reasonable being.

Lin Yutang - The

(9) I have always been fond of the West African proverb "Speak softly and carry a big stick, you will go far."

Theodore Roosevelt.

(10) Theodore Roosevelt was the youngest President, the United States ever had.

He office at 42, out of office at 50. He was also, despite a succession of afflictions that included asthma, puny arms muscles, near-sightedness, near-blindness, near-deafness, abscesses on thighs or legs, tropical fevers — the most vigorous President the United States ever had.

Theodore Roosevelt slipped out of the White House by chance. He could have the whole

TU

3 Miscellaneous Quotations

1. a view from the hill.

2. O! true believers! and not concerning secret things which would be disastrous if they were revealed

3. The age in which we live, it is commonly agreed, is an age of confusion. In religion, philosophy, politics, morals, it is a time of doubt.

Viscount Samuel in "Belief and Action."

4 Differences of religious faith are again becoming a dividing line between Indians as a governing factor in world politics.

Viscount Samuel in "Belief & Action"

5. Since one of the merits of democracy must it can train ordinary men to develop uncommon qualities when called upon to rule.

Sir Oliver Franks

6. Are you quick with, Mr Disraeli?" ~~Nobody is quick~~ Nobody is quick with."
And if the lady of a house asks him what should be done for his diversion — "Ah," he would answer, "let me think."

7. Malaya is a country for the Malays and not for the Malayans, a word that includes all people who look on Malaya as their home.

8. Did not Thomas Henry Huxley speak of "that chaos of prejudices called "Public opinion?"

(9) Sir Edward Twining, the Governor of Tanganyika, regretted the deterioration of African manners as this not leadership was shown by ill-mannered.

10. According to the Bookseller figures he from 3000 to 40

volumes of [illegible] are being published in the United Kingdom each year

10. Sir George Thompson F.R.S spoke of research as a young man's job. It was fairly common for a man to do very good work in his twenties and thirties he said, and now was a time to strike while the iron was hot. Although this was not a general rule, the proportion of [illegible] applied to [illegible] anything.

11. The Princess of [illegible] said from [illegible] not [illegible] lineage [illegible] echoes [illegible] courtesy [illegible] to disappoint [illegible] [illegible] a distinguished [illegible]

(1) [illegible]

(2) [illegible]

(3) [illegible]

(4) [illegible]

(5) [illegible]

(6) [illegible]

3 [illegible]

(1) Einstein [illegible] "a [illegible] philosophical [illegible] the [illegible]." I wd [illegible] special [illegible]
of Israel

(1) [illegible]

- I [illegible] to give to you [illegible]

IV.

CONTEMPORARY CRITIC.

1 Visiting foreigners, I think, despite all the have heard about the culture and the diverse strata of the American population, see [illegible] to find that [illegible] should be England with a difference. For instance is usually thought to be [illegible] of England. American culture is English culture in short sleeves and talking out of the side of its mouth. [illegible] American English is British [illegible] not [illegible] quite literary. American manners are [illegible] frizzled on the frontier; American humour is [illegible] [illegible]

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

(1) When met face to face, Mr Krushchev is more impressive more refined, better groomed, less porcine than he comes out in photographs.

The Times Special Correspondent
April 1958

(2) The Indian belief, basically, is that Kashmir's accession will eventually and manifestly be accepted in Kashmir. India, in fact, believes the [illegible] and stubbornness will bring their own solution, but her methods will go on being challenged.

The Times [illegible] April 1[illegible] 1958.

(3) India's biggest City - Calcutta [illegible] in the words of the United Nations World Health Organisation one of the most [illegible] places in the world

Time [illegible]

(4) Although the broken heart may not be [illegible] there can be little doubt that the absence of the [illegible] death for which the present state of [illegible] physical cause. The [illegible] experience [illegible] the patient [illegible] almost [illegible] 'turned his face to the wall' [illegible] knows that he [illegible] recovery [illegible]

The close [illegible] advent of so-called [illegible] accepted [illegible]

(5) 'Parkinson's Law [illegible] fortunate in being [illegible] Professor C Northcote Parkinson [illegible] modesty Professor Parkinson [illegible] benefit of those of [illegible] readers who [illegible] we venture to give the law here [illegible] as follows: 'Work expands so as to fill the time available for its completion'

[illegible]

(6) "What is a Missionary?" In these troubled times we are trying in a number of ways to understand peoples and societies that are different from ourselves. Our contacts with them have often been [illegible] in the past. We now know that we do not have the [illegible] information that [illegible] we feel sometimes with chagrin that our own motives and outlook are misunderstood.

The so-called "missionary" as such, has always been a bridge between differing societies. He goes out from one and into another with the conviction that something that he can [illegible] with him can be of value to those with whom he is to live and work. This requires a large degree of common sense, a down-to-earthness, and a tolerance of other ways of living. And above all, it requires infinite patience. Those who have such gifts can be true missionaries in the best sense.

The New York Times
June [illegible] 1958.

II.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

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1. **Waning Force.**

Under the American system of separated powers it is the President who must provide the motive force to keep the wheels of government turning. His resources as head of State, party leader, and, in effect Prime Minister are great. But of his energy or interest flags, the United States and the whole alliance of free nations suffers. It is only natural with such thoughts in mine that Americans keep asking how Mr Eisenhower is doing his job. Illness has robbed him of some of his old vigour, yet the full answer is far from simple.

Integrity of a high order remains, as it has always been, one of Mr Eisenhower's chief qualifications for his office. Those who complain that he spends too much time out of his office forget that he has rationalised and streak lined much of the work which is threshed out in committees before coming up to him for decision. Yet what is lacking is a firm and steady driving force.

The Times, June 3, 1958.

Dual Challenge - By Soviet to West.

The Communist line is making its challenge on two main fronts - political and economic. On the political [illegible] the objective is to bring the West to the [illegible] Soviet terms - [illegible] propaganda out of the Western refusal to [illegible] on those terms. On the economic front the objective is to demonstrate communism's capacity to compete with the West in the [illegible] to the world's underdeveloped nations. On both fronts last week the pressure upon the West intensified.

On the political front Russia [illegible] asserted her demand for talks at the summit. The [illegible] Premier Khrushchev said, "if [illegible] demands on the United States."

It is clear [illegible] Western [illegible] of the summit question [illegible] during the week in conversations [illegible] American summit - between President [illegible] Prime Minister Macmillan. The talks indicated that while Mr T[illegible] the British were more [illegible] to the summit idea. The U.S. emphasized the need first to [illegible] Soviet intentions on lower diplomatic levels. By the week-end a test of these intentions seemed assured - barring a last-minute hitch - in technical talks in Geneva beginning July 1 on how to police a suspension of nuclear tests.

On the economic front the Western Big Two began, on British initiative, a broad reappraisal of the Western economic position in the face of a widening Soviet trade-and-aid offensive and the recession in the U.S. No hard decisions were reached, but it was plain that action must eventually be taken if the West is to hold its lines in the economic cold war.

The New York Times,
June 15, 1958.

2. Ali Asker Road,
BANGALORE - 1.
15th July, 1958.

My dear Mr Subba Rau,

An idea has just struck me, which I thought I should pass on to you. Deal with it as you think best.

I feel the quotations, etc. I enclose would be read with avidity by the readers of the "Swarajya" and might even attract more subscribers if they were published in your journal. They would make an interesting feature of it. I could [illegible] for a very [illegible] issues.

If you think the quotations from the [illegible] prin[illegible] please have no hesitation in omitting them. I [illegible] included [illegible] only because they seemed to me so striking.

Yours sincerely

Shri Khasa Subba Rao,
Editor, The "Swarajya",
[illegible], Lloyd Road,
Madras [illegible]

THE TIMES

MONDAY JULY 6 [illegible]

Imperial and Foreign News

FEDERATION IN INDIA

STATES' DECISION

[illegible] SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

BOMBAY July [illegible]

The Indian Princes held their [illegible] meeting [illegible] conference yesterday [illegible] when the members [illegible] the Delegation [illegible] Mr Mohammed Ali Jinnah [illegible] the Maharajah Gaekwar of Baroda [illegible] before him the exact [illegible] of the award.

Before the departure of the Nawab of Bhopal Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes proposed [illegible] statement [illegible] the situation. [illegible] by [illegible] committee [illegible] leading up to [illegible] settlement [illegible] the essential [illegible] of the Maharajah of Patiala's [illegible] the Nawab of Bhopal says:

"[illegible] Maharajah of Patiala [illegible] Nawab of Bhopal [illegible] Federal Constitution [illegible] Sankey Report. [illegible] summarized [illegible]

"[illegible] States [illegible]

"When [illegible] States [illegible] the Sankey Report [illegible] Federal Constitution [illegible] Committee [illegible] Federal [illegible] States [illegible] Maharajah of Patiala was appointed by His Highness the Maharajah of Bahawalpur [illegible] Maharajah of Dholpur [illegible] Indian States [illegible] Bhopal [illegible] Patiala [illegible] Bikaner [illegible] Mysore [illegible] Kolhapur [illegible] Dholpur [illegible] Sankey Report [illegible] Committee [illegible] Federal [illegible] Sankey Report.

"After two days [illegible] was apparent that [illegible] suggestions [illegible] Maharajah of Dholpur [illegible] Federal [illegible] Bombay [illegible] Chamber of Princes [illegible] electoral college should [illegible]

"After [illegible] duration of the [illegible] to the *quorum* debate and unanimous conclusions were reached [illegible] the strength [illegible] of the two Federal Houses and [illegible] the distribution of seats among the States alternative solutions were arrived at.

SMALLER STATES' CLAIMS

The Nawab of Bhopal's statement ends with the following estimate of the position:

While the discussions have revealed a general support of the Sankey's home rule scheme, especially on the part of the States that represent an population [illegible] the [illegible] largest proportion of the whole, it is recognized that there is still in the minds of the smaller States some hesitancy in [illegible] their [illegible] in the recognition of their [illegible] rights of representation in the Federal Legislature. The Chancellor is convinced that the discussions taken by the Indian States Delegation will go a long way to dispel anxiety on this score. Nevertheless, other formulas are being worked out with a view to render [illegible] as [illegible] to all the interests concerned [illegible] proportionate representation. The Chancellor [illegible] that there is every [illegible] consummation of the Federal scheme [illegible] in the words of Sir Mirza Ismail [illegible] "the ship of Federation will [illegible] in the harbour [illegible] destination which [illegible] within the British Empire."

Responsible observers who have had an opportunity of seeing and discussing the Nawab of Bhopal's *communique* are agreed on several points. The first is that the attitude of the Princes indicates firmly the impression held. It is clear that while the big States which really have at their disposal support the Federal idea, they believe that the scheme [illegible] Princes makes the adoption [illegible] more is still certain amount of [illegible] several important details. The very ambiguity of the statement [illegible] alternative solutions were arrived at as regards the distribution of seats among the States indicates a difference of opinion on an essential point.

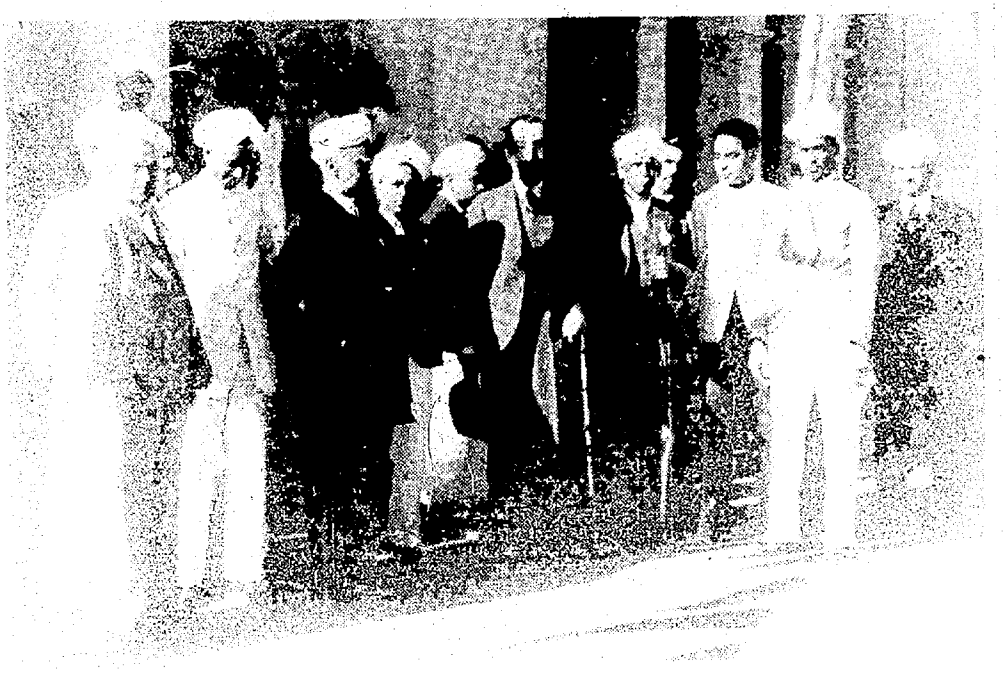
CHANCELLOR'S TACT

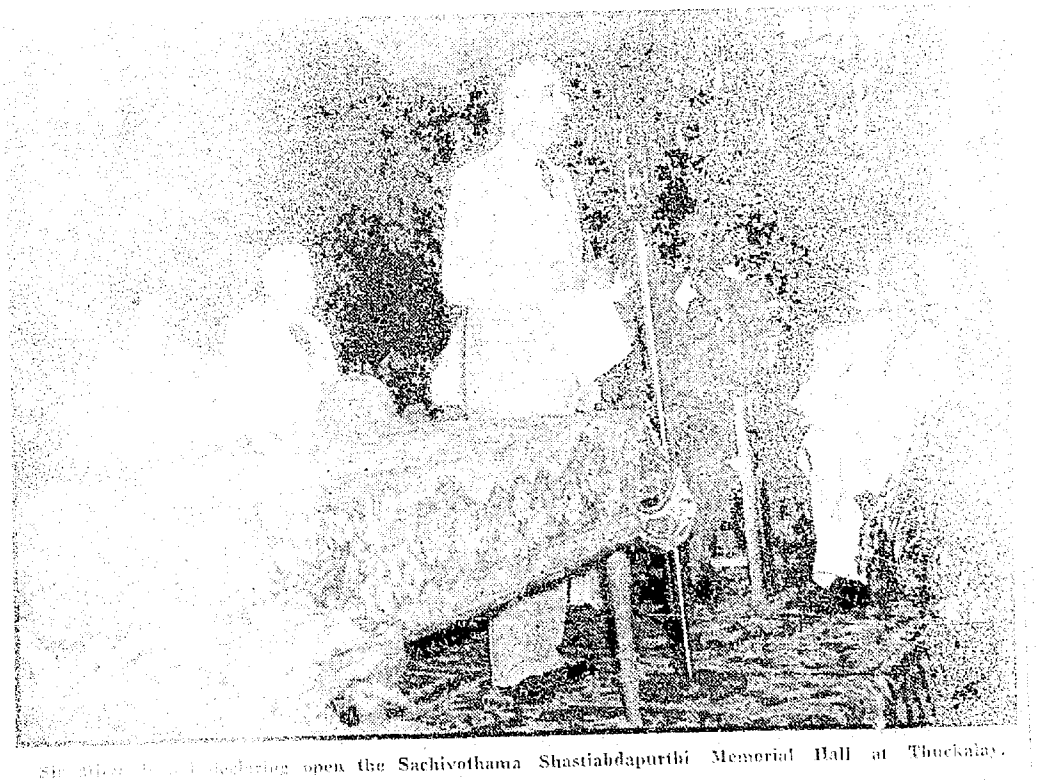
The second impression [illegible] is that the admission of Jesuitical [illegible] among the smaller States is proof that the Maharajah of Patiala had [illegible] by backing their claim [illegible] glacent statement is [illegible] effected quite as much by [illegible] launched.

The operation of the Express [illegible] Princes comes at this time [illegible] Nawab of Bhopal may assume [illegible] States did not repay [illegible] from [illegible] they had [illegible] the States concerned [illegible] share in assuming [illegible] compelled [illegible] secure [illegible] constitutional [illegible] they saw [illegible] in the [illegible] It is truly certain that several [illegible] the *quorum* [illegible] prompt [illegible] which [illegible] Nawab of Bhopal [illegible]

[illegible] Chancellor [illegible] Mr Montagu [illegible] Mr Montagu [illegible] Mr Montagu [illegible] Although Mr [illegible] seems to be [illegible] since the Round Table Conference Industrial trouble in the shape of a railway strike is being discussed from Bombay to Simla and [illegible] Quarrels between Hindu and Moslem in several Provinces are becoming more acute every day. The extremists in the Congress are only saying that they are only waiting till loyalty is lifted with Mr Gandhi's departure before they resume their old tactics.

Future events may go to prove that the Pan-Islamic revolt was only a mere days wonder, but it has added still another complication and has [illegible] still further cause to hope that the next Session of the Round Table Conference, which is the one thing [illegible] likely to close the ranks, will be [illegible] as quickly as possible.





Sir Alladi [illegible] opening open the Sachivothama Shastiabdapurthi Memorial Hall at Thuckalay.

SIR MIRZA ISMAIL speaking at the opening of the Travancore University Stadium.

Sir Mirza Ismail and Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, at the opening of the Sri Chitra Exhibition at Trivandrum.

Srimathi Lakshmikutty Vallanethyarammma, Consort of H. H. the Maharaja of Cochin, arriving to open the Music Conference at Trivandrum.

London where all that can be done from the [illegible] rect then [illegible] tions [illegible] quite [illegible] the [illegible]

Opium [illegible]

THE SOURC[illegible] OPIU[illegible]

CHIANG C[illegible]

DEA[illegible]

[illegible] Sir Mirza [illegible] Mysore [illegible] Dewan [illegible] the [illegible] Sir M [illegible] suggested that the [illegible] railways in which they could prepare for Federation. One truth of which the Mysore Government is never lost sight is the rehabilitation of the village on another economic planning. The Dewan concluded with an eloquent appeal for the cultivation of those civic virtues—patriotism, honesty of purpose and the spirit of conciliation—which alone can resolve the many difficulties still to be faced and which only India herself can solve.

The Leader

THURSDAY, JANUARY 2 1936

HONOURS

OFFICIALS as usual predominate in the New Year Honours' list. We offer our congratulations to Sir N. N. Sircar on his K.C.S.I. and Sir Mirza Ismail the Dewan of Mysore state and Sir V. T. Krishnamacharya the Dewan of Baroda state on their K.C.I.E. Sir Mirza Ismail is highly respected and loved by the people of his state for his good [illegible] and his enlightened and progressive policies and the honour conferred on him is fully deserved. Mr. B. G. Vlen[illegible] director of Agriculture, United [illegible] [illegible] promotion [illegible] the [illegible]

The Muslim Chronicle 5th January, 1936.

New Year Honours.

This year's Honours list is very disappointing. Madras Presidency has been given a stepmotherly treatment. Of those who are the recepients of new year Honours in this Presidency the majority are officials. As usual a lion's share of the honours has gone to the officials of the Police Department. One notable feature ofthis year's Honours list is on Europeans, officials and non-officials titles & medals have been lavishly confered. Mussalmans of thispresidency havebeencompletely ignored. There are, in the city and in the districts, a number of Musssalmans who have rendered meritorious services to the Government and the country but their services have not been recognised We hope that they will be honoured next time

We are glad that the two greatest adminstrators, Sir Akbar Hydari and Sir Mirza Ismail have been deservedly honoured. Sir Akbar Hydari, finance member of Hyderabad, is a statesman of outstanding ability. It was his genius that has made Hyderabad the premier Indian State. His greatness was recognised and appreciated by eminent British Statesmen at the Round Table Conference. He deserves to be a member of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council. The other Muslim statesman who has been honoured is Sir Mirza Ismail, the distinguished Dewan of Mysore. His grasp of administrative problems, wide range of knowledge,broad sympathies, and a remarkable sense of justice and fair-play have made him an ideal Dewan. He has been made the Knight Commander of the Indian Empire. We offer our sincere felicitations to Sir Akbar Hydari and sir Mirza Ismail on the well merited distinctions confered on them.

[illegible] Photo taken on the occasion of the State [illegible] celebration of the Nizam's Silver Jubilee on Monday night at Hyderabad

SIR MIRZA M. ISMAIL

THE MAKER OF MODERN MYSORE

An Open Letter

Sir,—It is characteristic of the keen solicitude of His Highness the Maharaja for the welfare of his people that he should have been pleased to extend the term of your high office by another five years, and all loyal subjects of His Highness rejoice that he should have by his gracious act vouchsafed to his people the invaluable guidance of a tried statesman of outstanding ability and catholic sympathy at a critical period in Mysore's history.

Mysore has been moving as ever in the vanguard of progress and, if today she is acclaimed a "model State and a pattern not only to the rest of India but to the whole world", it is undeniably due to the enlightened rule of His Highness the Maharaja and to your popular and progressive administration.

So varied and manifold have been your activities that it is not possible to recount them in detail here. But suffice it to say that the period from 1926 [illegible] has been an epoch [illegible] accomplishments. [illegible] your [illegible] growth and [illegible] are [illegible] in the annals of our State.

The remarkable [illegible] Mysore has made in the past [illegible] of your eminent administration are [illegible] in the rationalisation of [illegible] expansion of education, extension of the facilities of [illegible] to the remotest villages, improvement of health and medical relief and the [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] more to [illegible] and your [illegible] wisdom [illegible] followed, and there is no doubt in [illegible] your name will [illegible] among the makers of modern Mysore.

The record of your [illegible] achievements [illegible] that at [illegible] your [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] fully [illegible] a heavy debt to [illegible] State. And if the [illegible] Council [illegible] yet another [illegible] of which you [illegible] proud.

A born leader of men, imbued with the highest traditions of Mysore, you are second to none in your zeal to quicken the masses to a new life of opportunities and of hope. Your utterances, both private and public, are instinct with lofty ideals and beneath the [illegible] of their imagery, there is a stream of thought which links in association the ambitions and aspirations of the people.

You are not merely an idealist but a practical statesman. You are never high, higher than your followers in the insubstantial heights of airy speculation; but you desire to lead the path so that others might follow and follow; you wish not to create a world of political fancy but to lead the phalanx into the alluring depths of Democracy convinced that in the end patience [illegible] will result more brilliant, more enduring than the imagination of [illegible] politicians and [illegible] opportunists. Therein lies your strength, your sobriety of judgment and your enlightened nationalism.

No other manifestation of your genius—which is essentially artistic—is more attractive than the transformation of the two premier cities of the State to which you have imparted an enchanting charm and a captivating glory. We are deeply sensible of the social, economic and cultural benefits that spring from environment which is created in terms of beauty and glory. Beauty is the reflection of Truth which we find sublimated in our Cities Beautiful.

We look forward to the next phase of your administration as the precursor of an era of further growth and advancement even more rapid than it has been in the past, culminating eventually in the establishment of Responsible Government under the aegis of our saintly and beloved Sovereign. And in your mission of patriotic service you may rest assured that you have the ready co-operation of all loyal subjects of His Highness the Maharaja.

May the State long enjoy the priceless benefit of your ennobling counsel and of your wise leadership!

Ever yours in Loyalty
and Service.
C. Y. N.
(A Mysorean).

METHODIST RECORDER.
161, Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Jaipur Constitutional Reforms Committee

British India is advancing politically in great strides and in view of the rising tide of democracy sweeping over the whole of British India there is the spectacle of many Indian States desiring to rise to the occasion and admitting their subjects to their birthright of personal liberty and good and progressive Government. In order to associate the people in the administration of the state Jaipur has set up the above Committee which will be presided over by Mr. S. Hiramanya. On page [illegible] we publish the functions of the Committee by Sir Ismail [illegible]. It is due to taking the initiative in the matter and we are [illegible] that this Committee [illegible] reforms [illegible] and also [illegible] by setting [illegible] point [illegible] W[illegible]

[illegible]e" by R. K. Narayan (Page 111)

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x /

[illegible]

[illegible] general [illegible] operation [illegible] of [illegible] beauti[illegible] and dirt streets

Extract from "Mysore" by R. K. Narayan (page [illegible])

[illegible] HIGHER COPY

[illegible]

[illegible] modern [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

" The Sandesa ", Belgaum.

—

6th June 194[illegible].

—

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

A REVERIE

BY "IDLER"

Mysore verily is the microcosm of the macrocosm. It has within its bounds everything that our planet can offer its people all of Mysore as one of the jewels has sun shine and [illegible] full of enchanting flora and sweet scented sandal. Mysore is a land of restless spirits [illegible] to see some [illegible] than some [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] possibly lo[illegible]

What could [illegible] the towering personality of a Devan Ran acharlu [illegible] democratised our State so early as 1881 by giving it the Representative Assembly which even the British India could not have at that time. Next to him we see the majestic figures of Sir M. Visvesvaraya and Sir Mirza Ismail who have held with dignity the exalted office of the Prime Minister of the State of Mysore under the aegis of a benevolent Maharaja late Sri Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar III who ruled his State for nearly 40 years.

What has made Mysore great [illegible] industries have [illegible] of industries on small scale and [illegible] industries. The Dewan Sir Mirza Ismail who led [illegible] to the prosperity of [illegible] to those [illegible] has come to [illegible]

[illegible] Art [illegible] and discerning [illegible] very high order.

One of the earliest of Dewans the never to be forgotten Prime Minister Sir K. Seshadri Iyer who made Mysore his home migrating to Mysore from the South, gave us the Electric Power and fresh water supply. It was left to Sir M. Visvesvaraya to throw a dam as if overnight across the rebellious waters of the Cauvery and to make arid tracts turn fertile as if by magic, lay plans for [illegible]

We have now our Dewan Mr. N. Madhava Rao a Mysorean and an able person of a very high order of intellectual greatness and of dashing brilliance with a sincerity devotion to duty and singleness of purpose all his own and if we may say so a Chela of Sir M. Visvesvaraya and a man of great nerve and action in him Mysore looks for greater advancement and progress.

WOMEN'S COLUMN

HINDU GIRLS I[illegible]

Their Present

Dr. A. S. Alekar [illegible] of the Department of Ancient Indian History and Culture Benares Hindu University after laborious research [illegible] the subjects [illegible] conclusions [illegible]

1. The [illegible] Culture [illegible] Vedas and Upanishads [illegible] Girls [illegible]

Sir Mirza M. Ismail's Sixtieth Birthday

SATURDAY,
NOVEMBER 13, 1943

Sir Mirza Ismail, Ex-Dewan of Mysore and the present illustrious Prime Minister of Jaipur State completed his sixtieth birthday last week and we take this opportunity of offering our very sincere and heart felt congratulations to Sir Mirza on this happy occasion.

It is needless to recount the past glorious achievements of this patriotic and broadminded statesman for Mysore State over the destinies of which he reigned for more than 15 years and every one knows that Sir Mirza, enjoying the Royal confidence and patronage of His Highness the late Maharaja of Mysore, transfigured the whole State into a land of peace and plenty brimming with unheard of industrial activity Wherever we turn our eyes, we see the work of Sir Mirza in some permanent form or other and there is not a single day when his name is not remembered

After his retirement in the year 1941, he took rest for one year and became the Premier of Jaipur State in June 1942 Rest for Sir Mirza means change of work and his motto has always been to wear out rather than rust out He has already converted Jaipur into a veritable Paradise and ushered in new reforms. As in Mysore he has endeared himself to all people in Jaipur and His Highness the Maharaja of that State has been giving him his unstinted support in all undertakings Though 60 years, he has the impetuosity and boyishness of youth and his robust optimism is one of his peculiar characteristics We wish Sir Mirza long life prosperity, unbroken health and happiness and many more years of useful service to his country.

SIR MIRZA ISMAIL—A PEN PORTRAIT

(BY SCHERILUS)

THIS week (October 23) marks the birthday of one of India's great—if not the greatest—living statesmen, Sir Mirza Ismail. On an occasion like this, it is of great interest to study the personality of this veteran administrator who belongs to the class—and order—of the intellectual giants. Mysore has produced an succession men, of the character of Mr. Shesadhri Iyer, who at the price for Dewans and Sir M. Visve[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

THROUGH THE EDITOR'S EYES

DE GAULLE AND THE ALLIES

GENERAL de Gaulle's remark in his broadcast during the week of Free women might well [illegible] kind of [illegible] with which the other [illegible] Powers are at present treating France in regard to [illegible] one of the war and [illegible] for peace [illegible] relations with the Allied Governments [illegible] have not been considerations [illegible] and the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] Allies [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

SIR MIRZA ISMAIL.

Dated 20.11.45

The "Viswakarnataka", the nationalist Kannada daily newspaper of Bangalore, writes, editorially, as follows:--

Sir C.V.Raman, the celebrated scientist, performed the ceremony of unveiling a portrait of Sir Mirza Ismail, formerly Dewan of Mysore and at present Prime Minister of Jaipur, in the premises of the Mysore Journalists' Association on Monday evening.

Sir Mirza Ismail has earned an international reputation as a great and far-sighted statesman. He is also well known as an enlightened and broadminded administrator of India. Sir C.V. Raman paid a tribute to Sir Mirza Ismail's great personal qualities and his great services to Mysore in language free from exaggeration of any kind.

If we had four patriots of the type of Sir Mirza Ismail, would ~~other persons~~ the poisonous stream of communalism have flown in the Ganges, Jumna, Godavari and Cauveri rivers? As Sir C.V. Raman remarked, it is not at all an exaggeration to say that the evolution of the India of the future can safely be entrusted to the hands of a statesman like Sir Mirza Ismail. Of course it cannot be said that when Sir Mirza was Dewan of Mysore, his administration was absolutely smooth-sailing and that he had no difficulties of any sort to contend with. It might be that he was at times somewhat of an autocrat and stifled, to some extent, the growth of an independent public life in the State. This is not to say, however, that he was a man without vision or a broad outlook. The spirit of communalism and other things so peculiar to the public life in Mysore might have ~~found~~ forced him to be a little autocratic in his action#.

The policy which Sir Mirza Ismail pursued in his time was not free from opposition either. He was not inattentive to public criticism; indeed he was ~~personally~~ powerfully affected by it.

NOVEMBER 20, 1945

ADMINISTRATIVE ABILITIES OF SIR MIRZA ISMAIL

SIR C. V. RAMAN'S GLOWING TRIBUTES

PORTRAIT UNVEILED IN JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION

BANGALORE, Nov. 20

"The fortune of any country, and particularly of India can be put safely in the hands of Sir Mirza Ismail rather than in those whose names are more in the limelight today," declared Sir C.V. Raman last evening while unveiling a portrait of Sir Mirza Ismail, Prime Minister of Jaipur and former Dewan of Mysore, under the auspices of the Mysore State Journalists' Association.

Mr. M.A. Srinivasan, Rao Bahadur B. K. Garudachar, Mr. C. Noronha, Mr. Belur Srinivasa Iyengar, Mr. K. Shama Iyer, Mr. C. Nanjaraja Iyengar and others were present.

Mr. N. S. Venkoba Rao, President of the Association, welcomed the gathering and recalled the kind acts of Sir Mirza, the Maker of Modern Mysore, to the cause of journalism and journalists in this State.

Sir C.V. Raman began his speech claiming to be a journalist himself for the past twenty years! (cheers) He added his journalism was, however, of an unenviable type. The circulation of his journal ran only to three figures and not five or six digits as was the case of dailies (laughter). His scientific journal, had, however, the clock-like regularity of the newspapers in the matter of promptness of publication. A journalist must bring out his paper at the correct time, as otherwise it would be useless.

Passing on to Sir Mirza Ismail, the speaker said that he had heard of good words spoken of Sir Mirza everywhere in the country by men belonging to various walks of life. Recalling his own intimate association with Sir Mirza for over a decade, Sir Raman said that when one day he went to a remote village of this State he heard the headman praising the administration of Sir Mirza. Sir Raman personally knew of the great work that Sir Mirza had turned out in Mysore State while he was Dewan for such a long period of fifteen years, equalled only by that of Sir K.Seshadri Iyer. There was no vital aspect of work in which Sir Mirza had not thrown in his energy and enthusiasm.

Double Minded Devotion

The most remarkable thing about Sir Mirza was, went on Sir Raman, that he combined sympathy with power, which characteristic could not be attributed to all administrators. Moreover he had in an abundant measure the support of the ruler of the State all through. He had a double minded devotion, namely devotion to his ruler and devotion to the State for which he had striven successfully to his best.

When recently in Jaipur, proceeded Sir Raman, he was agreeably astonished to witness big things of public benefit turned out in the short space of three years. Even relics of historical interest were given new life by Sir Mirza and made to breathe the spirit of history.

Sir Mirza had broad vision, artistic flairs, charm of manners, and sweet reasonableness. He was a very fair-minded person, leaving got to smooth over difficulties by maintaining an imperturbable temper to all manner of persons. Ultimately an administrator is judged by the result of his work only. The supreme virtue of an administrator lay in his understanding the real sense of values.

Judged by this axiom Sir Mirza Ismail was a great success. And hence the fortunes of any country and particularly of India could be put safely in the hands of Sir Mirza rather than in those whose names are in newspapers daily. (loud cheers)

Influence of Press

Paying a tribute to the Press Sir Raman said that journalism occupied in any country in the world a position of enormous influence, though the income of the journalists was not always proportionate to their influence (laughter).

Journalists, observed Sir Raman, could do great work in moulding the generation by creating standards of belief, standards of morality and standards of action. No wonder then Sir Mirza Ismail, a shrewd judge of men and matters, helped journalism and journalists as he helped the progress of the country also thereby. (cheers).

No administrator could afford to antagonise the Press, said Sir C. V. Raman. In war time till recently especially, the Indian journalists suffered most, and many were even jailed. The authorities in Sir Raman's opinion should have handled the Pressmen better, and should have tried to befriend them. The Government should know their relations with the Press.

The Press ought to be allowed absolute independence and only then could it conduce to a happy condition of affairs, concluded Sir C. V. Raman. (cheers).

Mr. K. Jeevana Rao proposed a vote of thanks.

ವಿಶ್ವಕರ್ನಾಟಕ

ಮಂಗಳವಾರ ೨೦—೧೧ - ೧೯೫೫

ಸರ್ ಮಿರ್ಜಾ ಇಸ್ಮೈಲರು

ವಿಖ್ಯಾತ ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರಾದ ಸರ್. ಸಿ. ವಿ. ರಾಮನ್‌ರವರು ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ದಿವಾನರಾಗಿದ್ದ ಸರ್ ಮಿರ್ಜಾ ಇಸ್ಮೈಲರ ಭಾವಚಿತ್ರ ಅನಾವರಣೊತ್ಸವವನ್ನು ನಿನ್ನೆ ಸಂಜೆ ಮೈಸೂರು ಪತ್ರಿಕೋದ್ಯೋಗಿಗಳಸಂಘದವತಿಯ ದಲ್ಲಿ ನೆರವೇರಿಸಿದರು

ಸರ್ ಮಿರ್ಜಾ ಇಸ್ಮೈಲರು ರಾಜನೀತಿ ನಿಪುಣರೆಂದು ಉತ್ತರ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಗಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಪಾರ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸ ದರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅವರು ಗಣಿತಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಜ್ಞರಾದ ಸರ್ ಸಿ. ವಿ. ರಾಮನ್‌ರವರು ನನ್ನ ಸಂಜೆ ಸಲಾಂಆವು ಅತ್ಯಾಶ್ಚರ್ಯವೆನ್ನದೆ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳಾಗಿ

ಸರ್. ವಿ. ರಾಮನ್‌ರವರಂತಹ ಗೇರಿ ಭಕ್ತರ ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದರೆ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಗಂಗಾ ಯಮುನಾ ಗೋದಾವರಿ ಕಾವೇರಿ ನದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋಟಿ ಗಾಣ ವಿಷಯಾಸಕ್ತಿ ಹರಿ ಎತ್ತಿತ್ತೇ ಸರ್ ರಾಮನ್‌ರವರು ಹೇಳಿದಂತೆ ಭಾರತ ಭವಿಷ್ಯ ನಿರೂಪಣೆ ಮಾಡಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಕರ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಕೆಂಬ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಸರ್ ವಿ. ರಾಮನ್‌ರವರು ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ದಿವಾನರಾಗಿದ್ದ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಸರ್ ಮಿರ್ಜಾ ಇಸ್ಮೈಲರ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಅತ್ಯಾಧಿಕ ತೋರಿಬಂದಿತು ಸರ್ ಇಸ್ಮೈಲ್ ಸ್ವಾಭಿಮಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಧಕ್ಕೆ ಬರಗೊಡದಂತೆ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಇವರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಗಾಧ ವಿದ್ವತ್ತೆ ಇದ್ದು ಕಲ್ಪಾಗಿದ್ದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಲಾಗದು ಸ್ವಾಭಿಮಾನವೂ ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ಒಳಹೊರವನ್ನು ಮೈಚಿಕ್ಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭ ಇನ್ನೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನು ಸಂಬಂಧಾಧಿಕ್ಯ ಕೈಕಾಣಲಾಗಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದೆ

ಸರ್ ಮಿರ್ಜಾರವರು ದಿವಾನಗಿರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡಳಿತಕ್ಕೆ ವಿರೋಧವಿಲ್ಲದಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ ಅವರ ಅತ್ಯಗ್ನಿಷ್ಟ ಗಮನಸದೆಯೂ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ ವಿರೋಧವನ್ನು ವಿವರ ಕಷ್ಟಕ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಯಂಬ ಕಾಣಿಕೆ ದಯ ಅತಿಶಯ ಸಿಂಹಾಸನ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ ಅದರೆ ಸರ್ ಸಿ. ವಿ. ರಾಮನ್‌ರವರು ಹೇಳಿದಂತೆ ವಿಶೇಷ ಅಸೂಯೆ ಇರುವಾಗ ಅದೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಉದಾಸೀನತೆ ತೋರಿಸುವುದು ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ ಲೋಕ ರಾಜನೀತಿ ನಿಪುಣರು ಪ್ರಶಂಸೆಯನ್ನು ಸ್ವಾಗತಿಸುವುದು ವಿಮರ್ಶೆಯನ್ನು ಸ್ವಾಗತಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಎಂದು ಕಾವು ಸರ್ ರಾಮನ್‌ರವರನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇವೆ

ಸರ್ ಮಿರ್ಜಾರವರು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಧೋರಣೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅನೇಕವೇಳೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಅವರಿಗೂ ಭಿನ್ನಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳಿದ್ದಿರುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಅವರು ಪತ್ರಿಕಾ ಕರ್ತರೊಡನೆ ಮಧುರಾಂಧವ್ಯವನ್ನೇ ಬೆಳೆಸಲು ಯತ್ನಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು.

ಸರ್. ಮಿರ್ಜಾ ಇಸ್ಮೈಲರು ತಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೈಸೂರಿಗೆ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಉಪಕಾರ ಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಕೃತಜ್ಞತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹಿಗಳೂ ಸವಿಯ ಪತ್ರಿಕಾ ಅವರನ್ನು ಹೊಗಳುತ್ತಿದಾನೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಉತ್ಪ್ರೇಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡಲ್ಲಿಸೆಂದಾ ಸ್ಥಾನ.

SIR MIRZA ISMAIL.

dated 10-11-1945

The "Viswakarnataka", the nationalist Kannada daily newspaper of Bangalore, writes, editorially, as follows:--

Sir C.V.Raman, the celebrated scientist, performed the ceremony of unveiling a portrait of Sir Mirza Ismail, formerly Dewan of Mysore and at present Prime Minister of Jaipur, in the premises of the Mysore Journalists' Association on Monday evening.

Sir Mirza Ismail has earned an international reputation as a great and far-sighted statesman. He is also well known as an enlightened and broadminded administrator of India. Sir C.V. Raman paid a tribute to Sir Mirza Ismail's great personal qualities and his great services to Mysore in language free from exaggeration of any kind.

If we had four patriots of the type of Sir Mirza Ismail, would ~~other poisonous~~ the poisonous stream of communalism have flown in the Ganges, Jumna, Godavari and Cauveri rivers? As Sir C.V. Raman remarked, it is not at all an exaggeration to say that the evolution of the India of the future can safely be entrusted to the hands of a statesman like Sir Mirza Ismail. Of course it cannot be said that when Sir Mirza was Dewan of Mysore, his administration was absolutely smooth-sailing and that he had no difficulties of any sort to contend with. It might be that he was at times somewhat of an autocrat and stifled to some extent the growth of an independent public life in the State. This is not to say, however, that he was a man without vision or a broad outlook. The spirit of communalism and other things so peculiar to the public life in Mysore might have ~~found~~ forced him to be a little autocratic in his action.

The policy which Sir Mirza Ismail pursued in his time was not free from opposition, either. He was not inattentive to public criticism; indeed he was ~~personally~~ powerfully affected by it.

There were often differences of opinion between him and the local press but he always strove successfully to cultivate and maintain a spirit of cordiality and friendliness and sweet relationship with the representatives of the press.

Every Kannadiga remembers -- and gratefully remembers -- the great service which Sir Mirza Ismail rendered to Mysore during his regime. He holds him, too, in reverent love and affection. We are using no language of exaggeration. It is a remembrance, a fragrant remembrance, of his devoted and matchless service to Mysore, its Ruler and its people.

SIR MIRZA ISMAIL.

Dated 20 11 45

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The words and vision of Sir Mirza Ismail.

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Under the above-mentioned caption, the "Viswakarnataka", a nationalist Kannada daily of Bangalore, writes as follows in its issue of March 9.

Jaipur is to-day impressing, if not the entire world, at least all India by its prosperity and its progressiveness. No one will deny our statement that this progress and prosperity are due, in a great measure, to its Prime Minister, Sir Mirza Ismail. His official connection with that State began but recently, but on the political plane he has had a long-standing touch with it. After becoming the Prime Minister of the State he drew up before himself the glorious vision of raising Jaipur to a pinnacle of all-round prosperity, comprising increase of the wealth of the State, the improvement of the standard of living of the subjects, the starting of big industries. the development of trade and commerce and, above all, the promoting and strengthening of the cultural life of the people. He also turned these visions, one by one, into realities. All this is a matter of common knowledge to those acquainted with the progress which Jaipur has achieved in recent years.

One feels that Sir Mirza had set before himself a great objective since the time he attended the Round Table Conference as the representative of Jaipur and other States including Mysore. That objective was and is the unification of the various States of Rajputana! He has now got an opportunity to ~~translate~~ translate his desire into action, and he is using every chance, every occasion, every means to promote that objective.

Consider, for example, what Sir Mirza said in his speech at the second Annual Session of the Jaipur Medical Association held at Japur this month:

"Rajputana, inspite of its different political segments, is essentially one. And if one may draw a circle whose circumference passes through the States of Mewar, Kishengarh, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Loharu, Alwar, Bharatpur, Karauli, Kotah and Bundi, the city of Jaipur will be found to be very near its centre."

Those words bring out clearly Sir Mirza's foresight, breadth of feeling, and intellectural perspicacity.

On the same occasion Sir Mirza also stated as follows:-

"This geographical situation coupled with the fact that a medical college will soon become a reality in this city, would appear to justify your Association in hoping to make Jaipur City the rallying point of all the medical associations in Rajputana, affiliated to the Indian Medical Association, and the headquarters of the Rajputana Medical Association. Already it is a pointer in that direction in that Jaipur City is going to be the centre of a University of Rajputana. Not a pointer only, but an argument. For the seat of the University certainly can, of all places, best provide that intellectual atmosphere, that contact with eminent men from outside, and those facilities of accommodation that are congenial to the sustenance and growth of such an association. I am pleased to learn that Alwar has already become affiliated to this Association, that Kotah has agreed to do so, and that among the delegates here to-day there are two who are the official nominees of Udaipur State."

"The beginning is full of promise, and given faith and determination, I do not see why your ideal should not materialise."

Sir Mirza's words are as apt as are his sentiments. He is not the person to indulge in merely glamorous words. He always expresses himself freely, frankly and fully. Those who know him recognise at once the truth in this statement. We conclude this article by once again inviting the attention of our readers to the two truthful, beautiful and happy statements quoted above.

GREETINGS TO H.E. SIR MIRZA M. ISMAIL

(By Philomel)

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR MIRZA ISMAIL AMIN UL-MULK PRESIDENT H E H THE NIZAM'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Excellency Amin ul Mulk Mirza Ismail today (23rd October) enters the sixty first year of his life in this auspicious day I deem it a duty to offer him my humble felicitations

score as a modern Statesman speaks volumes for the amazing administrative versatility of Sir Mirza whose wizard touch has left its imprimatur on the realm in stone will be a standing monument of the exuberant spring of his buoyancy of fidelity and unbounded love keeps flowing The lesson of his life is that put in a place where he reigned supreme Sir Mirza transcend himself and with his rocklike methodic strength chisel out into shape an architecture of exquisite beauty, a city of pink houses and peacocks.

In the illustrious galaxy of Dewans and Administrators in all the Indian States Sir Mirza stands out head and shoulders above every one else It is not unusual to find the achievement of an administrator more impressive than the person himself It is not uncommon to label an administrator as of this and or that by shifting the emphasis from the personality to an attribute But in the case of Sir Mirza his humanness towers over everything else and his tiniest little action reflects the whole of his personality Great as has been his achievement in life he is himself greater and many more-sided than all his achievements put together In fact the Mirza touch in everything he does has come to be very well known He has the uncanny knack of penetrating to the very soul of a subject and with an eye even to the minutest detail

His qualities of head and heart are such that make him universal cosmopolitan and so many different things to so many different persons and his spirit of geniality so infectious that the sparkling gleam in his eye could easily draw a blush of sentiment from out of a dumb stone. Did not Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru say of him that if there were a few more Mirza Ismails in the country our future might be very different?

Hyderabad the last living remnant of ancient Moghul grandeur is a land of paradoxes It is the biggest Muslim State in India with an overwhelming Hindu majority and the population—which is over a crore and a half—is a curious admixture of social groups with not much in common in their outlook At one extremity is a parasitic chase of indolent nobility traditionally polite in behaviour and feudal in outlook and at the other is a vast mass of semi starved people tied to the soil for the benefit of others In between them is a hierarchy of official dom super-imposed to keep things in smooth running order for the nobles and surrounded by an ill organised and discontented mass of educated middle class I see the hand of Providence in the advent of Sir Mirza in this land of external grandeur and medieval backwardness a place that has a political practice and outlook which finds no parallel in any other part of India Sir Mirza's love of the common man is a byword and this is excelled only by his fidelity to the Ruler If Sir Mirza cannot raise up in Hyderabad a new Indianism that would transcend the existing religions and not conflict with them I feel convinced that no other administrator could Underfed poor population with limited resources ignorance and prevent big disease taking heavy toll of human life and causing all round inefficiency, few industries to absorb the rapidly increasing population and to relieve the pressure on the land task of any Indian imaginative approach to stimulate the productivity of the soil or the utilisation of raw materials and resources of the country are features we find in every direction Economic forces shape political and religious difference and the whole of India looks to Sir Mirza to serve as a beacon light from Hyderabad in the prese t welter of India's discordance and disharmony

For a child or for a childman time may be the greatest of teachers But to a genius like Sir Mirza it has little to teach for he is primarily a man of action For Sir Mirza yesterday is the today that was and tomorrow the today that will be and he will be a creative force in the perennial *present reshaping life into a melodious* song whether in the sphere of architecture industry or politics

May God bless him

Strengthening Of Indo-Chinese Relations

DIPLOMATIC MISSION RAISED TO EMBASSIES

NEW DELHI Oct 22

The Governments of India and China have decided to raise their respective diplomatic Missions in the two countries to the rank of Embassies

A communique issued this morning by the Government of India's External Affairs Department says being desirous of maintaining and further strengthening friendly relations existing between India and China the Governments of India and China have decided to raise the status of their respective Diplomatic Missions to the rank of Embassies

A similar announcement has been made by the Chinese Foreign Office The Indian Charge D Affaires in Nanking Capt Hasan says the Indian Agency General Office in Nanking will from today assume the status of an Embassy though the name of the Ambassador will not be disclosed for some time.

CALF WITH HUMAN FACE WEEPS LIKE CHILD!

JHANSI Oct 19

A cow gave birth to a strange freak of nature according to a message received from Konch (District of Orai) The calf has no tail the face is like that of a human being and the legs resemble those of a camel

It weeps like a newly born human child The calf which shares the place of attraction —A P

MR KRIPALANI'S VISIT TO EAST BENGAL

COMILLA Oct 22

Acharya J B Kripalani Congress President-elect and party arrived here yesterday afternoon by air from Calcutta Immediately they proceeded to Chandpur by train

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An Evergreen Release.

Mysore Princess' Namakaran Ceremony

THIRTEEN POLITICAL PRISONERS RELEASED

BANGALORE Oct 22

On the occasion of the Namakaranam ceremony of his daughter yesterday the Maharaja of Mysore has ordered the release of thirteen political prisoners including three ladies sentenced for life convicted in connection with the Issur and Sravanabelagola happenings during August 1942 disturbances.

Mr. Mandal's Inclusion In League Quota

SARDAR NISHTAR'S REPLY TO GANDHIJI

NEW DELHI Oct 22

Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, one of the members of the Muslim League nominated to the Interim Government has replied to Mahatma Gandhi's criticism of the inclusion of Scheduled Caste member in the Muslim League quota Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar said that was not a sudden decision taken to strike any organisation, but was putting into practice the past professions of the Muslim League. The League he said, had always stood by the Scheduled Castes and other minorities who have been neglected and maltreated by the Congress."

DR LOHIA VIOLATES BAN

KARWAR Oct 22

Dr Ram Manohar Lohia, Congress Socialist leader whose entry into Goa is banned by the Portuguese Government technically violated the ban yesterday when accompanied by his co-workers he stepped into Goa territory and held discussions with a few Goans on Goa soil though armed Goan police were stationed about half a furlong from the spot Later, Dr Lohia addressed two public meetings in British frontier villages which were attended by more than a hundred Goans who escaped police vigilance. Dr Lohia held private discussions with these Goans on Sunday night and explained to them ways and means to start satyagraha movement in Goa Dr. Lohia left for Belgaum on Monday morning.

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The Deccan Chronicle

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Notes
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CALL TO REVOLUTIONARY FORCES IN INDIA TO ORGANISE

SARAT BOSE ON NEED FOR I. N. A. SPIRIT TO MEET ORGY OF WANTON VIOLENCE

CAME FROM OUTSIDE BENGAL—HOOLIGANS WITH IRON HELMETS, RIFLES, GUNS AND PISTOLS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS OF INDIA)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 22.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose in a statement issued last night in Calcutta said he does no propose to seek re-election to the Central Assembly and that the immediate task before him must be to devise ways and means as to how Bengal is to be saved from anarchy and lawlessness which had been prevailing in the Province. He accused the Bengal Government of having failed to take adequate action upto now and said the orgy of wanton violence goes on leaving in its trail utter ruin and destruction in large areas.

The Government of India, he said, at any rate for the moment, seems to be powerless. The present phase is only one of the many hurdles for Indian Nationalism and must be overcome in order to reach complete independence. They had to face and defeat it. The I. N. A. spirit which recognised no distinctions between Hindu and Muslim, between one community and another, between one class and another, was there before them all and that spirit must permit more and more into all parts of the country if they had to overcome the seemingly insuperable difficulties.

He appeals to rival elements and revolutionary forces in India to consolidate and organise themselves immediately and resist interneciene violence. He further appeals to the youth of India and Bengal to organise themselves in every town and village to make the initiative themselves and hurl back forces of lawlessness and reaction.

"CAME FROM OUTSIDE BENGAL"

Several refugees reaching Calcutta from Noakhali and Tipperah districts state many hooligans participating in the disturbances in the two districts came from outside Bengal. One refugee said that a number of hooligans wore iron helmets and were armed with rifle guns and pistols. They appeared to be outsiders.

According to some evacuees from Hajiganj area the hooligans are led by some Peshawaries armed with large daggers who directed all the operations, including arson, looting, forcible conversion, abduction and murder. Though the presence of these elements in the area was reported to the police station long before the outbreak of disturbances, no attempts were made to apprehend these people or watch their movements.

BENGAL GOVT. PRESS NOTE

No incidents have been reported from Noakhali where the chief problem confronting the authorities is to allay panic and persuade those who left to return to their homes, says a Bengal Government Press Note.

"Netaji Bhavan"

PLACE OF PILGRIMAGE IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Oct. 22.

"Netaji Bhavan" the Elgin Road residence of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose was place of pilgrimage of hundreds of Calcutta citizens yesterday on the occasion of the third anniversary of the foundation of Azad Hind Government.

Death Of Netaji

MALAYAN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

SINGAPORE, Oct. 22.

Public Relations Office of the Malayan Union issued a communique saying that it has now been established that Subhas Chandra Bose Indian National Army Leader, died in 1945.

A thorough investigation has been conducted in Tokyo at the request of the Supreme Allied Commander, Southeast Asia to establish the precise details of the circumstances surrounding Mr. Bose's death. United Kingdom Liaison Mission in Japan conducted the investigations and it is confirmed that Mr Bose died after an air crash on August 18 1945.

The communique adds the cause of death is given as heart failure resulting from multiple burns. Six persons have been interrogated at different times and their accounts of the incident agreed both in substance and detail. The possibility of pre-arranged fabrication must be excluded since most of the individuals concerned had no direct contact with one another before interrogation.

INDIAN DELEGATION AT NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.

Indian Delegation to the United Nations General Assembly headed by Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, arrived in in New York to-day.

LEADERS TO MEET MAHATMAJI

NEW DELHI, Oct. 22.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru together with Sardar Vallabhai Patel, Dr Rajendra Prasad, Mr. C. Rajagopalacharier and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, and Dr. Khan Saheb this evening conferred with Mahatma Gandhi for more than an hour.

"Remain Calm"

GANDHIJI TO VISIT BENGAL AREAS

NEW DELHI, Oct. 22.

Mahatma Gandhi will reach Calcutta within the next few days and will visit some of the disturbed areas in East Bengal. In reply to a letter requesting him to visit Bengal at his earliest convenience Mahatma Gandhi yesterday sent the following telegram: You should remain calm. Hope to come soon.

JINNAH MEETS VICEROY AGAIN

NEW DELHI, Oct. 22.

In New Delhi this morning there was an interview between the Viceroy and Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League. The interview lasted about fifty minutes.

VICE-PRESIDENT RETURNS TO DELHI

NEW DELHI, Oct. 22.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Vice-President of the Interim Government, returned this afternoon from his tour of the tribal areas. He was accompanied by Dr. Khan Saheb, Premier of the Northwest-Frontier Province.

VICE-PRESIDENT MEETS VICEROY

NEW DELHI, Oct. 23

In New Delhi this afternoon the Viceroy had a talk with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Vice President of the Interim Government.

Pandit Nehru returned from Peshawar to-day after his tour of the tribal areas. Soon after his arrival he received a letter from the Viceroy.

This evening the Viceroy is receiving the Premiers of Assam, Central Provinces and Bihar.

FRONTIER GANDHI IN HOSPITAL

LIKELY TO BE X-RAYED FOR INJURIES

NEW DELHI, Oct. 22.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan who was expected to come to Delhi with Pandit Nehru was admitted to hospital last night. He suffered severe injuries on two of his fingers in yesterday's incidents in Malakhand. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan is expected to be X-Rayed.

HIT ON NOSE

Mr. Mehrchand Khanna, Finance Minister, told pressmen yesterday that Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was hit on the Nose and had been bleeding profusely for a long time.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan is reported to be better to-day.

He was yesterday given special examination in the hospital in Peshawar following injuries he sustained during Malakhand stoning incident. Bleeding from his nose which troubled him yesterday has stopped. He has his two fingers of his left hand broken. They are in plaster. He has not been detained in the hospital.

To Prevent Further Catastrophe

MR. BEVIN ON BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Mr. Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary, opened House of Commons debate on Foreign Affairs. He said that the whole world had to find a new settlement on a comprehensive basis. If they were to prevent further catastrophe.

The demilitarisation of Japan was complete in the physical sense.

Mr. Bevin revealed that British troops would be out of Indonesia finally by the end of next month.

The British Foreign Secretary said that Britain was handicaped in her negotiations with Egypt because of political difficulties in Egypt itself. He said the British Government made it clear that they thought that Russia's demand for base in the Dardanelles would involve unwarranted interference with Turkish sovereignty.

Burma Communists

DISASSOCIATE FROM ANTI-FASCISTS

RANGOON, Oct. 22.

U. Thein Pe, Communist Member of the Interim Government of Burma, has resigned. His resignation followed the the decision of the communist party to dissociate itself from the Anti-Fascist League which it alleged was "becoming a tool of Imperialism and would not be able to solve Burma's vital problems".

League Policy Towards Congress

MR CHUNDRIGAR DISASSOCIATES FROM COLLEAGUES' VIEWS

NEW DELHI, Oct. 22.

In an informal chat Mr. Chundrigar told pressmen that he was not sure how the statements attributed to Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan and Mr. Ghazanfar Ali Khan, accurately represented their views. In any case no considered statement of policy had yet been made and such a statement could only be issued after consultations with the Muslim League members of the Government and the President of the Muslim League. One thing however was certain. Their first task would be to arrive at some measure of agreement with the Congress.

LEAGUE LEADERS MEET

Mr. M. A. Jinnah had a meeting this evening with Mr. Ghazanfar Ali Khan, Member-designate of the Interim Government.

Another member-designate of the Interim Government Mr. I. I. Chundrigar, arrived in New Delhi to-day by air from Bombay.

SITUATION IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Oct 22.

Eleven cases of stabbing and 2 of stoning were reported from the city upto 5 P. M. to-day, according to official sources. An attempt to set fire to a place of worship in Kalachowki area were also reported.

TRANS-TRIBAL PROBLEMS

NEHRU TO CALL CONFERENCE IN DELHI

MALAKHAND, Oct. 22.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru told a Jirga of tribal chiefs yesterday that he would welcome their visiting Delhi some future date for a conference on the future of tribal areas. "It is possible that your Leaders may have to come to New Delhi so that whatever is done is done in conference and without fear of misunderstanding or misconception on either side".

Pandit Nehru, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Dr. Khan Sahib met this Jirga of some forty representatives of Rohez and Yusufzai tribesmen on the lawns of the palatial residence overlooking Malakhand fort. Addressing the Jirga Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan said that they had to find out what the tribesmen's problems were and to have mutual discussions as to what should be done and how the tribesmen's trouble could be removed. Pandit Nehru said: "Great tree known as British Raj which has been overshadowing us and sheltering us is in the process of being uprooted and we will be entirely on our own. We want to build up something in its place, but we do not want the freedom of India in which one nation will rule over others".

He added: "I have come here to learn and to know you and to make myself known to you. We will have to face the most intricate common problems which have arisen owing to immediate disappearance of British Raj. Obviously we must sit down together and consult each other in solving these problems. It is possible we may have to come again. It is possible that your leaders may have to come to New Delhi so that whatever is done is done in conference without fear of misunderstandings or misconceptions on either side."

After further brief discussion with the Jirga Pandit Nehru left by road for Peshawar.

Black Divali

GANDHIJI'S APPEAL

NEW DELHI, Oct. 22.

At his prayer meeting in New Delhi this evening Mahatma Gandhi again spoke of the coming Divali celebrations. He said there could be no Divali illuminations or any kind of festivities when so many people in the country are starving and naked and he stressed the need to save foodstuffs as much as was possible.

STATE OF EMERGENCY IN DACCA

CALCUTTA, Oct. 22.

Bengal Government Gazette announced to-day that a state of emergency exists in Dacca area where public tranquility and security of life and property are endangered.

HARTAL IN AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 22.

Complete hartal is being observed in the city as a protest against the "outrages committed in Noakhali and other Districts of East Bengal". In response to an appeal made by the local Mahajans. Mills are closed.

Stoppage Of Suburban Trains At Adigmet Health Camp

For the convenience of passengers proceeding from and returning to the Adigmet Health Camp certain Metre Gauge suburban trains will, with effect from Thursday the 24th October 1946, stop at the Health Camp, between Jamia Osmania and Kachaguda as a trial measure.

Details of trains and timings are on view at the suburban stations.

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The Deccan Chronicle

WEDNESDAY OCT 23 1946

FREEDOM AND PROGRESS

BOTH IN INDIA AND IN EUROPE nations fought and suffered for freedom freedom for individuals and families freedom for communities and races, freedom national and international so that everyone under the sun may march on the road of progress with perfect freedom. In Europe men fought with weapons of destruction in India people used the instrument of non violence to win freedom. And when freedom was achieved to have come within their grasp they are bewildered by the existence of the very evils which they tried to eradicate from their midst. Europe was in a great hurry to plan for progress. In the midst of war they discussed ways and means of repairing the material damages done by the enemy and declared to their world nationals and to the world at large that they as the end of the conflict would secure freedom to the rich and the poor the peasant and the prince the capitalist and labour freedom from want and fear and distress. Now they find themselves surrounded by circumstances surcharged with suspicion and animosity. Mr Byrnes apprehends trouble between Russia and the U S A. He says we are prepared but they are for war. The very idea of inevitability of war is shrinking the economic recovery of Europe in spite of accommodating and reconciling attitude of U S A and U K the Soviet Union which enlarged its sphere of influence far beyond her borders in the eastern Europe and in the north to the coast of Finland is striking for action. If this activities of the Soviet Union are not curbed by an internal force body there will come a moment for he not to regret that all the sacrifices they made have been in vain and that progress is once again barred.

There is, however, no immediate danger of a conflict among the war time allies and India has no direct concern with the tension that is developing between U S S R and U S A. India is throttled by internal troubles. Men and women who made enormous sacrifices of their time and comfort, their business and dignity to win freedom for their country and make progress along the road of national honour and prosperity are troubled by their own countrymen's spirit of self will and intolerance. If in Europe the Soviet Russia possessed with the dread disease of Bolshevism, in India religious fanaticism is burning up and destroying all that counts for safety and security, freedom and progress. What an orgy of desolation rages in the east and west of India. That fair land of Bengal is in the throes of organised loot, arson pillage and murder. East Bengal, which has just recovered from a terrible famine, is making today a greater sacrifice in blood and property. The Central Government and the Provincial Administration appear to be helpless to quell the disturbances. What progress could they make in the government of the country? Freedom of individuals and communities is ruthlessly trampled under foot under the very nose of men who sought in the name of party to which they belong power and opportunity to govern millions of their fellowmen. Helpless men, women and children are driven out of their homes, their villages burnt, women outraged or abducted. Is it freedom? From the time what is called the popular Government was set up Bengal has been suffering untold miseries. If the Government is incompetent to secure freedom to individuals and families it cannot become competent to plan for agricultural and industrial progress and economic prosperity. Likewise, Bombay city has for more than two months been the scene of murder of the innocent. Why is the Government there helpless to stamp out lawlessness? Normal life has been disturbed and industry paralysed. Hooliganism reigns supreme and yet India is spoken of as a civilised society entitled to freedom and progress!

GENERAL RISING OF MUSLIMS AGAINST HINDUS

BENGAL GOVERNOR'S REPORT ON NOAKHALI INCIDENTS

DISCUSSION IN HOUSE OF COMMONS

(REUTER'S SERVICE)

LONDON Oct 22

The Governor of Bengal, Sir Frederick Burrows in a report real to the House of Commons yesterday, said that he reported the number of dead from the rioting in East Bengal to be "low in the three figure category"

This report was read by the Under Secretary for India, Mr Arthur Henderson in reply to a request for information by Mr Godfrey Nicholson (Conservative)

Mr Arthur Henderson said, during the weekend the Governor with his Cabinet Minister made two extensive flights over the affected area in south east Bengal and reported on Sunday night to the following effect

"There is no general rising of Muslims against the Hindus. The disturbances have been caused by a body of miscreants, who have exploited the existing communal feeling and who as they range the countryside, are temporarily joined in each locality by hooligans of Muslim roughs"

No reliable figures showing the extent of the depredations can yet be given. The restoration of order is hampered by bad communications which make it difficult to establish contact with the main body of rioters. Operations have for some days been in progress with the object of localising the disturbances. Five companies of troops and some 300 armed police are participating

There is reason to believe that the original disturbances are now confined to the extreme northwest corner of Noakhali District and the adjacent southwest police stations of Tippera areas. Leaflets issued by the Bengal Ministry have been widely circulated from aircraft depreciating violence and appealing especially to the Muslims for peace. The damage to property will probably prove heavy although no estimate is available but the valid now available supports the conclusion that the estimate of 5,000 dead quoted in the Calcutta press is a great exaggeration

The Governor thinks that the total will certainly not be in the four figure category and expects it to be low in the three figure category. The panic caused by roving bands spread far beyond the areas affected and where are at least 30 000 refugees in Government relief centres, a large number having come from places where there have been no disturbances

Arrangements are in hand to provide these people with food and medical relief with the object of establishing conditions in which these refugees can return to their homes without fear. The Governor has secured the services of two additional battalions of troops for local protection duties. In the town and district of Dacca the situation has been definitely quieter since October 16. During the past week there had been only four serious incidents with three fatal casualties. The previous extreme tension is lessening but there is still very great suspicion between the two communities

In Calcutta, after a quiet week with a few isolated incidents, there was an increase of incidents on October 19. Rapprochement between the two communities is making only slow progress. Some of the news from southeast Bengal and some amount of reciprocal violence boycott. The tension is still high, though generally the normal life of the city is proceeding. Police in large numbers as well as military are still patrolling the city"

Mr. Godfrey Nicholson I thank the Minister sincerely for giving such a full statement. Will he keep the House informed continually about the very threatening state of affairs? I hope he realises that we in this country cannot dissociate ourselves from the feeling of responsibility when large numbers of our fellow subjects are being killed in the course of a civil commotion.

"I hope the Minister realises that members of this House regard this as a very serious matter"

Mr Henderson I am well aware of the feeling to which Mr. Nicholson refers. Of course, he will appreciate that law and order is a provincial subject and therefore the responsibility primarily is of the Bengal Ministry and Legislature. With regard to the first part of Mr Nicholson's question, I am always only too happy to answer questions that may be addressed to me by members

Mr Nicholson I hope the Minister will not give the impression that no responsibility rests on the Governor of the Province for law and order. Under the existing constitution, there is an overriding responsibility attaching to the Governor and that obviously is reflected back to the Minister's own department and to the House

Mr. Henderson I thought I said that primarily the responsibility was on the Provincial Government. After all the Provincial Government is in charge of the police. It is quite correct that under the provisions of the Government of India Act 1935 the Governor has a special responsibility when a situation arises which is a direct threat to the peace and tranquillity of his province but nevertheless the primary responsibility must rest with the duly elected Government

Mr Reginald Sorensen (Labour) Is it true that numbers of girls are being abducted. If that is so what action is being taken?

Mr Henderson On that question all I can say is that three or four days ago the Governor in one of his reports said that he had been informed that allegations had been made to that effect that abductions and a number of forcible conversions had taken place but that no direct evidence had been received with regard to either allegations

Mr Sorensen Will the Minister make inquiries on the point?

Mr Henderson I think that Mr Sorensen may take it that proper inquiries will be made

Mr Nicholson then asked leave to move an adjournment of this House in order to call attention to a definite matter of urgent and public importance, namely the state of affairs in Bengal

The Speaker said that the question should be written and delivered to him so that he could consider it but pointed out that such motion would be out of order on three grounds That it was a continuing matter—it was only one episode in the disturbances that has been going on in Calcutta and elsewhere—and facts were not known To move such a motion in order to ascertain facts was out of order

Mr Nicholson I would not presume to argue with the Speaker but is it not a definite matter of urgent and public importance when our unfortunate fellow subjects are being massacred?

The Speaker was understood to reply We do not know the facts and here the matter for the time being ended.

Future Of Mandated Territories

TERMS OF TRUSTEESHIP

LONDON Oct 22.

The terms of Trusteeship for Tanganyika Togoland and the Cameroons providing for the transfer of these mandated territories to the United Nations with Britain retaining her administering authority over them, were released by Britain last night

The terms come on the eve of the departure from London of General Jan Smuts the South African Premier, for New York to ask the approval of the United Nations for incorporation of the mandated territory of Southwest Africa in the Union of South Africa.

Britain, as the administering authority undertakes to administer Tanganyika Togoland and the Cameroons in such a manner as to achieve the objectives of the international trusteeship system laid down in the United Nations Charter. The administering authority undertakes to collaborate fully with the General Assembly of United Nations and the Trusteeship Council in the discharge of all their functions. Britain would also be responsible for peace, order, good government and defence of the three territories for enjoining that they should play their part in the maintenance of international peace and security.

Office of The Superintending Engineer, District Water Works, Well Sinking & Local Government Depts.

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5	Supervisors	Rs 160 10-270+25 conveyance allowance	Fourteen
6	Overseers (For Construction & Survey)	Rs 80 5½ 157+25 conveyance allowance	Fifty seven
7	Sub Overseers	Rs 40 4 2-85+15 conveyance allowance	Forty-three
8	Tracers	Rs 30 3 2-60	Twenty-two
9	Typists	" 60-2 70	Twelve
10	Typists	30-3 2 60	Eight
11	Clerks	" 30 3 2 60	Fifty five

Applicants should state date of birth qualifications experience and the Province or State they belong to and enclose copies of testimonials and state the maximum period required to join duty on receipt of orders in the event of selection

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The Daily Gazette, Karachi.
15-5-47

ALOES AND APPLES

By AMRAN

Sir Mirza's reported decision to ever his connection with the yderabad State will be received ith feelings of consternation by ivocates of Indian unity From ray visitors hailing from Hyderbad, I have been occasionally earing for several months that is possibility might happen. But distrusted the news

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Now, however, it appears from he reports of the Associated Press f India that there was no smoke vithout fire Evidently, there is omething wrong in the atmosphere of the Hyderabad State Knowing Sir Mirza as I do I have io hesitation in saying that, if iny issue has arisen at all, it must be on a point of high principle on which Sir Mirza could not make a compromise without violating his notions of self respect

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First and foremost, Sir Mirza Ismail is an Indian patriot Mahatma Gandhi Sardar Vallabh bhai Patel, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mr C Rajagopalachariar, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Babu Rajendra Prasad and a host of other prominent leaders of the front rank in Indian public life have borne testimony to Sir Mirza Ismail's sterling character ability and patriotism

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In Mysore, he devoted all his gifts to unite the various classes and communities and firmly discouraged the tendency to divide A convinced believer in the fundamental unity of India, Sir Mirza Ismail did not hesitate to dream of Mysore as an autonomous unit in an Indian federation

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Nor was that all Sir Mirza Ismail is one to think of the people, not merely of himself and his career My readers would recall what I had written about him in the year 1941 immediately after his resignation of the Dewanship of Mysore Sir Mirza tendered his resignation to the Maharaja and requested to be relieved of his high office

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That was because the Maharaja had fallen a victim to the machinations of the Delhi bureaucracy which, having failed to convince Sir Mirza Ismail of its dubious wishes, managed to put pressure on the Maharaja to 'command his trusted Prime Minister to give up his proposed building of an aircraft industry in India

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A believer in the industrialisation of India, Sir Mirza was not the person to give in easily He argued, he threatened, he begged, but all this was to no purpose The present Maharaja of Mysore had not the same calibre as his distinguished uncle who implicitly trusted Sir Mirza Ismail because he knew that his Prime Minister would leave Mysore far more prosperous than it was before he had been called to office The late Shri Krishnaraja Wodeyar, who was Sir Mirza's friend and class fellow, was justly described by those who knew him including the Right Honourable V S Srinivasa Sastri, as a constitutional monarch in the true sense of the word.

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If, at the time of the dispute between the Dewan of Mysore and the British Government in 1941, His late Highness continued to adorn the gadi of the State, one could have no doubt in one's mind that His Highness would have backed Sir Mirza Ismail's efforts to start a first class flourishing industry on the soil of Mysore But fate decreed otherwise His present Highness's inexperience cost him the services of such a trusted and excellent statesman as Sir Mirza Ismail. Unwilling to submit to the indignity heaped upon him by Delhi, Sir Mirza preferred to lay down the reins of his high office

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Putting two and two together, it is possible to imagine the reason which must have prompted Sir Mirza Ismail now to sever his connection with the Hyderabad State It has been known for some time that certain sections of the people in Hyderabad wedded to what is known as League politics,' had been obstructing the smooth course of administration

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It was a tragedy that one of the greatest administrators of the modern age should be obstructed at every stage by unthinking and unseeing persons Many of them forgot that by his unique personality and persuasive powers, Sir Mirza succeeded in ironing out the three-year old differences between the Vice Chancellor of the Osmania University and its students Similarly, where even the Nawab of Chhatari had failed, Sir Mirza Ismail succeeded in creating an atmosphere for the reception of the constitutional reforms for the State

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According to a Bombay friend who shall be nameless, the Nizam 'has at last succumbed to the machinations of the League' I do not know what the machinations were But while on a visit to Delhi recently, I learnt that Mr Jinnah himself had paid a visit to His Exalted Highness on the eve of the appointment of Sir Mirza and pressed for the cancellation of the appointment order The report added that His Exalted Highness refused to oblige Mr Jinnah Whether in the light of the growing obstruction in the State on the part of a section of the Leaguers, His Exalted Highness had changed his mind is difficult to say.

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But I have no doubt in my mind that, if His Exalted Highness or any section of his subjects should think that Sir Mirza Ismail would be hit hard by this strange and sudden development in Hyderabad politics, they are quite mistaken Sir Mirza is not the man to court popular favour at the cost of self respect I have hopes even at this late hour that the report of his proposed resignation is not true But, if unfortunately, it is true, His Exalted Highness the Nizam will blame himself later on for having lost the services of such a distinguished and selfless administrator and statesman as Sir Mirza Ismail

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It is possible to speculate on the immediate cause that might have led to this reported move on the part of the President of the Executive Council of His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad From recent reports, it is possible to scan the reason behind the new move It may be that Sir Mirza Ismail pressed the need for Hyderabad joining the Constituent Assembly in order to maintain India's unity and also in order to secure certain concessions for itself in the new India-to-be

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Perhaps, even His Exalted Highness may not be aware that in his own quite way and without thrusting his personality on all and sundry, Sir Mirza Ismail has been making earnest efforts for some months past to interest prominent Indian politicians in the direction of getting a sea outlet for His Exalted Highness. If anybody could have succeeded in this respect, it was undoubtedly Sir Mirza Ismail. If his resignation materialises, the loss would certainly not be Sir Mirza's but of the Nizam's and the State's

The Times
May 19. 1947

HYDERABAD PREMIER TO RESIGN

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

MADRAS, MAY 18

Much speculation has been aroused by the news that Sir Mirza Ismail, Prime Minister of the State of Hyderabad, is resigning. No authoritative reason has been given for the resignation, but one Hyderabad newspaper suggests that it is due to the denial of full cooperation by the Muslims of the state. It is common knowledge that Sir Mirza Ismail is not sympathetic towards the proposal for the partition of India, and is desirous of Hyderabad's participation in the Constituent Assembly. He thus holds views which are contrary to those of the Muslim League.

EXCHANGE OF POPULATION

Necessary To Maintain Our Integrity

MASTER TARA SINGH'S STATEMENT

Master Tara Singh in a statement declared that under the communal decision of His Majesty's Government the Sikhs are in the greatest danger of communal slavery or total extinction

The Muslims, Master Tara Singh pointed out would get Pakistan which would be bigger than their share in the whole of India accor ing to population while the Hindus ould get the rest of Hindustan The Sikhs, said Master Tara Singh were in the danger of being divided into two parts

Master Tara Singh said 'Threats are being held out in certain quarters o deprive them even of the weightage which they enjoy at present The Muslims preferred Pakistan to weightage They were successful in securing what they preferred, but the position of the Sikhs would become more precarious than it was under the present constitution They might be deprived of their weightage and in addition might lose their solidarity as they had been given no power in constitution making in either of the two Constituent Assemblies even in matters involving major communal issues".

Master Tara Singh added 'The Sikh community has been thrown, bound hand and foot at the mercy of others What do the Sikhs gain in lieu of these losses. It may be said that a portion of them is saved from Pakistan. But even this gain is only negative This cannot satisfy the Sikhs, whose very existence is at stake."

Master Tara Singh added "My only hope is that all is not lost yet The Boundary Commission may maintain our solidarity and entity, but the situation is so precarious that we cannot sit unconcerned over the sentence which may soon be passed over us."

"The Sikhs must immediately mobilise public opinion and arrive at a decision with regard to the future policy and programme. But processions and public meetings have been banned under the cloak of the Public Safety Act even in those portions of the Punjab where there has been no major communal clash".

Master Tara Singh referred to rumours that portion of the Punjab containing Nankana Sahib might go into Pakistan and said that the Sikhs must "resist such a terrible proposal"

He requested the Punjab Government to lift the ban on public meetings held to protest against any such proposal in Sikh villages

Advocating the migration of the Sikh population from the West Punjab to East Punjab, Master Tara Singh stated that 'exchange of population is necessary to maintain our integrity and peace in the province It may not be practicable in the case of the Hindus and Muslims, for it would involve crores of people with varying languages customs, modes of living, food, climate etc But in the case of the Sikhs, no such difficulty exists It will not be difficult at all provided the Eastern Punjab contains sufficient land and other property to facilitate an exchange of population"

Akali Jatha Faridkot

The Akali Jatha, Faridkot State, is carrying on Amrit Parchar campaign in the villages of the State. On 25th, 26th and 27th of Jeth a conference was held at village Baja Khana with S. Indar Singh in the chair. Several prominent Akali workers participated The conference disapproved H. M G's plan of June 3 and demanded River Chenab as the boundry line of the Eastern Punjab. The conference assured Master Tara Singh the full support of the Faridkot Sikhs for maintaining the solidarity of the Panth

The conference condemned the action of the Panjab Government for the ban mposed on Nihang Singhs regarding carrying of "Nishan Sahib."

Sir Mirza Ismail

He is indeed, a great man with a steady clear vision and a wide, liberal outlook When 'communalism has run riot in our unhappy land he stands four square, with his great principles Others have been overwhelmed by Jinnahism and communalism Not so he He rises head and shoulders above others. No wonder, if Muslims of Hyderbad, saturated with Jinnahian communalism, found in him their Bete noire and a persona non grata How could one appreciate the greatness and grandeur of MountEverest when one has never had a view of the gorgeous spectable? How could Sir Mirza Ismail, an intellectual giant, be understood or appreciated by little minds? It would have been surprising, if he had been

Allahabad Sikhs

The Allahabad Sikhs at a big Dewan held on the 15th June recorded its emphatic disapproval of H M G's latest plan of June 3 and demanded the boundary of the Eastern Punjab to be fixed as River Chenab to be the dividing line between 'Pakistan" and "Hindustan."

The Dewan responsed its full confidence in the leadership of Master Tara Singh

N. W. F. P.

The Frontier Province has the option of Joining Hindustan or Pakistan The recent anti-Hindu anti-Sikh movement, enphemistically called Civil Disobedience movement has injected on a large scale the communal venom into the minds of the ignorant, gullible Muslim masses The word Pakistan, possesses the lure of the unseen and the unknown, and is therefore one to conjure with. Its potentialities for insidious, wide-spread mischief are incalculable The choice between Hindustan or Pakistan is no choice for the words "Hindu" and "Hindustan" would tilt the scales in favour of Pakistan, and the result is a foregone conclusion. When Lord Mountbatten was pressed in the Press Conference whether the Frontier province could not possibly be allowed to function as a Sovereign, independent province, the noble Lord replied that would be tantamount to Balkanising India! And yet we know that Indian states have the option of functioning as autonomous states! Blowing hot and cold in the same breath! The amusing nature of this reasoning is prima facie patent But Britain has the whip-hand and with the help of Jinnahism is in a position to spin India and the Congress round her fingers. Reason are easily and readily coined when the will to do a thing is there.

Bogus Census Fingers

The Superintendents of Census Operations of 1941 have unequivocally admitted the faked nature of the Census fingers of 1941 Government treats them as Sacrosanct! They would take no notice of the Rationing fingers which are more recent and more trustworthy, for they are unpalatable to Jinnah and Co. Fair-minded people would act differently The Sikhs and Hindus feel sorely aggrieved. To partition India on the basis of frandulent, fabricated fingers is, to say the least unfair, inequitous and iniquitous

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CAPITAL CHOICE

Of Petra it was said:

"Match me save in eastern clime
A rose-red city half as old as time."

Whether Petra was as beautiful as all that we may never know for it had turned into the dust of ages long before the poet came to sing its glory. He was, however, wise to qualify his ecstasy by his exception of the East, for if there is one other rose-red city it is Jaipur, not ancient as time flows and modern in more senses than one. Designed and built by Maharaj Sawai Jai Singh II in 1728, it has remained a model for city planning in India, with its regular, rectangular lay-out, its spacious roads and above all its breathless beauty. Maharaj Jai Singh, besides being a statesman and scholar, was an astronomer of great repute and a splendid architect as well. In building Jaipur, he was ably assisted by his famous engineer and counsellor Vidhyadhar Bhattacharya. Their dreams of Jaipur as the foremost city of Rajasthan, if not of all India, imbued the latter-day policy of Dewan Mirza Ismail who added to the city's attractions. Unkind critics were not wanting then who murmured at the expenditure, as Harindranath Chattopadhyaya in his "Curd Seller" jingles was reminding us:

"He clothed it with beauty and taste
And what a pity that they call it a waste."

Today when Jaipur has been finally selected as the capital of Rajasthan there can only be a sense of pride in the city. Its beauty, we may take it, could not have been the determining factor with Sardar Patel; strategic considerations of frontier defence have had much to do with his choice. But to Sawai Jai Singh, could there ever have been a doubt about Jaipur's manifest destiny?

From 'The Aryan Path' July (1947).
Page 334.

"A sane and very wholesome warning was issued to the youth of India by Sir Mirza Ismail, the experienced and front rank Statesman. Young in spirit, possessing a truly religious heart, he uses his mind with vigour and candour, and his appeal shows what species of patriotism is true, what type of faith is real. Unequivocally he stands for a United India, learning from the follies and woes of Germany in particular and of Europe in general.

He offers the fruit of his experience to youth and reiterates the profound importance of clear thinking. He rightly shows how "moral prejudice is being insidiously disseminated." Discontent exists and foul advantage is taken by communalists and political sectarians.

He draws a picture of India which is true and which is not looked at because demagogues are busy vociferating a variety of notions. Like Gandhiji he too favours India's remaining one and indivisible. His words deserve very serious consideration, for he speaks out of intimate experience of friendly inter-course with people belonging to every class, creed and condition.

"Today at least not yet, our country is not threatened from outside, but it is threatened from within . . . . . .

Though our ways may differ, and our religions and even languages be diverse, we remain Indians and as such are brothers, whether we be Hindus, Muslims, Christians Buddhists or subscribe to any other religious belief . . . . . we are probably still the most tolerant of all peoples, and it is vital that we should so remain . . . . . ".

What does the future hold for us? That is for us to decide - intelligently or foolishly. Relations between Britain and India are about to undergo vast and far-reaching changes. It is our duty to ourselves and to the rest of the world to ensure that those changes occur without convulsions, and to bring India peacefully, but with strength, into the realm of nations."

Sir Mirza Ismail

By

K. DORESWAMY (BANGALORE)

IN the annals of Hyderabad 5th August 1946, is a red-letter day which marks a great event because the long-looked-for desire of H.E.H. the Nizam and his subjects has borne fruit. Amin-Ul Mulk Sir Mirza M. Ismail K. C. I. E., O. B. E., has a flaire for human service which he considers more than worship. Sir Mirza served Mysore for a period of 36 years during the last fifteen of which he was the steward of the State. In one of his memorable speeches he said that he looked upon his office 'less as an appointment than as a great mission of patriotic service.' This was not merely a flashy display of empty words just to gain the applause of his audience. The long galaxy of his administrative achievements to the benefit of the State, extending over a decade and a half of devoted service, stands out as a great monument of his onerous mission. During his memorable regime the all round progress achieved by him raised the prestige of Mysore as a 'model State' among the seven hundred native states of India. Between 1926 and 1941, the onward march of Mysore was studded with varied and symmetrical developments in the industrial life, in financial affairs, in commercial relations, in social uplift in educational progress, in cultural and artistic developments, and in the religious welfare of the people. The indefatigable efforts that he put forth for the reduction of the subsidy from Rs. 35 lakhs to Rs. 10½ lakhs, arguing most vehemently for the 'abolition of these payments as a matter of equity, not of grace' at the Round Table Conferences and elsewhere mark him out as the first and the foremost Dewan that ever dedicated himself for the cause of the State that he served. The retrocession of Bengalore to the State administration forms another big question which he tackled exhibiting great courage and foresight, till he laid down office.

Sir Mirza is no believer in the monopoly of wisdom. Advice-let it come from whatever sources is most welcome to him. He readily condescends to seek advice, if it is valuable, from every one associated with him, giving them a proud privilege of being consulted in the proper administration of the country. When Sir Mokshagundam gave his famous warning to India, "industrialise or perish", Sir Mirza realised the truth of it and harnessed all the resources of the State for industrialising Mysore with a view to making her a self producing state depending very little on the foreign imports. He started as many as nine Government Factories for the production of silk, procelain goods, electrical transformers, pharmaceuticals, agricultural implements, emulsions and paints and varnishes. During his stewardship eighteen state aided industries came into being producing sugar, heavy chemicals, fertilisers, paper, stone-ware pipes, glass ware, matches, leather goods, silk products and electrical accessories with a total investment of Rs. 2 75 crores. The establishment of the Hindustan Aircraft Factory which could find employment for about 15 thousand workers during the war-torn period tops the long list of his industrial achievements. As Sir Guttamanchi Ramalinga Reddy once said most significantly of Sir Mirza 'in true Mughal tradition he is a builder and beautifier. In true modern style he is a business like promoter of material prosperity. The Mysore Sugar Factory, extension of cane cultivation, Mysore ceramics, Mysore pharmaceutics, the Jog Electric Scheme, Lac & Paints Electrical Factory, Lamps and the large number of Mysore this and Mysore that one reads about are a shining list of solid achievements.' It would be appropriate indeed for us in this connection to recall what Sir Mirza said once the course of a broadcast talk: "We are very proud of the products of our factories, and at the risk of being called provincial, try to set before all true Mysoreans the ideal that they should wash themselves with Mysore soap, dry themselves with Mysore towels, clothe themselves in Mysore silks, ride Mysore horses, eat the abundant Mysore food, drink Mysore coffee with Mysore sugar, build their homes with Mysore cement, Mysore timber and Mysore steel, furnish their houses with Mysore furniture and write letters on Mysore Paper." This is the shining record of his industrial policy expressive of his deep rooted love and patriotism

Replete with administrative experience coupled with statesman by qualities, foresight and devotion to duty, Sir Mirza after a brief respite of less than a year accepted the Prime Ministry of Jaipur on invitation. It was indeed the good fortune of that State that the services of a well-seasoned statesman of the type of Sir Mirza could be secured at the most opportune moment.

On the assumption of office as the Prime Minister, Sir Mirza with his proverbial modesty said in his first public speech thus: "I have come to you with a certain experience in the directing of affairs of State, experience gained under one of the noblest spirits of our time, the late Maharaja of Mysore, and with some experience, too, of the wider affairs of India as a member of this commonwealth. This I would fain use to the limit of my powers in the service of your Maharaja and your State. I know that a condition of any such usefulness is the understanding of the history and tradition of this place, and it shall be my endeavour to help towards a future that is rooted in this past so that the progress of the State may not only be in conformity with world progress but also characteristic of itself in both a material and a spiritual sense. I feel that Destiny has used me well in bringing me here at this time of golden promise and opportunity, and I hope that, when the time comes for us to part company, we may bless the day when we began to work together

Racing with time as it were Sir Mirza applied himself heart and soul to the arduous task of raising Jaipur from the lowest ebb of insignificance to the highest point of prominence among the Rajaputana states. To name a few of his achievements with a period of over four years he conquered the hearts of the people and all elements of opposition as well, introduced administrative reforms, established a chief-court with the necessary reforms, reorganised the secretariat introduced land revenue settlement constituted a rural development Board and a Board of Industries and Commerce, launched a scheme of compulsory Insurance of Government employees and formulated Civil Service. Among the most important productive schemes launched by Sir Mirza mention must be made of the flip that he gave to the Mining industry.

Selection is an art by itself. Sir Mirza as he is credited with knowing "every stick and stone in Mysore" in the words of John Gunther, so is he in the know of persons would be of immense assistance to him in his task of reconstruction or re-juvenation or beautification of towns and cities. Sir Mirza availed of the rich experience, aesthetic sense and engineering skill of great artists and beautified the 'Pink City' of Jaipur.

—:—

ALPINE "PREFAB" ON MOUNT BLANC

Ten crates of prefabricated metal parts weighing 800 lbs each have been parachuted on to the peak of the Mont Blanc the highest mountain in the Alps, to help rebuild an Alpine refuge which had been abandoned since the beginning of the war.

A French Army pilot parachuted the material from a Dakota. Chamonix mountain guides then collected the crates.

—:—

The most well-known weather cycle is the eleven-year sun spot cycle. The average length of these periods is 11.125 years, or—what is still more accurate—the double cycle of sun spot activity is 22.25 years. This waxing and waning can be used to forecast variations of solar radiation, but the cause of the cycle is still unknown.

MIRZA ISMAIL: THE STATESMAN

IT has fallen to the lot of Sir Mirza Ismail the famous administrator of Mysore Jaipur and Hyderabad to be called upon by the United Nations at the instance of Indonesia to function as Technical Ambassador on behalf of the former at Jakarta Indonesia suggested to the U N to give an eminent Indian and in turn the U N asked Pandit Nehru to make the choice The Indian Prime Minister favoured Sir Mirza

Sir Mirza has just left Lake Success for Indonesia after having consultations with top ranking U N authorities

★

IF Mysore has earned a great name for its progress in all walks of life it is due to three great men viz Sir K Seshadri Iyer Sir M Visweswarayya and Sir Mirza Ismail The first was the pioneer in administration during the stone rule of Lord Curzon and gave the State the first major hydro electric project in All-Asia The second who is happily alive is an engineer statesman with a passion for industrialisation Famous for his slogan Industrialise or Perish he is the father of the famous Bhadravati net work of industries The third Sir Mirza Ismail continued the great tradition and put Mysore on the map of the world

★

THE era of Sir Mirza as Dewan of Mysore ranging from the year 1926 to 1941 was one of many-sided progress It promoted industrial prosperity commercial contacts financial soundness social uplift educational advance cultural and artistic progress and well-ordered society In fine it may well be called the Golden age of Mysore

In that task he was not a little encouraged by the late Maharajah of Mysore who was himself an accomplished prince and man of letters

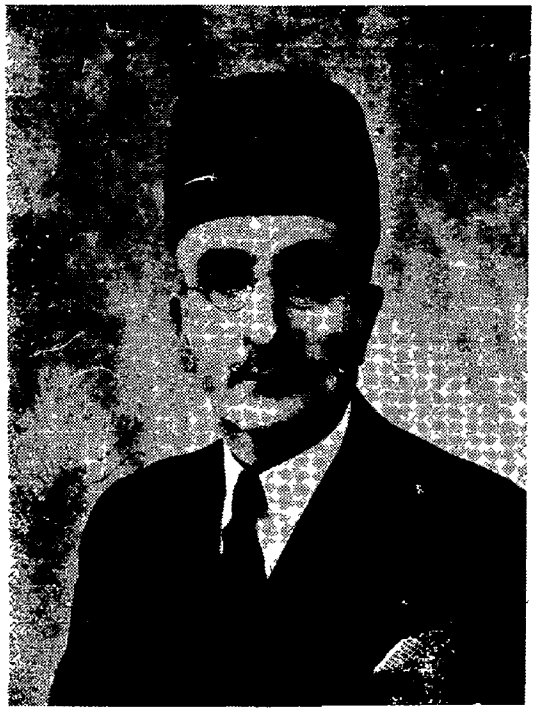
★

WITHIN a year of his assumption of office Sir Mirza saw to the slash of a substantial sum in the subsidy that the State was paying to the Paramount Power While the Lord Irwin British Viceroy yielded in the matter he made it clear that it was due to the personal powers of persuasion of Sir Mirza Indeed the anecdote could be amplified by the utterances of Sir Mirza himself at the Round Table Conferences held in London He raised the general question of abolition of tributes in connection with Indian constitutional discussions and argued that the abolition of those payments was a matter of equity not of grace and clinched the issue by pointing out that such feudalistic levies had no place in Federal Finance So much so the then Secretary of State Sir Samuel Hoare admitted his contention A great principle was gained although the whittling down of the subsidy was niggardly for some period

The revenues of Mysore aggregating to Rs 35 millions rose up to about Rs 48 millions in Sir Mirza's regime There was not much increase in taxation but there was a steady and purposeful policy of effectively tapping the natural resources of the State

★

THE same was the story in Rajputana and in Jaipur There he succeeded in a more difficult task as he had to begin from scratch A feudal State was converted within a brief period of four years into a forward one He first brought about a revolutionary change of outlook in the mediaeval minds of the people there That was because Sir Mirza was a staunch nationalist though not a labelled Congressman There was no electricity and therefore no progress and Sir Mirza with his eagle eye for men of talent in the respective fields utilised the services of an Italian prisoner of war for the development of the State's mineral resources! That Italian was considered to be one of the greatest of living geologists and the foundation for a large copper mine was truly laid That speaks volumes for Sir Mirza's gifts of imagination and flair for industrialisation



SIR MIRZA ISMAIL

As early as in the year 1937 Sir Mirza Ismail was called upon to lead a delegation from India to a conference of Far Eastern countries on Rural Hygiene held in Java His contributions to the collaborations at the various Round Table Conferences in London have been notable

This is not all Sir Mirza is a man of refined intellectual and aesthetic tastes His views expressed at several Convocation addresses at Indian Universities are an instance in point He was also the proud recipient of a good many honorary Doctorate degrees at the hands of universities His superb sense of aesthetic tastes is reflected in lasting monuments of public works throughout the State of Mysore and especially the incomparable Brindaban It will not be an exaggeration to say that every stick and stone in that State bears the impress of his personality and ideas

Above all the gifts with which Sir Mirza Ismail is endowed is that of being a broadminded and universal citizen His genius for friendship and care for the correct attitude in life has eminently fitted him for any ambassadorial office in the globe The womb of the future will possibly unfold greater deeds from a farsighted and talented personality —R

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COMMONS

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Probate Granted To Rajkumari's Will

Sanity Testified In Court

ORDERS were passed on July 18 by the Additional District Judge of Bangalore, Mr Quadrat Ali, granting the probate for Rajkumari Channajammanni s Will in the absence of "any objection coming forward from any source."

The Judge relied on the evidence of "two responsible Government officers" who had testified that the Rajkumari "signed the will in their presence at a time when she was mentally alert and sound and was quite herself"

The Court went through all the formalities enjoined upon it for granting probate—getting a notice of the petition before it published in the *Government Gazette*, intimating the Deputy Commissioners of Mysore and Mandya to file their objections if any and inviting the next of kith and kin to enter a caveat if they wished.

None demurred, and COMMONS *own to a sense of defeat* that advance indications of the contents of the will fell flat on all those interested in making claims to the property of the Rajkumari

The main beneficiaries are

Dr. M C. Albaquerque, who was functioning as the Rajkumari's Secretary and Medical Adviser, and

S. Gopalan Nair, a teacher of King George School, who is cited as one of the Executors of the Will.

V Narasimha Murthi, till lately the District Magistrate of Bangalore, now transferred to Kolar, is the second Executor

The Will distributes the properties in the following manner:

Dr. Albaquerque is assigned

1. The Ranch Cottage in "Avalon" Mansion premises

2. Three new cottages in Jayamahal Cross Road,

3 All the Rajkumari's personal belongings and effects, including apparel and furniture, and

4 The Rajkumari's Mercedes Benz car.

Palmist Gopalan Nair, "in token of the comforts he gave me as my palmist for several years," inherits two other new

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 5)

with a compound admeasuring 145 by 300 feet,

High Court Tars Coorgi Cromwell

THE Coorgi Cromwell, Mr C M Poonacha, who wants the people to believe that he was martyred with the dethronement of the Nijalingappa Ministry, has to account for an action while he was the Chief Minister of Coorg entailing high judicial displeasure

A land grant made by the Poonacha Government formed the subject matter of a censorious judgment delivered by a High Court Bench consisting of Chief Justice Mr S R Das Gupta and Mr Justice A R Somnath Iyer, which at once betrays that behind the saintly cloak that Mr Poonacha wears, there is the political aggrandiser all over

The judgment reveals that the Coorg Government, of which Mr Poonacha was the Chief Minister, resorted to tactics for legalizing the grant of land made to a political supporter, who then happened to be the Deputy Speaker of the Assembly.

In the strict letters of law, the High Court Bench found it difficult to revoke the land grant, but Chief Justice Das Gupta judgmented in indignation "I, by no means, approve the conduct of the Government in this matter" Which, by the way, is more than a stricture on the conduct of Mr Poonacha himself

The matter was raised before the High Court through a writ petition filed by Mr C B Kalaiya, Planter and Secretary of Dandinammana Temple Committee of Attur Nallur, Suntikoppa, North Coorg It was prayed that the grant of 3 5 acres forest land belonging to the Dandinammana Temple made to Korana Devaiya, then Deputy Speaker of Coorg, and his kith and kin Korana Uthaiya, residing at Attur Nallur, be quashed

The land originally formed part of a forest area called the "Dandinammana Devarakadu" It was enjoying the status of a "protected forest" since October 1905 when the Chief Commissioner of the then province of Coorg issued a notification to that effect

But the Respondents started encroachment in 1946 and on April 15, 1956, the Government of Coorg which was then a Part "C" State issued a notification cancelling the 1905 notification to the extent of 3 5 acres encroached upon by the respondents and legalised the encroachment.

The petitioner assailed the land grant on various grounds, particularly that the land was part and parcel of the Dandinammana Devara-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)

RACING HUMBUG—II

PANTS DOWN

IF horses have the power of articulation, they would with one voice vote for racing in Bangalore only. That is the charm of this Nature-blessed air-conditioned city which attracts the racing fraternity from all the three major centres of Madras, Calcutta and Bombay.

The season that ended last Sunday, it is worth the while to recall, was edifying to the extent that as many as 600 horses arrived here for summering. This crowding of equine performers does not usually take place elsewhere Equally big was the multitude of owners, trainers, jockeys and stable hands, not to mention the hordes of mugs chasing their fancies, painting the city red in a spending spree for over two months Local trade was set roaring, taxis made top-speed collections That is the index of the 15-day racing economics every year

Yet, the Bangalore Race Club, lorded by an amusing character with a blown up turban, is put out to be a loosing concern There is something congenitally wrong with Mr K N Guruswamy—yes, it is him we are referring to—who seems to imagine that it is fashionable to be identified with only loosing concerns

We know with what glee he is still maintaining that his *Deccan Herald* is "looing and looing," whereas the paper has been a veritable money-spinner for nearly six years now His necromantic ability to draw the wool in the eyes is currently the heart-ache of Government of India experts who are fishing for some facts about the newspaper establishment

It is therefore a fair inference that Mr Guruswamy duplicates the Deccan House wizardry in the Race Club as well, such as to vapourize all surplus with one tiny shake of his puffed-up head-gear

So much to grapple with the subject of the BRC Stewards who blissfully meditate in back-rooms while grisly porcupines hold complete sway and do their worst

Under the ethics of racing, there is a universally-observed code that Stewards should neither bet nor own horses. How is it there is a dishonourable exception made in Bangalore?

We are informed of a particular Steward who bets with bookies on credit and defaults off and on. Usually, if it were an ordinary punter, the bookie-creditor, who cannot go to court to establish his claims, should report the defaulter to the Stewards within three days for swift action.

When the defaulter, in this instance, happens to be one of

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 6)

A Ridiculous Report

THE Gorwala Report on the Mysore administration, released last week, is more a political essay than expert findings after a serious study of the lapses present in the Government service or organisation. The jibes flung at the efficiency and low morale of officials appear too cheap to merit attention.

The predominent note ringing throughout the Report is an inescapable incomprehensibility of Mr. Gorwala's conclusions presented in staccato sentences jerking and jostling against literary hedges.

One quotation should be ample. Says Mr. Gorwala: "In any well-settled administration, there is lot of ruin, so it would take some time to be ruined, though less time in Mysore than elsewhere, since here it is not so well-settled, is in fact fairly young and new." Apart from the berserk construction, we fail to see in the statement anything profound nor anything precise.

Perhaps, as a former civilian with long experience of such a "well-settled administration" like Bombay, Mr.Gorwala is doubtless seeing the reflection of his own ruin in a structure that is evolving in New Mysore. His lament that "there is no reason why there should be 28 members of the I.C.S. working in Bombay as against only one in Mysore" is both insulting and invidious.

We are disposed to pass over his comments on the Vidhan Soudha "scandal" and on Prohibition, as Mr.Gorwala's jurisdiction or authority to speak on the subjects is open to question. Besides, his observation that two crores have been spent on Vidhan Soudha where not more than half a crore would have sufficed, is a piece of exaggeration that generates nothing but contempt.

Gratuitous also is Mr.Gorwala's criticism of governmental extravagence of hospitality arrangements at the Residency and other Guest Houses for entertaining dignitaries at State expense. Mean and vulgur Flora Fountain language such as, "Whose father's divali is it? Certainly not that of the father of the ordinary citizen. Why then should he bear the cost?" exposes Mr.Gorwala as irresponsible and unfit for the job to which the Nijalingappa Ministry assigned him.

Amid a farrago of nonsense, to dish out which Mr. Gorwala had laboured for eight months here enjoying the State Government's hospitality, a suggestion or two would however appear to touch the fringe of sense, notably about the need of vigilance over P.W.D. spending and economies in education.

The fact is that in old Mysore, Government pampering of secondary and college education had been particularly pronounced as nowhere else. And there is no doubt that the State Exchequer stands to gain much by divesting the Government of the total resposibility for higher education. But if Mr.Gorwala has omitted to recommend a system through which the baby could be passed on to private hands, we are sure it is not because of any overpowering desire to hold something back, but because he himself might not have thought of one. And so, even on this point Mr.Gorwala is laying himself open to ridicule.

In the final analysis, how we wish Mr.Gorwala remained in the distant Bombay, lending charm to his own personality built by newspaper columns! At best his Report can be dumped in the darkest godown and the Government can conveniently forget about it.

Exposure of Poonacha

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

kadu over which the temple had some rights and that the villagers of Attur Nallur also had the right of way, right of water and a right to pasturage.

Mr. M. C. Motaiya, who appeared for the petitioner, urged before their Lordships that the State of Coorg had no power to cancel or supersede the 1905 notification; that in disposing of the property to the Respondents, the procedure prescribed by Rule 141 of the Coorg Land and Revenue Regulation of 1899 had not been followed; and that the entire grant was *mala fide*.

His Lordship Mr. Justice A. R. Somnath Iyer, with whom the Chief Justice concurred, in a long judgment, held that there was no prohibition in the Land Revenue Regulation forbidding the grant of land situated in a protected forest.

His Lordship further appreciated the Respondents' contention that because they were the adjoining landlords and the extent of land granted not exceeding 20 acres and there having been no other applicants, the Government was fully competent to make the grant without observing the procedure prescribed by Rule 141

In regard to the allegation of *mala fide* action, Mr Justice Somnath Iyer observed:

"Mr Motaiya has pointed out that at the time of the land grant, Respondent 2 was the Deputy Speaker of the Coorg Legislative Assembly and that Respondent 3 was his very close relation. (The State of Coorg was Respondent No 1) He has told us that after the notification of April 15 1956, was issued, the petitioner, who was both the secretary of the Temple situated in the Devarakadu and also a devotee of that temple, together with other villagers, presented a petition to the State of Coorg on April 24 protesting against the grant. He has told us that no reply was received to that petition and no orders were made on it, but that on May 1, 1956, the grant to Respondents 2 and 3 was actually notified in the Coorg Official Gazette

"Mr. Motaiya has asked us to hold that in these circumstances Respondent 2 must have used the important position he occupied as Deputy Speaker of the Coorg Assembly for obtaining this grant from the State. Mr. Motaiya has urged that when the encroachment made came to the notice of the State, the Assistant Commissioner should have, under the provisions of Section 43 of the Regulation, taken steps to summarily evict Respondents 2 and 3 from the portions that they had encroached upon, instead of conferring rights of ownership over these trespassers. It is a fair inference to be drawn that the grant made to Respondents 2 and 3 was not a grant made in good faith, but was actuated by collateral consideration.

"The Government Pleader, in his reply to these arguments, pointed out to us that we would not be justified in coming to the conclusion that the State was actuated by any such extraneous consideration. He has pointed out that the mere fact a person encroaching upon property belonging to the Government does not necessarily entail summary eviction from that property under the provisions of Section 43 of the Regulation

"It seems to me that the materials on which Mr. Motaiya has relied are quite insufficient to enable us to hold that the grant made to Respondents 2 and 3 was actuated by collateral considerations or that Respondent 2, as Deputy Speaker, was able to influence the State to make a grant to him of the land which he had trespassed and desist from taking action under Section 43 of the Act to evict him from it.

"It is extremely surprising that the Assistant Commissioner in this case, when the encroachment had commenced in the year 1946 and it increased by the year 1956, took no step to evict the trespassers in the performance of what he should have regarded as his plain duty under Section 43 of the Regulation, although it was optional for him to do so, but gave occasion to the reproach that Respondent 2 was allowed to employ the important position that he occupied to make a devious acquisition of the land granted to him.

"In the result, although we cannot disturb the grant made by the State to Respondents 2 and 3 which was within its competence and this writ petition is therefore to fail, we should, I think, make an order disallowing the costs of the Respondents"

Concurring with the above judgment, the Chief Justice observed briefly

"I agree with my Lord Mr. Justice Somnath Iyer. I, HOWEVER, WANT TO MAKE IT CLEAR THAT I BY NO MEANS APPROVE THE CONDUCT OF THE GOVERNMENT IN THIS MATTER. IT WAS THE CLEAR DUTY OF THE GOVERNMENT TO HAVE TAKEN STEPS TO EVICT THE TRESPASSER AND THE QUESTION OF GRANTING THE LAND WOULD HAVE COME THEREAFTER."

SLUMP IN MINING INDUSTRY

GLARING OMISSION OF STATE GOVT.

WE do not know what constructive work the three-month-old Jatti Ministry has been doing, but its failure to protect the mining industry in the State is too glaring to escape attention

Hundreds of mines have closed down and thousands of labourers entirely dependent on the extraction and movement of manganese ore are thrown out of employment for a few months now, yet the Ministry has done next to nothing to mitigate the sufferings

It is not as if the mining industry is so negligible as to be trifled with like this On the contrary it is part and parcel of State economy What is more, it is a foreign exchange earning proposition

Could it be that the State Government is so unpatriotic as not to mind the loss to the State and the nation together? But we refuse to indulge in such wasteful speculations

The fact remains that the manganese mining industry and trade in the State is at a standstill Overseas demand of the ore has practically ceased very huge stocks having accumulated with the mine owners as well as the exporters

The price of high grade manganese ore has fallen from 54 dollars a ton to 35 dollars, and even so there is no demand from traditional overseas buyers

It is estimated that India has been mining every year nearly 2,000,000 tons of manganese ore, four-fifths of which have been getting exported earning valuable dollars

Two things have contributed to the stoppage of the export trade in manganese ore First, the advent of the State Trading Corporation with monopoly rights and second, the levy of exorbitant export duty.

We have never been guilty of admiring the Nehru Government's economic policy which is largely high-sounding, but in effect disastrous On the one hand they wail that the foreign exchange position is so desperate that they cannot allow the import of even baby foods, and on the other, they do everything to prevent remorselessly the much-needed foreign currency being earned without agony

Japan, for instance, had always pursued a policy of subsidising exports as a stimulant for industrial production, and that never failed to capture overseas markets against infinitely superior western manufactures

India's planners, on the other hand, have tragically emphasised on imports of raw materials and machinery only, forgetting the exports side which should go to balance the trade And the Delhi satraps have further accentuated the position by clamping down curbs on exports in a manner that is ruinous to the country

If not, where was the necessity to impose a prohibitive export duty on manganese ores? The duty, we are informed has been actually responsible for the overseas demand for Indian manganese die out practically

Who will buy your ore if the price, because of the export levy, becomes prohibitive? Russia, Brazil and Amapa are currently in a position to sell manganese in the international market at a price far cheaper than the Indian ore saddled with export levy

Even the little movement of ore that can be possible in the circumstances is frustrated by the imposition of quota restrictions by the State Trading Corporation, which prevent foreign buyers from entering into long-term contracts with the private sector

Information available with the Mysore State Mineowners Association is that foreigners have invested considerable amount of money to improving mines in Brazil and Amapa in order to free themselves from being dependent on Indian ores subjected to the vagaries of the State Trading Corporation and irrational prices

Manganese industry can thrive for thousands of years India has unlimited deposits of the ore The industry constitutes a veritable source of revenue The State derives royalty for the exploitation of mines Movement of the ore keeps hundreds of lorries busy, the Railway earnings go up, so also Customs revenue, Incometax, and what not It is reckoned that assuming a mine-owner realises Rs 50 for one ton manganese, the Government share of it is not less than Rs 40

Such an important Sector of activity remains strangled by a pitiless policy of the Government of India And the State Government is afraid of raising its little finger against it!

A two-fold relief is both essential and urgent. First, the duty on manganese exports should be abolished Second, the State Trading Corporation should be stopped from monkeying with the industry

The mine-owners Association has put forward the brilliant suggestion of a barter system Why not the Government allow imports of raw materials and capital goods in exchange for our manganese ore, especially the lower grade of which India has huge stocks? This type of barter deal, it is stated, will find market for our low grade ore and in return bring us the much-needed raw materials

We urge on the State Government waste no more time but move the Centre to do something immediate on the lines indicated above and revive manganese industry afresh Delay will be dangerous!

Late Mr. Madhwani

WE deeply regret to record the death in Uganda of Sri Muljibhai Madhwani, the eminent industrialist who projected the one-crore Tungabhadra Sugar Plant in Shimoga

Mr Madhwani's life was a poem of adventure, enterprise and construction Leaving Porbandar as a lad with little or no education, he went to Uganda in East Africa to work as a farm hand and very rapidly expanded himself into an industrialist of rare gifts His sugar factory there is described as one of the world's biggest, to feed which he developed a 30,000 acre cane-farm fully mechanised

Mr Madhwani, who was pining for the homeland, started the Shimoga factory not merely because he was enraptured by the beauty of Malnad but also the Mysore Government once appeard to be very keen on his unloading the major portion of his investments in our State But the touch-me-not attitude of successive Ministries disappointed him It is no exaggeration to say that in Mr Madhwani's death, Mysore has lost a very useful admirer

RAJKUMARI WILL CASE

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

cottages in Jayamahal Cross Road

A sixth cottage in Jayamahal Cross Road goes to V S Sharadamma, daughter of my late Guru, Palace Dharmadhikari Kankanahalli Narayana Sastry

The Will prescribes the following cash gifts to some of her household servants

1 Rs 15,000 to K Rangaswamy, Assistant Manager of the Rajkumari's estate 'for his loyal service for the last 25 years,'

2 Rs 10 000 to Nurse Mrs W E Race,

3 Rs 3,000 to Mr Hargraves, Manager

4 A gratuity at the rate of one month salary for every year of service to employees who have served for more than ten years,

5 A bonus of three months' salary to other employees who have served for less than ten years

The disposition to earn salvation is exhibited in the Will in the following terms

1 Rs 50,000 to a certain "Swarg Mandir," Mhow, "to be used by the Supreme Cosmic Yoga Solar Centre for the salvation of my soul"

2 Rs 10,000 for the feeding of pious Brahmins at Shankara Mutt in Chamarajpet, Bangalore

The rest of "my properties after the distribution of legacies and payment of debts" is assigned to "my husband Sirdar Madan Gopalraj Urs'

The petition for the grant of probate was filed by Gopalan Nair in the name of himself as an executor of the will and the other executor, V Narasimha Murthy, who was shown as the second respondent the first respondent being Col Madan Gopala Raj Urs, on which the Judge passed the following orders

The will is alleged to have been executed by Rajkumari Channajammanni on December 2 1957 The testatrix is said to have died on May 30, 1958 in support of which the death certificate has been filed Through the alleged will the testatrix is said to have directed as to how her estate should be distributed after her

Dr Hafiz (of the Victoria Hospital) and K C Lakshmiah (nut merchant of Tharagupet) are the attesting witnesses to the will and identified their signatures on the said will Both have deposed that Rajkumari Channajammanni signed the will in their presence at a time when she was mentally alert and sound and was quite herself

'The same is more or less the evidence of Gopalan Nair Dr Hafiz and Gopalan Nair are two responsible Government officers on whose testimony I am bound to rely

"Respondent 1, the husband of the deceased, has no objection for the grant of the probate as applied for And in the absence of any objection coming forward from any other source whatever, I hereby order that the probate be granted to the petitioner and the second Respondent, who are the executors of the will."

Money For Jam

By Pothan Joseph

"60-TO-ONE OUTSIDER GLOWING CURLS TROTS AWAY WITH MAHARAJA'S GOLD CUP"

gives the banner-line on the Sports Page of a newspaper appearing on Monday morning, July 7 The news deserved front paging in place of the feature 'Jatti-Chavan Border Talks Tomorrow', a Bangalore story not comparable with the turf-episode in its immensity and intensity—no alliteration intended for the thrill of apathetic laymen Border talks and parleys across Cease Fire Lines we have scattered all over the world, like Canal Disputes no less intractable even when handled by World Bank Experts The victory of Glowing Curls trotting away with the Maharaja s Gold Cup was however an open defiance of form in contrast with the sly tactics practised in another royal event when the Queen of Hearts found that the tarts Her Majesty had made were carried away by the Knave of Hearts

Father and son entered the contest, but the son captured the trophy In Indian tradition, a champion does not mind being defeated by his son or disciple since it is home talent that triumphs At the Bangalore Race Course on the epic day under present study, Sri J Thomas led his horse Glowing Curls into the paddock against Thomas *pere* A V T (as in the combat of Sohrab vs Rustum) with his much fancied favourite Sportsmen's Folly Hundreds backed the Old Boy but the few who cheered the Young Lad pocketed that colossal dividend Rs 589 in return for an investment of a tenner in the totalisator—a lock-up of funds for two minutes and 35 seconds when the tiny deposit mushroomed after the fashion of latter-day H-tests into the dividend of Rs 589, with no fall-out injuring the mugp pulation assembled at the Turf Locality administered by the Bangalore Race Club If any complained of blistering heat, the answer is that no one had compelled him to be there We outsiders just smiled when that rank outsider Thomas (Junior) showed the Elder the literal meaning of the cognomen Sportsmen's Folly Jaisingh Thomas received the prize from the hands of the Maharajah himself with a bashful smile, presumably with an un-revealed streak of ironic sympathy for the fading generation The followers of the favourite, like the widows of Assur, were loud in their wail, but then recall the exquisite experience of hope from start to finish There was low-key cry of "Fakruddin Wins" The holders of 16 tickets were more fortunate than King Midas, since the gold created by the magic touch could not be converted into instant legal currency for a glorious celebration until closing hours, as now Midas touched his daughter and there was a treasure of gold, still as unminted raw material, like the uranium ore of Belgian Congo mined by Americans for the peaceful uses of atomic energy

When Finalist failed in the thirties at the Mahalaxmi Race Course for lack of a simple last lash near the post, a racing friend of mine "Bombay Nair" (now no more) wrote in his paper that it reminded him of the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire' It was high falutin language, but the sensation at the Race Course over the collapse of the "world certainty' of the age was something of numbness feared in the final ice-age divined as the ultimate destiny of mankind

When many meet, there must be parting in grief. The sportsmen engaged in the folly of the pastime on July 7 went home The wizards of the turf offering forecasts frowned whilst the bookies smiled The palmists and the predictionists offered sure-fire selections for the rest of the season If I had attended, I could have chosen the winner by my 'system' Not palmistry or numerology but Rhymesterology Anybody could have seen on the card that the distance for the Cup Race was printed as "One mile, 3 furls"

Furlongs of course, but in the abbreviation lay the clue

"Furls' rhymed with "Curls," not to mention Girls proud of their curling age It was obvious that Glowing Curls was the tip of the day, Fakruddin up

—SWARAJYA

RACING HUMBUG

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

the very Stewards to whom the bookie must go for redressal, would he dare make a complaint?

Then, is it not again a fair inference that there must be some understanding between the defaulting Steward and the bookie? We will allow three guesses to indicate the possibilities of such an understanding

More amazing is one Steward s horse owning interest whereby glaring cases of malpractices came to light during the season

First, there was the case of a favoured jockey, holding a retainer for the Steward getting away scot free with an admonition and a nominal fine when Stipendary Stewards reported against him for 'pulling a favourite horse during the progress of the race It is an offence calling for cancellation of the jockey s licence and his being warned off the Race Course

Next, comes an instance of in and-out running, and when it concerns a Steward it is all the more aggravating

On June 28 Steward s horse SCREED met MURLI over a distance of one mile and won the race unexpectedly with an electrifying run, the latter finishing a tame third The two met again on July 19 over an indentical distance when the tables were turned, even though SCREED enjoyed a pull in the weights over his rival

What do the rest of the Stewards are doing? Either they are a set of lotus-eaters or they turn the Nelson's eye to things that are nothing short of an outrage on morality

There are three Government-nominated Stewards on the Committee of Management Are they incapable of seeing through the game? Or, are they under the thumb of Mr Guruswamy who rules the roost?

We are fortunately not alone in this campaign against unclean racing in Bangalore Our contemporary *My india* has published a long signed editorial by D N Hosali, who is also a Race Club member and a particular friend of Mr Guruswamy, raising his powerful voice against "sinister things" happening at the Bangalore Race Course Much rather we quote Mr Hosali, who hazards, after discussing specific cases of in-and-out running, thus

'Are we to conclude, asks Mr Hosali 'that the Stewards are not aware of these occurrences, which are known to the whole town? If that is so, they do not deserve the positions they occupy and relinquish their posts, and allow those who can discharge their duties more effectively to take over In the alternative, if they know what is happening and have not taken any action, the gravity of their irresponsibility is all the greater In between these two alternatives, if the Stewards have taken action against some of these culprits, the public are certainly not aware of it, as no publicity has been given

"If the Stewards fail in their duties in the coming four days, the complaint that the Bangalore Race Course is a slaughter-house will be justified"

Slaughter house, indeed! What about the butchers? Let's get rid of them!

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Amidst the prevailing atmosphere of excessive complacency matched by extreme cynicism in many spheres of Indian life, wise words of constructive, discriminating self-criticism are infinitely welcome. An example par excellence is the bold and noble Convocation Address of Sir Mirza Ismail to the young University of Poona on the 30th of last September. We hope that his hearers responded graciously to his appeal to give, on many topical matters, "dispassionate consideration to fact and argument."

In seeking to revive and unify the culture of the different races in India, while we must be ourselves firmly rooted in our own soil, we

> need have no fear of becoming less vitally Indian if we absorb what the west has to give ..... There is not a single sphere in the life of the mind and spirit in which we cannot profit very greatly by the absorption, so far as our own genius permits, of western thought ..... It is in literature, however, that our need is greatest.

If Sir Mirza argued the case for a careful study of the English language, he was equally anxious that the various Indian languages should be protected from the intellectual imperialism of the Hindi-speaking fanatics. Here, as on the question of Basic Education, Sir Mirza rightly deplored that a fine idea had become a fetish and that "unfortunately the planners have chosen to exaggerate, distort and misapply this idea."

In the international sphere, we need to recognize

> that there is room enough on this spacious globe for all ways of life, or, as the old Chinese proverb puts it, that two men may sleep on the same pillow and dream different dreams.

In India, as in the world as a whole,

> the greatest need of the hour is a spirit of unity and tolerance for the views and acts of others. Every group or community must be prepared to make some sacrifice, sacrifice of self-interest and self-esteem, in the furtherance of our common aims and ambitions. The law of sacrifice is the ethical principle that dominates all life, the only light that guides human conscience. It is an essential element in the realization of our national destiny.

Sir Mirza's address is not a bundle of beautiful platitudes; it raises the deepest considerations in the most broad-minded way possible. His own words about the humanities may be aptly applied to his own address: "There is nothing superficial about the fundamentals."

" It is sometimes stated that Arab nationalism is artificial and unreal. That is erroneous."

The Beginnings of Arab Nationalism.

EARLY ATTEMPTS AT ARAB KINGDOM.

By NEVILL BARBOUR.

It is commonly stated that Arab nationalism as a political movement was called into being during the second half of the nineteenth century by certain European Powers which wished to utilise it to embarrass the Turks From this it is sometimes deduced that the movement is artificial and unreal This conclusion is surely erroneous European Powers could not have called such a movement into being unless the necessary elements had been ready to hand

Early Arab Nationalism

Recent investigations made by Dr Rustum Professor of Arabic history in the American University at Beyrout have thrown light on an earlier stage of this development In a pamphlet entitled The Royal Archives of Egypt and the Origins of the Egyptian Expedition to Syria in 1831 1841 Dr Rustum calls attention to the statements of two French writers Emile Barrault and Lucien Davesies (*Revue des Deux Mondes* 1839 and *Etudes sur l'Orient* 1869) These imply that the campaign of Ibrahim Pasha against the Turks in Syria and Anatolia was, in effect, a war of Arabs against Turks Dr Rustum, however, gives convincing reasons for discrediting this suggestion

At that period the influence of religious affiliation was still strong enough to prevent the emergence of the idea of nationalism based on racial, geographical or linguistic affinities, and contemporary indigenous historians make no mention of any such aspect in the struggle We might add that the well known revolt of the fellahin in Palestine against Ibrahim Pasha's attempt to conscript them shows that they, at any rate, had no feeling that he was the champion of an Arab cause which was also theirs

On the other hand there is conclusive evidence that the Pasha himself had already discerned the possibilities of Arab nationalism, and wished to make use of it His idea, as it appears from Dr Rustum's researches, was to found an Arab kingdom under his father's dynasty, which would take the place of the effete Turkish Empire in the Levant

Reviving Arab Glories.

In 1833 Ibrahim thus described himself to Baron de Boislecompte, at that time on a mission to Egypt on behalf of the French Government "I am not a Turk I came to Egypt as a child and since then the Egyptian sun has so altered my blood that I have become entirely Arab" Boislecompte, in his own report to the French Government, is quite explicit on the subject of the Pasha's ideas "He (the Pasha)," he writes, 'openly announces his intention of reviving Arab nationality, of restoring a real fatherland to the Arabs, of admitting them to all posts both in internal administration and in the army and of making them into a self-reliant people, participating in the enjoyment of the public revenues and in the exercise of power as in the charges which the maintenance of the state necessitates It was for this reason that his proclamations during the last war, reminded his army of the great days and glory of the Arab nation and it is with the same idea that he proclaims frequently that all who speak Arabic should be brought under his father's rule"

If the conception of Arab nationality appeared to Ibrahim Pasha to offer a possible framework for a Near Eastern kingdom, his opinion was no doubt based on substantial grounds, even if the attempt was premature It will, I imagine, hardly be suggested that Ibrahim Pasha was dazzled by the picturesqueness of Arab life or the glamour of the tales of the "Thousand Nights and a Night"

Since Ibrahim's time, the idea has spread, and from being the intuition of a single statesman, has become the property of wide circles

Service to a Group

The old conception of the State in the Levant was that of a number of communities, the members of each of which were closely united by a common faith, above them was set a governmental organisation whose business was to preserve order, collect taxes, and control the army and foreign affairs, while interfering as little as possible in the internal affairs of the various groups Patriotism to the community was one thing, and duty to the Government another

Under the influence of Western ideas, patriotism to the religious community has very largely ceased to be a satisfying ideal in the eyes of the younger generation They are therefore seeking for some other group in whose service they can express their instincts of devotion and self-sacrifice

This group must, it appears, be based upon either geographic or cultural affinities In the former case, it leads, as in Egypt, to a conception of nationality based on clearly marked frontiers In the latter case, it leads to a nationality based on a cultural ideal, as in Iraq, where the controlling force in the state is Arab nationalism In Syria and the Lebanon sectional religious feeling is still strong, culture is not at all uniform, and the geographic frontiers are not clearly marked

Three Ideals

There has thus arisen a conflict between at least three ideals The first is that of a widespread nationality, including all the lands of Arab speech this is favoured by many of the younger people and by the pan-Arab movement which is strong in Damascus The second is that of a nationality based on the geographic unity of Syria from the Taurus to El Arish, and from the Mediterranean to the Syrian desert, this has recently been propagated by the Syrian National Party, founded in Beyrout by Anton Saadeh The third is that of a limited Lebanese nationality, this finds favour chiefly with the powerful Maronite block in the Lebanon and relies to a considerable extent on support from France In Palestine the problem has been modified by the intrusion of an aggressive Jewish nationalism, which has united all local parties against itself

A Federation

The happiest outcome of these various forces might be the formation of several States, bound together by the Arabic culture which is common to all of them Such a federation of States might well compose a more homogeneous whole than is formed, for example, by the English-speaking portions of the British Empire For the cultural and economic unity of the Arab States would be facilitated by their geographical proximity, while that of the Anglo-Saxon States is lessened by the great distances which separate them

LONDON LETTER

59 FLEET STREET,

THURSDAY NIGHT

THE findings of the TUC. Disputes Committee, which has been investigating the quarrel between the Transport and General Workers' Union and the National Amalgamated Stevedores and Dockers has led to suggestions here that it is high time that the unions looked into their own system of closed shops The findings are it is true strictly, in accordance with the rules laid down by the TUC The little dockers' union undoubtedly is guilty of "poaching" members from its larger brother

The trade unions' own brand of monopoly is laid down in the now famous Bridlington agreement of 1939 This stated that rival organisations could not be set up in competition with a union which already possessed a majority of the workers and was in a position to negotiate wages In the present case the stevedores have recently enrolled some 10 000 members of the TGWU in the northern ports and are now looking for recognition for these men on the joint negotiating committees in the area

One feels however that the TUC has adopted a very dictatorial attitude to the whole question Having ruled that the NASD is guilty of "poaching" it finds *ipso facto* that there is no case for the union's being granted negotiating powers since it should not have any members in the area on whose behalf it could negotiate

The Human Factor

This ruling is of course perfectly logical as far as the current circumstances are concerned But it hardly can be considered very helpful The 10 000 men in question have made it clear that they want to have nothing to do with the TGWU To tell them therefore after they have been on strike for five weeks that not only should their union not have negotiating powers in the northern ports — this is the issue which led to the dispute—but that they cannot even belong to the union of their choice, is to ask for trouble

Quite apart from anything else this ruling completely disregards the human factor The men hardly will be willing to listen to reason if they feel they are merely numbers on a union card, to be shuffled between one organisation and another at will without any attempt

MUSIC IN FINLAND

Homage to Sibelius

By Gerard Bourke

LAPLAND.

THE fifth annual Sibelius Festival, held in June at Helsinki, was planned as a special tribute to Jean Sibelius, who will be 90 in December. For the first time a foreign orchestra—the Philadelphia, under Eugene Ormandy—was invited to take part, giving two all-Sibelius concerts in the exhibition hall next to the Olympic stadium The concerts ended the orchestra's five-week European tour, and at a press conference Mr Ormandy explained that, although he himself had visited Helsinki twice before, most of his players had just flown the Atlantic for the first time 'Sibelius is still being considered everywhere as the greatest living composer' he said, as one of a number of rash generalisations 'I love his symphonies I wish there were more than seven Our orchestra loves to play his works *con amore*

Their first concert included highly polished though entirely musical readings of 'En Saga' and the wonderfully terse seventh symphony, as well as the beautiful 'Four Legends from the Kalevala' One cannot understand fully Finns' approach to the arts without a knowledge of this remarkable epic poem published just over a century ago, though the English translation is apparently a poor reflection of the musical original Two of the legends are of course well-known: the dark hued "Swan of Tuonela," guardian of the river of death, and "The Return of Lemminkainen" But the score of the other parts, "Lemminkainen and the Maidens of Saari" and "Lemminkainen in Tuonela," was lost for 30 years and only published last year The suite, brilliantly played left a profound impression as abstract tone-painting at its best

"Finlandia"

Their second concert, the last of the festival, included an imposing performance of the extrovert second symphony, "Pohjola's Daughter," and the billowy "Oceanides," which was completed during a voyage to America The audience, listening to a foreign orchestra for the first time for many years gave a three-interpretation was well received, he would record it soon in London. But most of those who heard it agreed that he would be foolish to commit himself on wax at present, since it was very inadequate. In particular, the first movement cadenza was too violently attacked even for a virtuoso concerto, and the finale seemed too carefree. The great adagio came off best, with Menuhin's magnificent instrument singing proudly

An interesting chamber concert conducted by their youngest conductor, Paavo Berglund—who later appeared playing the violin left-handedly with one of the orchestras — included the lyrical "Suite Champetre" and the early "The Lover" for strings and tympani, both efficiently played Between them Menuhin gave good performances of a three-movement sonatine and two trifles, Berceuse and Rondino, the latter curiously like an Irish folk tune

The introspective string quartet, deeply influenced by Beethoven, and so aptly named "Voces Intimae," was presented by the recently formed Helsinki Quartet led by Anja Ignatius professor at the Sibelius Academy, and their chief exponent of the violin concerto The 'cellist was Pentti Rautawaara, brother of the pre-war Glyndebourne singer who gave a Sibelius recital at the 1948 Edinburgh Festival

No Kilpinen

At a recorded concert of contemporary Finnish music, we heard "A Requiem in our Time" by their cousin, Eino Rautawaara, which won him the international contest organised last year by the Cincinnati orchestra It was the most impressive work played and I am pleased to hear he has been nominated by Sibelius to receive a special scholarship given by the Koussevitsky Foundation, covering a year's study in America

Other tone-poems heard included "Night-ride and Sunrise" and "Tapiola" tribute to the god of the forests, as well as five of the seven pieces written for Strindberg's "Swanwhite" Visitors from eastern countries included several critics, and the composer Shaporin

An Irishwoman's Diary

International Statesman

AMONG the distinguished visitors at present undergoing the rigours of a Dublin summer is Sir Mirza Ismail an international statesman of renown and, for many years the Mahommedan Prime Minister of the Hindu Maharajah of Mysore.

Sir Mirza is paying a purely private visit to Dublin in order to see his friends, Mr Brian Walsh-Atkins, counsellor to the British Embassy, and his wife It was while Mrs Walsh-Atkins was principal of the women's college in the University of Mysore for three years before her marriage that she and Sir Mirza met He always had been interested in education, and particularly in women's education

Term of Office

During his long term of office as Prime Minister in Mysore, he and the Maharajah between them made this the most progressive of native states, and he was responsible for the establishment of numerous hospitals, electrification schemes and improvements of all kinds in the educational system

Although Sir Mirza has now retired from public life, and lives in Mysore, he travels extensively on unofficial missions, and he devotes his energies to the work of bringing India and Pakistan more closely together He has been visiting various European capitals during his present trip, principally to see old friends, many of whom, naturally, are connected with education

European Principal

Mrs Walsh-Atkins who has been in Dublin for some two years now, has forsaken the career of educationalist for that of the wife of a diplomatist She still however, keeps in touch with her friends in Mysore University, where she went shortly before the war to take up the post of first European principal in the Maharani's College A graduate of Aberdeen University, she lectured there in English for a while, and then took Modern Greats at Oxford, before going straight off to India

She had a refreshing approach to her work there, for she says that she had no idea of westernising the students, but rather trying to build on their traditions, and to introduce what she considered the best of the British ideas in order to develop those of India "I never had any desire to convert," she says

Progressive Education

Mrs Walsh Atkins has yet another refreshing point of view concerning general education "I have reached the stage when I am a bit reactionary," she says "When it comes to individual countries, each has its own problems, therefore it is undesirable, and indeed dangerous, to lay down general principles, and as regards general education, I think some healthy discipline does no harm."

How nice to know that a "progressive educationalist" is sufficiently "progressive to progress beyond the somewhat hidebound freedoms imposed by advanced ideas, and to reach the stage when this business of education of the young can be related to the realities of keeping the young disciplined while at work So much better for the young, and a lot more comfortable for their elders

Portrait Prize

A contest in which it is a positive advantage to be a woman competitor (that is, if she wins!) is that organised by the *Australian Women's Weekly* for a Portrait Prize which will be a mere £1,500 if won by a man and £2,000 if carried off by a woman

If any Irish women painters have an idea to compete let me tell them that the portrait must be of a woman, or of a woman with a baby or young child up to ten years of age, or of a child under 14 The painting must be in oils, watercolours or pastels, and must be the original work of the competitor, and have been painted during the 12 months preceding the date fixed for the sending in of entries, which is 12 noon on Saturday, July 30th As the entries, suitably framed, are to be delivered, at the competitor's expense, to the Director of the National Art Gallery of New South Wales, Sydney, by that time, any intending Irish entrants had better start packing up their pictures fast.

It will probably be a bit of a rush, but it could be done The contest is open to artists anywhere in the world, and the portraits must be painted from life, and be at least 12" by 16" in size No nudes, please, that is one of the conditions

You are not allowed to enter more than two paintings, with your name and address and title of the portrait clearly printed on the back of each

Even supposing you are not the fortunate winner of £2,000, if your work is sufficiently good it may be hung in the National Art Gallery of New South Wales and be exhibited in each capital city of Australia for a period of up to ten months from the date the competition closes

Committee Changes

I find that the Committee of Correspondence which is affiliated with the National Council of Women of the U S A is a most excellent means of hearing all sorts of interesting things about women's affairs, both in America and elsewhere in the world

I was very sorry indeed to hear of the death of Dr Lena Madesin Phillips a member of the Committee who died while on her way to Lebanon prior to the silver jubilee board meeting of the International Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs of which she was founder 25 years ago

Mrs Julie d Estournelles has been elected new chairman of the Committee of Correspondence which was founded by Mrs William Barclay Parsons, who has now handed over the leadership to Mrs d Estournelles as the feeling is that it is strengthening to change the chairman and officers every two years

CANDIDA.

Test your Wits

OLD-TIMER

You are asked to complete a limerick that first appeared in 1906 —so long ago that the words at the ends of the last three lines have become disarranged, although remaining in their own appointed lines. Can you sort them out—the misplaced letters are in capitals ?

There was a young person of Spain
Who could not go out in the rain

THE BOMBAYMAN'S DIARY.

"PREPARATION, participation; retreat and renuciation."

With this epigram, Mirza Ismail once described the progress of man to a gathering of college students.

That was away back in 1940 when he was very much in the stage of participation.

I had been one of his youthful and ardent listeners then, and I recalled the epigram when I met him yesterday.

"Are you now in the stage of retreat or of renunciation?" I asked.

Mirza Ismail said that he had neither retreated nor renounced.

He is right, for he is still an active participant in the affairs of the world. His brilliant, agile mind will not let him lead a retired life. It responds instantly when the call comes or a situation beckons.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

He feels deeply about problems in India and affecting India. The plight of Indians in Ceylon, SEATO, Goa—these and many other questions exercise his mind. And may be that, if called upon to make his contribution towards resolving these issues, his efforts would yield results which have eluded others so far.

I do not think I have seen Mirza Ismail in many years. The only previous occasion when I had seen him was in 1940. And I was surprised by the fact that during the 14 years since then he has changed little in appearance. Age has not furrowed his face, while the passing years have made his brain keener.

His Exalted Highness, the Nizam of Hyderabad, recently said this of Mirza Ismail: "Owing to age he has not got the same energy as before."

The Nizam is wrong there, for Mirza Ismail is bouncing with energy—physical and mental.

The Nizam's observation is contained in an article which he has written about Mirza Ismail and his autobiography, "My Public Life," in a Urdu weekly called *Shiraz*—a journal whose relationship to the Nizam is comparable to that which existed between *Gandhi* and *Harijan*.

Says the Nizam: "I have known Sir Mirza Ismail for 20 years, more or less, since the time I paid a visit to Mysore and Bangalore at the invitation of the late Maharaja. I was given a great reception at both places.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

"Sir Mirza was Dewan then. There is no doubt that both in Mysore and later in the State of Jaipur, where also he was Dewan, he did admirable work. But when he came to Hyderabad as President of the Executive Council, the political atmosphere was unfortunately unfriendly to him, and added to this was the fact that British rule in India was coming to an end.

"It is my view that if Sir Mirza had remained in Hyderabad for at least two or three years more, he would have done abiding service to the State, even in such a short space of time, and he would have left his mark as he has done in the other two States mentioned above."

The Nizam continues: "Many men of high position who were personally acquainted with him held him in high esteem and spoke highly of his work. It was at the suggestion and with the approval of the British Government that he was appointed in Hyderabad when Sir Arthur Lothian was the British Resident. Being a liberal-minded man himself, Sir Mirza looked with disfavour those with a narrow outlook, but these latter, being what they were, were incapable of appreciating his good qualities.

"Anyhow, I count him among my well-wishers, and I can never forget this, nor our friendly relations extending over a long period. Sir Mirza is an extremely polite and modest person, and has considerable natural ability and holds high principles. In short, he is in the category of the great statesmen of the times."

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The Nizam adds: "He has recently written a book entitled MY PUBLIC LIFE (George Allen and Unwin). It was published in England. I have read it carefully from beginning to end. He has given an account of his life and of the work he did in different places and there are two chapters devoted to Hyderabad. These are worth attention and are written in a frank and impartial spirit.

"Even now he comes to Hyderabad sometimes at my invitation. Owing to age, he has not got the same energy as before.

"Let me also mention that the Government of India appreciates his work and trusts him as a person worthy of a high position and is among the renowned men of the land. He is well acquainted with the English language. He knows Persian, which is his mother tongue, but he is not so well-versed in Urdu. We talk to each other in English, which has become an international language now and is spoken everywhere. The world's affairs are conducted mostly in this language."

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I have quoted the Nizam's appreciation of Mirza Ismail extensively because it is sincere and objective.

He has intimate knowledge of Ceylon—not to speak of other countries—and knows the Ceylonese leaders intimately. His good offices at the present moment, when tension marks Indo-Ceylonese relations, should serve to ease the situation.

Mirza Ismail, whom I met at the flat of a relative of his at Cuffe Parade, will be going to Poona in the next few days to deliver the convocation address of Poona University.

He has been meeting friends and renewing old contacts in Bombay. On Wednesday, he was entertained to a lunch at the Radio Club by Professor M. P. Gandhi. Among the guests were B. Rama Rau, Governor of the Reserve Bank of India; Wm. T. Turner, American Consul-General; B. K. Patel, General Manager of Air-India International; Madan Mohan Ruiya, A. J. C. Hoskyns-Abrahall, W. Jenkins and M. L. Dehanukar.

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Prof. Gandhi welcomed Mirza Ismail to Bombay and commended a perusal of his autobiography, which has been appreciatively reviewed both in India and abroad.

Indo-Arab Society

A BIG step towards strengthening the bonds of friendship between the Arab world and India will be taken on October 7, when Prime Minister Nehru will inaugurate the Indo-Arab Society at a function to be held at the members' enclosure of the Bombay race course.

It is not often realised that the

This group picture was taken on the occasion of the formation of the Indo-Arab Society. *Left to right* are *Dr. Rafiq Zakaria* (Secretary), Yusuf Fozan, Consul-General for Saudi Arabia, Hakki Baraznji, Consul-General for Iraq, Shrimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, who is chairman of the Society, Saidal El-Ejel, Consul-General for Syria, and Saleh Mohammed Zaghloul. The Society will be inaugurated by Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister, on October 7.

Mirza Ismail snapped at the home of his relative in Bombay yesterday. He will address the convocation of Poona University.

A Challenging Speech

The other day, speaking as a Chancellor, the Governor of Bombay, Mr. Girja Shankar Bajpai, endearingly introduced Dr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar to a university audience, as 'a professional addresser of convocation addresses'. Another veteran Indian statesman, Mr. Mirza Ismail who addressed the Poona University convocation last afternoon under the same chancellorial auspices, is one such. Having taken several university seats of learning in his stride, he marched to the city of the Peshwas with a flaming gospel for shaking academic citadels out of intellectual torpor. It is characteristic of his mental restlessness and political fearlessness that he deliberately chose to stir the hornet's nest and address himself to 'some matters of topical, interest though of a controversial nature'. Indeed, he was prepared to be severely criticised: all that he asked of his critics was 'a dispassionate consideration to fact and argument'. Without unnecessary prefatory diversions, Mr. Mirza Ismail plunged into a forthright attack on India's 'policy makers' who seemed to him to be 'deliberately debarring our future citizens from much precious heritage' by playing English down in the educational schemes of things. 'We want to stop' the wanton destruction of a national asset', he said challengingly with a strength, indeed fierceness, of conviction beyond cavil. Mr. Ismail, in vehemently pleading for the use of English alike as a 'precision instrument' in the universities and as a weapon in the hands of the citizens for national and international purposes, has on his side some of the foremost citizens in India. There is a just fear in the minds of many thinking men that Indian importance abroad and Indian greatness will shrink by trifling with English, and Mr. Mirza Ismail has minced no words in warning his people against any 'thoughtless sentiment' being allowed to play havoc.

With the same fervour he returned to his earlier attack on Basic Education as 'a reatreat from civilisation'. He thoroughly disapproved of an exaggerated emphasis on crafts at the exepense of mental growth and had almost said that the originality of the scheme smacked of aboriginality! Not less intrepid was he in critising the nation's newfangled enthusiasm for 'the common man'. He is all for the masses; he is equally concerned about the lot of the (educated) middle class; he is positive from his wide experience as an administrator, that industrialisation is the only certain remedy but he would at once utter a warning to those who thought they could afford, in the name of common man and commonness, to overlook or underrate 'the measure of quality' which is so vital a factor in all creative endeavour. It was just like him to have, among other things, raised his voice against 'a narrow, selfish outlook' and lingered for a while on the esential oneness of India. It is a voice raised for 'the spirit of unity and tolerance for the views and acts of others'. It is precisely in the same spirit his own views should receive the attention of those who are in a position to make or mar the future of India. His Poona address has doubtless its overtones; nevertheless his frankness and forthrightness are so refreshing and wholesome as to compell attention.

The Leader
FRIDAY. OCTOBER 1, 1954.

THE HINDU

SATURDAY, OCT. 2, 1954.

SIR MIRZA ISMAIL ON EDUCATION

In his convocation address to the Poona University Sir Mirza Ismail expounds views which are not fashionable today. His denunciation of the habit of making a fetish of craft-centred education and to a less extent his opposition to the jettisoning of English have already met with sharp criticism. But with the quiet courage of conviction he sticks to his guns. He is not opposed to Hindi being used as the official language for inter-State communication or to every Indian language serving as the official language and the medium of instruction, ultimately even in the university stage, in the area where it is spoken. But he rightly points out that it will be many years before we can hope to use these languages as media of instruction; and meanwhile we cannot afford to throw away English as that would inevitably lead to a disastrous lowering of university standards and consequent failure on the part of the nation to keep pace with the rapid strides the rest of the world is making in knowledge and power. And if our young men in the universities are to use English effectively for these purposes the standard of English teaching in the schools, which everybody agrees is going down at a catastrophic rate, should be raised. Even after our languages have developed sufficiently to be adequate as media of instruction, Sir Mirza Ismail holds, we should still be unable to dispense with English, since it has attained the position of a universal medium of communication and we should keep a window open on the world.

None of these contentions is seriously disputed, though comparatively few in this utilitarian age may share Sir Mirza's ardour for English literature. Those who make the study and practice of literature their vocation will in any country be a handful; and if the Indian student or man of letters feels attracted towards the study of English literature as a thing delightful in itself or as a source of ideas and insights, he is not likely to be deterred by the inhibitions and prohibitions of educational policy-makers. But there is sound commonsense in the view that it would be foolish to reject any language for sentimental reasons, especially when large numbers of people have achieved a certain competence in it and have been accustomed to employing it with definite advantage for many purposes for which no adequate substitute is ready to hand. This pragmatic view should commend itself to all who approach this language problem in a dispassionate way.

Sir Mirza Ismail is equally definite in his views on craft-centred education. While he concedes that craft work has a place in the school he thinks "we must give up the idea that this (Basic Education) is a right or even a possible method of general study." He is uncompromisingly opposed to the proposal that the craft-centred schools should earn their keep. Though a few zealots here and there may still cling to this forlorn hope, we believe the advocates of Basic Education have come gradually to see that this is impracticable even if it were desirable. But Basic education is even more costly than the old type of education, with the result that its expansion is much slower than its sponsors had hoped for. Educational finance is a tough problem on which there has been very little realistic thinking in this country. If the unpleasant alternatives of educational stagnation and national insolvency are to be avoided, the only solution may lie in seeking self-sufficiency though in a direction very different from that in which Basic enthusiasts seek it.

But, finances apart, educational opinion is by no means unanimous in support of Basic Education. It has yet to justify itself by concrete and indisputable results. From this point of view it is not perhaps wholly a misfortune that there are only a small number of Basic Schools yet. It would be the part of wisdom to make sure that these fully justify themselves before spending large sums on more schools of this sort. The same caution is even more necessary in regard to educational experiments which are modestly described as a half-way house to Basic Education. While the importance of crafts and arts in education is not likely to be underrated in the present age, there is a very real danger of the reaction against "an excessively literary education" landing us in a mess. Fundamental brainwork is what is needed on a tremendous scale in order to keep going a complex society based on science and industrialism. The efficiency of our educational system will be judged by its ability to supply this need. Sir Mirza Ismail is right in urging that we must not be lured away from this goal by the fads of the new cult of the 'common man' or the will-o'-the-wisps of the simple-lifers.

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Wise Counsel

SIR MIRZA ISMAIL'S views on education are particularly important; they should be heeded by educators and planners of education. Few statesmen have studied the problems of universities so closely as he, who in his long career as an administrator in Mysore, Jaipur, and Hyderabad in succession guided and developed higher education in those States. In his address to the convocation of the University of Poona on Thursday he drew attention to one cause of the appalling deterioration of the system of instruction in the States of India in recent years—the neglect of English, the greatest source of knowledge on all subjects available to learners in this country. SIR MIRZA ISMAIL remarked that "recent degeneration in its study (the result of deliberate policy) has been so rapid that already even the graduate commonly finds himself helpless in English." Such graduates, entering the services, professions, and public life, often prove incompetent for their duties. Public Service Commissions have frequently pointed out in their reports the inability of such candidates, appearing for their examinations, to express themselves clearly and correctly. SIR MIRZA makes a similar observation. "In administration, and in the other kinds of communication for which English must be used, language must be a precision instrument. But those who are now receiving responsible appointments can hardly write even a grammatical sentence."

Why is English thus sacrificed, why are standards lowered, in schools and colleges? That is done in pursuance of the policy of State Education Ministries, led by the Union Ministry, of propagating Hindi. SIR MIRZA deprecates any attempt to force Hindi on the people of non-Hindi speaking areas either for official or general communication, or as a medium of instruction in schools, though he considers that widespread knowledge of Hindi should be ensured. Yet Governments are resorting to compulsion to spread Hindi. The Union Government requires those seeking entry into its services to pass an examination in Hindi to qualify for appointment. The programme for the development and propagation of Hindi, issued five months ago by the Union Ministry of Education, provides for "a drive to make Hindi a compulsory subject in secondary schools in all non-Hindi speaking areas so that the next generation of educated Indians may be Hindi-knowing." The Governments of some non-Hindi speaking States have already made the study of Hindi compulsory in secondary schools in those States; others are preparing to do so and have given a large place to Hindi, in the form of an optional subject, in the curricula of their schools.

The result invariably is that insufficient time is provided for the teaching of English. In secondary schools in Madras and Andhra States, for example, out of 28 hours of instruction in a week only 4½ hours are allotted for English. No English is taught in elementary schools, and the course in the secondary schools is rudimentary. As a [illegible] is, universities have [illegible] curtailed their syllabi in English language and literature which, otherwise, constituted one of the widest and most enlightening of the courses in the humanities. SIR MIRZA deplores such attenuation of English as do others who value enlightenment and learning. "The study of English literature should be extended, not abolished now," he declares, adding "but in policy and practice we have already done a great deal to make English literature a sealed book to the Indian student." He calls English "a national asset" to India. The phrase is appropriate: English is no longer foreign to India; it is the language of numerous homes; it has been a feeder to Indian languages, the study of English by Indians has promoted unity and fostered nationalism.

Schools and colleges should provide additional hours for the teaching of English, and introduce wider courses therein as SIR MIRZA ISMAIL suggests. Only thus can they enable pupils and students to be equal in attainments to, and compete with, their contemporaries in other advanced countries. We have no space to refer to the other points SIR MIRZA ISMAIL makes in an unusually instructive and inspiring address. We commend his speech to all interested in education and in the progress of India.

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CONVOCATION WARNING

In his Convocation address at Poona University on Thursday Sir Mirza Ismail had sharp words to say about the "wanton destruction of a national asset", English, and about "ruinous" Basic Education. The tendency, as he sees it, is to pull down not to raise up, to "retreat from civilization". These ideas, though not very widely held perhaps, are not uncommon among some who have played and still play an important part in the life of India. Not all who hold them may have developed them so systematically as Sir Mirza and they may be reluctant to give them public expression. But, whether for selfish reasons or not, they are genuinely concerned over the fall in standards, which is symbolized for Sir Mirza in the lessened knowledge and use of that "precious possession" English and the "distortion of educational purpose" which he sees in Basic. Others may find different symbols, lessened efficiency or integrity in public administration and general decline in discipline, for example.

Reactionaries, some may call those who hold such views—or old-fashioned if critics wish to be kindly. In a recent broadcast Dr Katju offered the view that the most significant feature of British rule in India was conquest of the Indian mind. "Everything that came from the West was considered good; everything that was of Indian origin was bad; most of us were simply swept away by the floods that came from the West to the East". It was not, according to him, until Jingoism was born in England that the Indian people woke up to the fact that they were being ruled by foreigners. That is a much simplified picture. No one would wish to underrate the contribution to India's awaking of him whose anniversary is being celebrated. But the "great deeply-embodied truth" whose contents "Gandhiji grasped," had been discovered long before, in Bengal at any rate—if it ever had to be discovered. No part of India more gladly accepted the West; none more firmly rejected it. Also nowhere was it more clearly recognized that neither acceptance nor rejection sufficed and that synthesis should be the aim.

That, it seems to us, was the really important discovery and it would be a pity if it were lost to sight, as it is in danger of being. "Asia has become dynamic again", Mr Nehru wrote recently with evident truth. But the flow of energy cannot be sustained if some of the sources are deliberately not drawn upon. Politically at least, Western influence has come to stay, in the form of either democracy or Communism. Science, industry cannot safely be disregarded. The "common man" idea, to which Sir Mirza referred somewhat scathingly, is also Western in origin. It is important to the common man too that not too much of what has been acquired should be discarded. To make it easier for him to learn nothing at all, not even how to criticize his rulers, would be a gross disservice. If thought about the West is to be clarified, it should be appreciated that much of what now passes as Western was formerly Eastern and if it now comes back with compound interest there is no good reason to refuse repayment of the debt. For warning the country against such refusal, the conservatives merit the thanks of progressives.

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curity and we therefore shall vote

READERS' VIEWS

Vital Role

To The Editor, Times of India

Sir,—Gleanings from Sir Mirza Ismail's autobiography "My Public Life", as published in your Sunday editions, have been both instructive and educative.

Some of the disclosures are revealing. Had His Exalted Highness the Nizam acted upon Sir Mirza's initial advice and invited in good time the then Governor-General, Lord Mountbatten, to Hyderabad and there taken the opportunity of discussing the Hyderabad question with him, Lord Mountbatten's advice at the crucial moment would have been of the greatest value to the Nizam, and his position would have been quite different to what it is today. Lord Mountbatten and his Government at Delhi were at that time friendly and sympathetic towards the Nizam and it was possible that Hyderabad would have been given a special status in the Indian Union and the State's historic position would have been maintained The matter on the whole would have been settled honourably and satisfactorily as H. E. H. wished.

Unfortunately, the troublesome influence then existing at Hyderabad prevailed and the Nizam was prevented from taking the right course with the unfortunate result as we see today. We all feel very sorry for H.E.H.—a great personality of royal blood and internationally famous for his fabulous wealth, his austerity and his immense love for learning.

Here a word or two for Sir Mirza will not be out of place. His qualities of head and heart and his high administrative ability could be seen in the general routine he adopted as the Prime Minister of Mysore, Jaipur and Hyderabad, in his bi-weekly interviews to all and sundry, his weekly inspection visits to the city and, above all, in his visits to the poor in their homes.

It is quite true, as Rajaji once said when he was Governor-General, that Sir Mirza has played a noble part in his unstinted and unflinching service to the Nizam

(Lt. Col.) D. M. CHINIMINI.

Bombay, December 1.

The Daily Post
(Founded 1873)
FRIDAY, Oct. 1, 1954

CALL OF WISDOM

With his inimitable knack of saying what has got to be said just when it has got to be said, Sri Mirza M Ismail has held out to a country which badly needs to recover its sense of values and rediscover its anchorage sage advice which it can ignore only at great peril to the progress which we all dream about Coming out after his long seclusion from public platforms this maker of Modern Mysore revealed himself Mas more forthright than the Dewan we all knew so well and loved so His infinite tact his courtesy of an age long past his sugar-coating of even the most nauseous pill and his gentleness which characterised him in the days of his administration gave way slightly when he addressed the convocation of the Poona University yesterday He was very much more blunt he pulled no punches he let the slogan bound leaders have it straight to the chin he refused to sail with the wind This is a Mirza new o us This is a Mirza who has shocked and shocked most pleasantly those who had thought they knew all about him

The extent of the change in Sri Mirza Ismail s approach is a measure of the degraded thinking which has set in in all departments of public life in this country Or rather it is a measure of the creeping paralysis which has set in in all walks of public life because of the manner in which the lone voice of wisdom is drowned in the cacophony of the market place parading under the misleading banner of democracy

Smashing public idols right and left in a manner which so s uns—and delights!—those who thought they knew him so well Sri Mirza Ismail came down in no uncertain terms on those who take the line of least resistance and subscribe to the theory of basic education because they dare not say anything which was once blessed by Mahatma Gandhi shattered the smug theory that all men are equal in every way and torpedoed the claim of administrators that they are building *because* they are spending! Among all the fables which have gained currency in recent times, among all the the false gods we are electing to deceive ourselves and the public and among all the lies which our leaders mouth knowing them to be such none is doing greater havoc and none is impeding progress to the same extent as this fad of basic education or the gospel of equality of all men and the goal of a classless society

In a slashing reference to those who in season and out of season mouth the slogan about the common man with the same ease with which they drag in the name of Mahatma Gandhi, Sri Mirza unerringly pointed out The doctrine of the common man, in its desire to make the common, the ordinary and the average the standard of all judgement and action, has already brought about a bad (we would say not 'sad' but disastrous!) lowering of quality in our country Let us strive to raise up, Let us be very careful and hesitant about pulling down

These are words which deserve to be enshrined in gold! We beg your pardon! They must be enshrined in tin to be in conformity with the present fashion of the common man!

How true is Sri Mirza's analysis about the so called equality of all men. Just as the phrase "equality of opportunity" has been used as a smoke-screen by rank communalists and interpreted in a manner which shocks elementary commonsense so has the phrase "equality of all men" been perverted to its logical absurdity Sri Mirza did well to emphasise the fact He said Men are equal in the fact that they are men but in no other way, and the various gradations of ability character social inheritance and so on must always have some financial implication" This is a simple truth which all those who would completely transform society and with it human nature itself overnight would do well to ponder over if they have anything to ponder with If a garden is full of weeds and some flowers are struggling in their midst we pull out the weeds! If we find that among cattle there are many of the scrub variety and some of the breed classes Well What do we do?

Sri Mirza s timely and passionate call for restoring our national sense of values his call to the nation to refuse to be washed away by the ever rising tide of commonness and mediocrity has clarion call for people to exercise the God given gift of thinking instead of echoing the fads and fetishes of leaders bereft that commodity—these are like the forlorn cries of a mother who sees her child toddling on the brink of disaster but is herself unable to help except to shout caution Will the child heed or will it go over and down? The answer is for the rising generation to give the generation Sri Mirza was addressing at Poona

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The Sunday Amrita Bazar Patrika

A STIRRING MESSAGE

IN refreshing contrast to the hymn of hate which marks the writings and speeches of many a highly placed Indian citizen Sir Mirza Ismail struck a note of high idealism in the remarkable speech that he delivered in Convocation to the University of Patna. Coming as it does from a Mussalman of Sir Mirza s eminence in the welter of confusion and chaos which has been caused by politicians who have made it their mission to serve self at the sacrifice of the community this year s Convocation address at Patna University must go down in history as a notable contribution to the solution of the vexed problem of communal settlement and as a most stirring message to Indian youth In recent years there has been so much loose talk about the conflict of cultures the irreconcilable differences between religions the two-nation theory and the carving out of independent sovereign States on the basis of religion in certain specified regions of India Sir Mirza Ismail has taken the earliest opportunity to proclaim himself to be a worthy and fighting protestant and his statement would cause headaches in quarters that have begun to find salvation in an ill defined ill baked and unsupportable scheme of partition

One may not see eye to eye with Sir Mirza in regard to many issues upon which he has touched. For instance he was much too critical about those who looking far too far ahead despised to talk of nationalism conceiving that the only worthy citizenship would be that of the world If he meant that this hard material world of ours was not a place for Utopian experiments having no relation to the realities of life one would not differ from him. But no one knows better than Sir Mirza Ismail that the world to-day is witnessing such profound changes in the conception of time and space and the re-valuation of standards of social behaviour by the impact of scientific inventions that the old traditions are yielding place to new ones to an extent undreamt of in the generations that are gone Artificial barriers sought to be imposed by Statesmen and statesmen for the purpose of arresting this irresistible process of social unification upon the doctrine of the absolute sovereignty of Nation States have led to disasters in the past and are causing terrible havoc at present If individuals and nations have to live in the words of President Roosevelt in freedom from want and fear they will have to begin to devise in the midst of this war and after some kind of social economic and political planning which must be sustained by the dominant principle of live and let live That would involve a drastic revision of the concepts of national sovereignty race superiority and economic isolationism We believe however that Sir Mirza Ismail s comments were not directed against this process of change which the inexorable operation of historical forces has rendered inevitable There is nothing reprehensible in patriotism but it must be tempered with a bold and generous recognition of the requirements of different branches of the human family whatever their state of civilisation and however placed they may be in the political hierarchy

The dominant note of Sir Mirza Ismail s speech was however struck when he said in stirring words of patriotic fervour To me India one nation is a most inspiring thought and a most reasonable one This is the land of all of us to whatever race or creed we may belong. These are the words of a man who appears to have been profoundly disturbed by fissiparous tendencies encouraged by short sighted politicians These words embody the indignant protest of a man of courage and vision against the doings of mischief makers and habitual disturbers of the peace Sir Mirza utters in effect a note of solemn warning against those who prefer to think that India is not and cannot be one nation and that a permanent conflict of interests exists which makes impossible any oneness of consciousness and constitution Quoting with approval from Sir Tej Bahadur s speech at Benares last year in which he emphasised the remarkable blending of the Hindu culture with the Moslem Sir Mirza observes that Indian culture is growing and that a new political structure is now to be made—the more quickly and securely, the stronger our sense of unity becomes

What a relief it is to turn from the senseless but provocative incitations to which we are treated from day to day from the Greasy heights of Malaba. Hills to the solid contributions of a man of Sir Mirza s culture sympathy and courage! Mr Amery whose son is now engaged in oiling Dr Goebbel s propaganda machine in times of dire peril to the Hitlerite gangsters, has more than once said that the entire Mohammedan community is at the beck and call of the Muslim League and its irreproachable President. Mr Churchill who is fighting this war as one of the leaders and directors of Allied strategy to hold what Britain possesses points his finger to the so-called irreconcilable communal conflict as being the only obstacle in the path of India s emancipation. Will they for once at least, direct their attention to the sentiments so clearly and emphatically expressed by Sir Mirza Ismail who is a front-rank Moslem statesman and is no less devoted and loyal to the tenets of Islam than any other Mussalman? No, for, how else could they prevent the liquidation of the British Empire of which they profess to be such sturdy champions?

Hindustan Times

TUESDAY OCT 11 1955

THE CITY BEAUTIFUL

It is a pity that Mr Nehru's condemnation of the way in which cities are being developed in the country did not come earlier, for the ugly buildings that have reared up are beyond repair now But the mischief afoot stands to be checked and in this matter it is for the Government and the housing authorities to ensure against further lapses Unfortunately the Government themselves cannot escape the charge of adding to the ugliness of cities by their building programmes In Delhi we have perhaps the worst instance of it Housing colonies hastily constructed for the refugees are in many cases little better than fresh slums Even when it comes to the new blocks of flats for Government servants, the box-like construction has little aesthetic appeal though an attempt has been made lately to relieve the drab monotony of the exterior A parsimonious attitude may have dictated the style but as Mr Nehru has stressed architectural values are not to be connected with money and buildings howsoever humble should have an architectural value so that it is for the architects to build for the future with an eye to the beautiful But worse than the official shortcomings are the haphazard developments in private buildings In order to raise the public taste plans for elegant buildings could be made available for all to suit different income groups and the cost of such education would be more than repaid by the benefits it brings

It was particularly apposite that Mr Nehru should have dwelt on the theme of attractive cities while at Bangalore To Mr Mirza Ismail must go the credit for enhancing that city's beauty a passion with him and he did that for Jaipur too when he subsequently held the reins of administration there If only all those who head the Governments of the different States were imbued with a like passion a new glory might be brought about It is however heartening to find that the Bombay Government have decided to have decorative features for all Government buildings to be erected in future and to call in sculptors and painters for the purpose Such a course has been commended by Mr Nehru especially when it is in its way deserved encouragement for our artists But attractive buildings must be matched by attractive lay-out as well How many cities in India can claim imposing avenues much less proper roads? Mr Nehru has reminded town planners that they should have a clear idea as to what a city would be like in twenty or thirty years' time In Parliament Street in Delhi where business offices are going up not even the immediate consideration of traffic requirements seems to have been thought of and the fears of a parking problem arising with the buildings are not fanciful It is again to be questioned whether the latitude allowed to business houses to build in whatever style their like will not mar the prospect No one will plead for dead uniformity but surely there should be an underlying harmony of all the buildings Building developments elsewhere in Delhi have already come to display a riot of taste

In Chandigarh the newest of our planned cities there is heard the wail against private buildings that are cropping up to spoil the architects' dream Not that the Government buildings there are not without their faults For instance the residents are complaining that the sun traps incorporated in the houses are dust traps as well That comes out of employing an alien genius who has overlooked certain local details If it emphasizes that Indian architects should come or be brought forward in our ambitious building plans for the future, there is also the heavy responsibility that would weigh on them to design with the eye of the artist There is no warrant for any supposition that architecture and other arts cannot flourish best under a democratic dispensation where the legislature would always be anxious to count the cost But if present-day developments in India are in sad contrast to many other countries it is all the more reason for a quickening of the artistic impulses, and Mr Nehru's lament over the ugliness that has been allowed to prevail in many cities Delhi not least of all should inspire a salutary reform The new vandalism of haphazard, ugly building developments is an insult to the genius of the country If in the past they built well and with grace it is for us with all the advantages of modern science to build things of beauty be it a humble house or a palatial Government buildings that will be a joy for this and succeeding generations

THIS I BELIEVE..

No one who is aware of the "madding crowd's ignoble strife," of the fanaticism in matters religious which is eating into the vitals of national life, can fail to see how sorely is the world in need of a spiritual recipe, the essence of which is something more definite than a mere intellectual understanding of rival faiths, and something more positive than a mere tolerance of them

The mind of the world is distraught fear, suspicion and hatred flourish. It is in such a world that the great lessons of Sri Ramakrishna's life is felt to be of the greatest value

Not only did he make a detached and disintegrated intellectual examination of the great religions, but he actually made an experimental trial of their principles, tested them in his own life, and proved what ultimately was of real and enduring worth

One Flame

He entered the inner sanctuary of each faith carrying out its precepts and obeying its commandments He lived the faiths and then testified And what was his testimony?

He rediscovered for himself the Eternal Verity, that there is but one flame illuminating all religions, that there is a way of Krishna, there is a way of Christ, there is a way of the Buddha and there is a way of Muhammad, but that "all roads lead to the same goal"

He rediscovered for himself through the practice of austerities and renunciation and through spiritual travail what has been immortalised in that memorable couplet of Pope

"For forms of faith let graceless zealots fight
His can't be wrong whose life is in the right"

In the opinion of Sir Francis Younghusband Sri Ramakrishna has 'done more for the bringing together of adherents of the different religions than any one else He was a genius at entering into the real spirit of other religions"

"Renounce !"

What appeals to me more than anything else in his character is his great catholicity, his respect for other religions, his love for his fellow-creatures. His cry was Renounce! Renounce! "Thou shalt renounce, renounce," said Goethe, 'that is the everlasting song which every hour, our whole life long, sings hoarsely in our ears"

Recluse though he was with renunciation as his spiritual battle-cry, yet more than most of the great religious teachers of the world did he lay emphasis on the ideal of perfect happiness. The keynote of his life and teaching was optimism

"You and I," he told his disciples, "came to the earth a band of minstrels." His was a message of song, of hope and of felicity. For, after all, is this not what all the world is a seeking, and is not happiness the ultimate object of life?

The feeling that we alone are eligible for salvation and are entitled to enter the kingdom of God, and that those professing other religions are doomed to perdition, temporary or eternal seems ingrained in human nature

A truly enlightened man is he who entertains no such belief who regards all men as brothers and who believes that we are all children of the same Father, each deserving of his mercy according to his own individual Karma

It cannot make the slightest difference to an omnipotent and omniscient Being where and how we pray, whether we pray in church or synagogue in temple or mosque, so long as we pray in the right spirit

I cannot conceive of a nobler feeling than this for it at once brings all men together and unites them in their noblest aspirations After all it is only the principles of Truth Goodness and Right that are to last for ever The forms in which they exhibit themselves will necessarily vary with the age and state of society

No Choice

Our fortunes in life for the most part are determined for us We had no choice in the religion or the conditions in which we were born or in the special qualities of character with which we started our course For good or evil they were imposed upon us

Does it not, therefore, follow that we of different religions should entertain a brotherly feeling towards one another? Is it right even to like a man less because his religion is not ours?

That human beings should presume to sit in judgment on each other is even less defensible in religion than in ethics

THE BHARAT JYOTI has great pleasure in publishing, beginning this week, a series of articles by prominent personalities in India on What They Believe In.

In these troublous times, the urgent need, we believe, is for a re-assessment of values and for an understanding of the Ultimates in life.

With this purpose in view, we shall be publishing the innermost convictions of men from different walks of life who have made their mark and contributed to the country's progress.

Among those who will take part in the symposium are K. M. Panikkar, C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer, B. G. Kher, A. R. Wadia, Smt. Shirin Fozdar, Smt. Sophia Wadia, Pavitrananda, Shuddhananda Bharati, Humayun Kabir, K Ramaswami Sastri.

By

Shri Mirza M. Ismail

اسلامی ممالک میں بے حیائی کی بڑھتی ہوئی رفتار

ترکی، ایران، مصر اور پاکستان میں اندھا دھند مغرب پرستی کے خلاف جہاد شروع ہو رہا ہے

آج کل اسلامی ممالک میں بے حیائی جس رفتار سے بڑھ رہی ہے اس کی مثال کسی غیر مسلم ملک میں بھی نہیں مل سکتی۔ ہمارے پڑوسی ملک پاکستان سے وہ لوگ جو شرافت اور عفاف میں کہلاتے ہیں بہت تیزی کے ساتھ اس دامنہ میں داخل ہو رہے ہیں۔ پاکستان سے آنے والوں کا کہنا ہے کہ کراچی اور دوسرے پاکستانی شہروں میں مغربی بے حیائی کو دیکھ کر ہم بے حیائی کی دوڑ میں پیش پیش ہیں حتیٰ کہ لوگ کہتے ہیں۔ جب بنگلہ دیش جو اپنی عفت و شرم کا پیکر تھا اتار پھینک کر ننگا ہو رہا ہے تو ہم کیوں نہ اس کی پیروی کریں۔ ہم بے حیائی کے سیلاب کے سامنے بند باندھنے کی کوشش کر رہے ہیں۔

اسی طرح ایران، مصر اور ترکی وغیرہ میں مغربی بے حیائی کے خلاف جہاد شروع ہو رہا ہے۔ ترکی کے بعض بے حیا پبلیشروں نے "سفاید" (سفید) کی تحریک اٹھائی ہے جس نے رسائل و جرائد میں عورتوں کی ننگی تصویریں چھاپنے کے خلاف آواز بلند کی ہے۔ اور ایسے تمام بے غیرتوں اور بے غیرتی پھیلانے والوں کو قتل کرنے کا جواز بنایا ہے۔ چنانچہ پچھلے دنوں ترکی کے نامور اخبار "وطن" کے ایڈیٹر کو ایسے ہی ظالمان پر ہوا۔ ایک مسلمان نے اس پر گولی چلائی مگر وہ زخمی نہیں ہوا۔ البتہ زخمی ہو کر ہسپتال پہنچ گیا جہاں پر وہ زیر علاج ہے۔ اس حادثے کے بعد ملزمان نے کہا کہ مسلمان کا کام ہوس کے جاسوسوں کا ہے۔ یہ دیسی ایجنٹوں نے سرپرست اور سادہ لوح مسلمانوں کو بھڑکایا ہے اس لئے حکومت فوراً ان سرپھروں اور جنونیوں کا سر کچلے۔ ورنہ یہ دہشت گردی اختیار کر سکتی ہے۔

سابقہ قرنِ مرقدوں کے دل و دماغ پر بے حیائی کا ایسا بھوت سوار ہو گیا ہے کہ ہر نیکو کار ان کی نظر میں ناسمجھ کیونکر نظر آتا ہے۔ مگر یہ خدا کا شکر ہے کہ آسمان ہی ترکی، ایران، مصر اور پاکستان وغیرہ میں ایسے لوگ موجود ہیں جو ان بے حیا فرشتوں کے خون سے ہاتھ رنگنے

آپ کے جواب

شیخ احمد صاحب (سکندر آباد) —— آپ کا خیال بالکل درست ہے۔ ہم سکندر آباد میں ایک نمائندہ مقرر کر چکے ہیں۔ اور بہت جلد ہمارا قدم وہاں آپ سکندر آباد کی خبروں کا کالم دیکھ سکیں گے۔

نذر الحسن (گوشہ محل) پچھلے دو ہفتوں سے خصوصی نمبر اتنے پیش نہیں کیا جا سکا کہ رسول نمبر کی تیاریاں جاری تھیں۔ آئندہ دلکشا کو ہماری خصوصی اشاعت ہی منظر عام پر آ رہی ہے۔

سرفراز حسین (نظام آباد) ہمارے نامہ نگار کا نام کچھ کر آپ کیا کریں گے؟ اگر کوئی خبر آپ کو علاقہ معلوم ہو تو ہم کو بھیجئے ہم خود تحقیقات کر لیں گے۔

عبد حسین (چندرا ہلی) —— آپ کا نام سن کر ہے "روزگار کالم" میں شائع کر دیا جائے گا اس سے زیادہ ہم آپ کے لئے کیا کر سکتے ہیں!

یم محسن (سکندر آباد) —— "جیتو باد" نکلی! جی ہاں یقیناً وہ آپ کی آواز کو پوری قوت کے ساتھ ملک کے دور دراز گوشوں تک پہنچایا کرے گا۔ آپ کا تک توفیقات کا شکریہ۔

Gokhale Institute of Public Affairs

Amin-ul-Mulk

SIR MIRZA M. ISMAIL, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., LL.D.

CHRONICLE

Born: Bangalore . . . 23rd October	1883
Joined Maharaja's School	1896
„ Central College	1901
Graduated	1905
Joined Mysore Government Service. . 23rd May	1905
Attached as assistant to the Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja	1908
Dewan of Mysore . . . . . April	1926
Round Table Conference	1930–32
Retirement from Dewanship in Mysore . May	1941
Dewan of Jaipur	1942–46
Prime Minister of Hyderabad: August 1946—May	1947
Indonesia. Technical Assistance Representative of the United Nations (8 months)	1951–52
Died. Bangalore . . . . 5th January	1959

Sir Mirza Ismail was a Life-Member of the Gokhale Institute of Public Affairs since the day of its founding. His interest in its working was active and constant. It is indebted to him for many material kindnesses. His last visit to the Institute was on the day when Mr C. Rajagopalachari was our guest (24th May 1958). He then expressed appreciation of the proportions of the building and the arrangements inside. He suggested some improvements which we hoped we would be able to carry out under his guidance. By taking him away, death has deprived this Institute of an unfailing fountain-source of strength.

The part of Sir Mirza's career which will be remembered most by a grateful public is his Dewanship of Mysore. Those fifteen years formed a period of unwearied and many-sided exertion for the advancement of the State in industry and agriculture, education and public health. It cannot be claimed for Sir Mirza, and it need not be, that he brought original ideas or novel concepts to the art of government or the tasks of nation-building. Foundations for the building up of the State as a modern progressive community had been laid and consolidated since the days of Dewan Rangacharlu (1881) and Sir K Seshadri Iyer. Sir M. Visvesvaraya added new programmes and blue-prints on an unprecedented scale. They stood in need of an unwinking eye and an unwobbling hand for their fruition. It was Mysore's good luck that Maharaja Sri Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV knew his man and could see that the occasion and the man suited each other.

The gift given to Sir Mirza was to bring realism and idealism together as a bridal pair. He could dream golden dreams as well as any one. But there was that in him which kept him continuously alive to the limits prescribed by time and circumstance. So very much is desirable, but how much have we to achieve it with? This constantly was the problem that faced Sir Mirza. As an administrator having a conscience for economy, he had to select items for attention out of a large programme of recommended good things; and because of this selection, it was possible for him to concentrate forces and accomplish his object in a manner that compelled admiration for its thrift as much as for its social usefulness.

He had to select schemes for action in the day allowed to him. A principle of balance guided this selection. Nothing of significance was to be neglected, and nothing was to receive more than its quantum. Industries are essential, but not less so is agriculture. Extension of electricity is important, but road improvement not any the less. Schools and colleges are vital, but sanitation and medical help are equally so. Thus he chose lines of work with close reference to the urgency of the need on one side and the means available in men and material on the other.

The same sense of proportion and order of priority were observed in his distribution of Government's benevolence No community of any significance,—whether of numbers or of cultural merit or of humanitarian deservingness—was to be left room for the grievance that it was neglected because it lacked a certain kind of compulsive strength. Ability there must certainly be in the public services. But another condition of the State's safety is the confidence and contentment of all classes of the population in the administration; and this cannot be ignored. If affection and loyalty for the State are to be secured only by making some concessions to a section of the community, that concession, when within reason, is not too high a price to pay. Sir Mirza's policies of administration were thus a matter of adjustment, of compromise, of reconciliation all round.

Administration was to Sir Mirza an art,—a fine art. It called for the faculties of sensitivity and imagination, of improvisation and dramatic appeal. No manual or model could serve him there. It is here that politics ceases to be a science which has to do directly not with men, but with things. Men are minds and therefore,—unlike things—inaccessible to exact measurement and logical prediction. It is not so much the thing done as the *finesse* with which it is done that matters in human relations; and of this *finesse* Mirza had an unfailing gift. People speak of his charm of manner. That charm was not something external and put on for the moment. It was an inner grace expressing itself as the desire to avoid all avoidable unpleasantness and afford the best satisfaction that the circumstances can possibly offer.

Sir Mirza was no enemy to democracy. But his faith in it was qualified. He believed —

first, that the people, as they at present are, are incapable of sustaining the difficult responsibilities of democratic institutions in their full form; that the people need much training and preparation for democracy;

secondly, that for India the best form of government is one in which democracy is tempered with what might be called *elitocracy* or the rule of the best elements of the community; and

thirdly, that changes in political and social organization should happen in the process of evolution—without much angry controversy and without violent pressure, and causing not more than minimal disturbance to the body politic.

In brief, he was conservative as a reformer—of the type Burke may have approved of. This earned him much misunderstanding and disapproval. But he met it with no bitterness in his heart. He never wavered in his admiration and affection for Mahatma Gandhi; and it is a satisfaction for Sir Mirza's friends to note that Gandhiji reciprocated the friendliness in the hearty way that was his.

After retirement from Hyderabad, Sir Mirza found days by no means uninteresting or heavy. There was not a day that was not enlivened for him by admiring callers; not a day on which the world was not passed in review at the gathering of friends over *sharbath* in his reposeful rooms filled with things of beauty. There was no great public issue which escaped Sir Mirza's helpful word of comment, either in the press or in a speech. He enjoyed his leisure, finding at last the time to go back to the poets and sages he loved—and tend the lawns and gardens that so smilingly returned gratitude.

He had friends (in his own words) "scattered on three continents"; and they were in various walks of life and at various levels of fortune. Businessmen, scholars, journalists, politicians, artists, acrobats, educationists, engineers, scientists, soldiers, rich pensioners, poor dependants—all came to him and wrote to him, and none had to wait long for comfort and good cheer. A couplet of the Persian poet Sadi which was most often on his lips sums up the aspirations of his life:

"O man! You came to this world crying;
And all around you smiled the while;
But when from hence you must be flying,
Be it theirs to cry and yours to smile!"

D. V. G.

G. I. P. A. ON SIR MIRZA

"The Council of the Gokhale Institute of Public Affairs, Bangalore, places on record its deep and heartfelt sorrow at the death of Sir Mirza M. Ismail who had been a Life-Member of the Institute since its start and took active interest in its working and helped it in many ways. The late Sir Mirza Ismail was a great patriot and statesman, holding high ideals of national service, full of generous sympathy for the common man and constructive in his attitude, as exemplified in his work as Dewan of Mysore, Jaipur and Hyderabad and in his writings and speeches after retirement as before. In his death, the country has lost an eminent citizen of a broad humanitarian outlook, wise judgement and staunch devotion to the public interest. The Institute offers its heartfelt condolences to the members of his family." — *January 15, 1959.*

A public meeting at the Institute on 31st January, 1959, adopted the above resolution, the assembly standing in silence for two minutes as a mark of respect.

TENTH ANNUAL SOCIAL GATHERING OF THE STUDY CIRCLE, G. I. P. A.

Saturday 17-1-1959

The Study Circle of the Gokhale Institute of Public Affairs, Bangalore, held its Tenth Annual Social Gathering on Saturday the 17th of January 1959. Members began to gather at about 4 p.m. for conversazione over coffee. Many took part in the Lucky Dip which was a hilarious affair. At 5 p.m. the hall was full, to listen to the flute music provided by Vidwan Sri M. R. Doreswamy, accompanied by Vidwan Sri A. Ramakrishna on the Violin and Vidwan Sri U. Krishnamani on the Mridanga. It was an exquisite hour of enjoyment for the audience.

The business part of the proceedings began with Mr. D. V. Gundappa's welcoming the members and requesting Sri Jeenabhai Davidoss to take the Chair. He congratulated Sri Jeenabhai Davidoss on the recognition of his services to the City as Mayor elicited from the State of Oregon in U.S.A. as from the citizens of Bangalore. Sri D. R. Venkataramanan, Hon. Secretary of the Study Circle, presented a brief interim report on the activities of the Study Circle, Sri T. L. Rangaswamy on the Literary Competitions, and Sri M. Seetharama Rao on the Sports Competitions. Prizes were then given away to the winners by the Chairman.

In his concluding remarks, Sri Jeenabhai Davidoss made appreciative references to the work of the G. I. P. A. and its Study Circle and acknowledged the help given him by the Civic Survey reports of the Study Circle. He also announced that the Corporation Committee to which the G. I. P. A. applications for building sites had been referred recommended the requests for extension of grounds at the headquarters in N. R. Colony and for a building site for the Institute's Branch in Malleswaram. He wished continued success and growing public usefulness to the Institute.

The function closed with a dinner for over 200 subscribing guests.

Amin-ul-Mulk

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first, that the people, as they at present are, are incapable of sustaining the difficult responsibilities of democratic institutions in their full form; that the people need much training and preparation for democracy;

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D. V. G.

G. I. P. A. ON SIR MIRZA

"The Council of the Gokhale Institute of Public Affairs, Bangalore, places on record its deep and heartfelt sorrow at the death of Sir Mirza M. Ismail who had been a Life-Member of the Institute since its start and took active interest in its working and helped it in many ways. The late Sir Mirza Ismail was a great patriot and statesman, holding high ideals of national service, full of generous sympathy for the common man and constructive in his attitude, as exemplified in his work as Dewan of Mysore, Jaipur and Hyderabad and in his writings and speeches after retirement as before. In his death, the country has lost an eminent citizen of a broad humanitarian outlook, wise judgement and staunch devotion to the public interest. The Institute offers its heartfelt condolences to the members of his family." — *January 15, 1959.*

A public meeting at the Institute on 31st January, 1959, adopted the above resolution, the assembly standing in silence for two minutes as a mark of respect.

TENTH ANNUAL SOCIAL GATHERING OF THE STUDY CIRCLE, G. I. P. A.

Saturday 17-1-1959

The Study Circle of the Gokhale Institute of Public Affairs, Bangalore, held its Tenth Annual Social Gathering on Saturday the 17th of January 1959. Members began to gather at about 4 p m. for conversazione over coffee. Many took part in the Lucky Dip which was a hilarious affair. At 5 p m the hall was full, to listen to the flute music provided by Vidwan Sri M. R. Doreswamy, accompanied by Vidwan Sri A. Ramakrishna on the Violin and Vidwan Sri U. Krishnamani on the Mridanga. It was an exquisite hour of enjoyment for the audience.

The business part of the proceedings began with Mr. D. V. Gundappa's welcoming the members and requesting Sri Jeenabhai Davidoss to take the Chair. He congratulated Sri Jeenabhai Davidoss on the recognition of his services to the City as Mayor elicited from the State of Oregon in U.S.A. as from the citizens of Bangalore. Sri D. R. Venkataramanan, Hon Secretary of the Study Circle, presented a brief interim report on the activities of the Study Circle, Sri T. L. Rangaswamy on the Literary Competitions, and Sri M. Seetharama Rao on the Sports Competitions. Prizes were then given away to the winners by the Chairman.

In his concluding remarks, Sri Jeenabhai Davidoss made appreciative references to the work of the G. I. P. A. and its Study Circle and acknowledged the help given him by the Civic Survey reports of the Study Circle. He also announced that the Corporation Committee to which the G. I. P. A. applications for building sites had been referred recommended the requests for extension of grounds at the headquarters in N. R. Colony and for a building site for the Institute's Branch in Malleswaram. He wished continued success and growing public usefulness to the Institute.

The function closed with a dinner for over 200 subscribing guests.

Amin-ul-Mulk

SIR MIRZA M. ISMAIL, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., LL.D.

CHRONICLE

Born: Bangalore . . . 23rd October	1883
Joined Maharaja's School	1896
„ Central College	1901
Graduated	1905
Joined Mysore Government Service: . 23rd May	1905
Attached as assistant to the Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja	1908
Dewan of Mysore . . . . . April	1926
Round Table Conference	1930-32
Retirement from Dewanship in Mysore . . May	1941
Dewan of Jaipur	1942-46
Prime Minister of Hyderabad: August 1946—May	1947
Indonesia: Technical Assistance Representative of the United Nations (8 months)	1951-52
Died: Bangalore . . . . . 5th January	1959

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سر مرزا اسمٰعیل

از: مولوی کرم اللہ خان صاحب (ڈپٹی سکریٹری وظیفہ یاب)

(سر مرزا اسمٰعیل مرحوم کا حیدرآباد سے بھی مختصر سا کرتا بخی تعلق رہا ہے سر مرزا نے حیدرآباد میں اپنی صدارت عظمیٰ کے زمانے میں مولوی کرم اللہ خان صاحب کو اپنا پرسنل مددگار اور جبریا ٹیوٹ سکریٹری بنایا تھا۔ کرم اللہ خان صاحب کو سر مرزا سے قریبی ربط رہا ہے کرم اللہ خان صاحب نے اس مضمون میں سر مرزا کے بارے میں اپنے جذبات عقیدت کا اظہار کیا ہے۔)

میری عادت ہے کہ صبح اٹھتے ہی پہلا کام یہ کرتا ہوں کہ اخبار پر ایک سرسری نظر ڈال لیتا ہوں۔ ۱۶ جنوری ۱۹۵۹ء کی صبح کو حسب معمول اخبار اٹھایا تو پہلے ہی صفحہ پر سر مرزا اسمٰعیل کے انتقال پُر ملال کی غمناک خبر پر نظر پڑی۔ اس وقت کی کیفیت نہ پوچھئے۔ سکتا سا ہو گیا۔ ایک ہی دن پہلے کی بات تھی کہ میرے سالِ نو کی مبارکباد کے جواب میں ان کا کرم نامہ مجھے ملا تھا۔ لکھا تھا کہ بہت دن سے ملنا نہیں ہوا۔ ممکن ہو تو آئندہ موسم گرما میں چند روز میرے ساتھ گزارو۔ کیا خبر تھی کہ یہ آرزو کبھی پوری نہ ہوگی اور وہ اس قدر جلد ہم سے جدا ہو جائیں گے۔ تھوڑی دیر کے لئے دل و دماغ معطل ہو گئے۔ حواس جاتے رہے اور کچھ نہ سمجھ سکا کہ یہ سب کیا ہو رہا ہے۔ چند لمحوں کے بعد جب یہ کیفیت کم ہوئی اور وقت احساس واپس آئی تو یادِ ماضی کے وہ نقوش آہستہ آہستہ ایک ایک کر کے نمودار ہونے لگے جو امتداد زمانہ سے محو ہوتے جا رہے تھے۔ خیالات کا ایک طوفان اٹھا اور وہ سب چھوٹے بڑے واقعات جو سر مرزا اسمٰعیل کی معیت میں دس ماہ کے قلیل عرصہ میں گزرے تھے سینما کی تصویروں کی طرح وہ دماغ پر منعکس نظر آنے لگے۔ حال ہوا کہ مرحوم کو خراج تحسین پیش کرنے کا آخری موقع ہے اور احسان فراموشی اور ناقدر شناسی ہوگی اگر اس موقع پر میں خاموش رہوں۔ موجودہ غم کا اس قدر بار تھا کہ کچھ لکھنا محال تھا۔ بار بار قلم اٹھایا اور رکھ دیا۔ آخر ہمت کر کے لکھنا شروع کیا جو کچھ کہ یہ پراگندہ خیالات اور بکھرے ہوئے تاثرات ہیں جو مرحوم کو خراج عقیدت کے طور پر پیش کئے جا رہے ہیں اگر ان میں تسلسل نہ ہو تو اس کوتاہی کو اس کیفیت پر محمول کیا جائے جو ہجوم غم سے ایک دم سے دل و دماغ پر طاری ہے۔

سر مرزا اسمٰعیل مرحوم سے میری پہلی ملاقات اس وقت ہوئی تھی جب وہ ۱۹۳۸ء میں حضور نظام کی تخت نشینی کے جشن سیمیں کے موقع پر حیدرآباد تشریف لائے اور عربی محل میں قیام پذیر تھے۔ ان کا قیام بھی میرے ہی محکمہ دوست سید علمدار نے مرحوم سے میرا تعارف کرایا۔ یہ حیدرآباد کی سیری ملاقات تھی جو سیکی گفتگو کے بعد جرأت سے موقعوں پر ہوا کرتی ہے جم ہو گئی۔ اس واقعہ کو دس برس گزر گئے سمجھے کہ کبھی کبھی بار سر مرزا اسمٰعیل کا نام انہی حیدرآباد پر مرور ارہوا۔ اب کسی تقریب میں مہمان کی حیثیت سے نہیں بلکہ حیدرآباد کے صدر اعظم ہو کر آئے تھے۔ آگست ۱۹۴۶ء میں نواب صاحب چھتاری کے استعفیٰ دینے کے بعد قرعۂ فال سر مرزا اسمٰعیل مرحوم کے نام نکلی کشمکش کے بعد بالآخر انہوں نے آگست ۱۹۴۶ء میں صدارت عظمیٰ کا جائزہ لیا۔ حیدرآباد کے مختلف سیاسی اور تمدنی حلقوں میں اس کا کیا ردِ عمل ہوا یہ ایک طویل اور تلخ داستان ہے اس کی تفصیلات میں جانے کا نہ اس وقت موقع ہے اور نہ اس کی ضرورت ہے۔ مختصر یہ کہ یہ ردِ عمل کچھ اچھا نہ تھا۔ چنانچہ یہ اثر انداز ہو کر رہا اور مرحوم کو بادلِ ناخواستہ حیدرآباد چھوڑنے پر مجبور ہونا پڑا۔ ان کے دس ماہ کے دورِ وزارت کی قلیل مدت میں بے شمار واقعات ایسے گزرے ہیں جن کی موہوم یاد اب بھی باقی ہے۔ اس مختصر مضمون میں یہ تو ممکن نہیں کہ ان سب پر مفصل طور پر بحث ڈالی جائے صرف چند ایسے واقعات کا اعادہ اس موقع پر کرنے پر اکتفا کیا جاتا ہے جس سے مرحوم کی سیاستدانی قابلیت اور کردار کی مضبوطی پر تھوڑی بہت روشنی پڑتی ہے۔

میں اسے اپنی خوش قسمتی سمجھتا ہوں کہ مجھے مرحوم کے ساتھ نہ صرف ان کی ملکہ ملک کی بھی تھوڑی بہت خدمت کرنے کا موقع ملا۔ اوّل تو یہ خدمت ہی کیا تھی تاہم جو کچھ بھی تھی اسی کو میں اپنے لئے عین صد فخر و امتنان سمجھتا ہوں کیوں کہ یہی کیا کچھ کم ہے کہ اس کا اعتراف مرحوم کی ذات گرامی نے بھی کیا تھا۔ سر مرزا کی نظر انتخاب صحیح ناچیز پر کیونکر پڑی یہ ایک علیحدہ داستان ہے۔ مختصر یہ ہے کہ انھوں نے مجھے یاد فرمایا اور پہلے پرسنل مددگاری کی خدمت میرے سپرد کی اور کچھ عرصہ بعد پرائیویٹ سکریٹری جیسی نازک اور ذمہ دارانہ خدمت کا موقع عطا فرمایا۔ اس دس ماہ کی مختصر مدت میں مجھے مرحوم کے قریب تر آنے

اور ... دیر سے ... لکھنے کا کافی موقع ملا۔ اس ذاتی تجربہ کی بنا پر میں یقین کے ساتھ کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ مرحوم کو حیدرآباد نے جیسا چاہیئے تھا نہیں سمجھا۔ اور وہ محض غلط فہمیوں کا شکار ہوئے۔

کہا جاتا ہے کہ وہ سیاست دان نہ تھے۔ یہ ایک حد تک درست ہے۔ اگر سیاست دانی کا مفہوم ڈپلومیسی ہے تو وہ بے شک سیاست دان نہ تھے کیونکہ وہ ڈپلومیٹ نہ تھے۔ ڈپلومیسی کے معنے ہیں کہ جو بات دل میں ہو وہ ظاہر نہ کی جائے اور ظاہر وہ کی جائے جو دل میں نہ ہو۔ ڈپلومیسی کے یہ بھی معنی ہیں کہ حصول مقصد کے لئے گھٹنے سے جوڑ توڑ اور جھوٹ کو سچ اور سچ کو جھوٹ ثابت کرنا۔ سر مرزا ان چیزوں سے بہت دور تھے۔ وہ نہایت صاف آدمی تھے۔ جو بات دل میں ہوتی وہ صاف صاف کہہ دیتے۔ چاہے کسی نواب کی ناراضی کا باعث ہو۔ وہ اس کی قطعاً پرواہ نہ کرتے تھے کہ اس کا اثر کیا ہوگا۔ وہ صحیح بات کہہ کر چھپا سکتے تھے۔ اور کبھی کبھی سخت لہجہ میں گفتگو میں اختصار کر لیتے تھے جس کا لوگ برا مان جاتے۔ اکثر لوگ ان سے ناراض ہو جاتے تھے۔ دراصل ان کا مقصد کسی کو ناراض کرنا یا کسی کی تحقیر کرنا نہیں ہوتا تھا۔ بلکہ صرف اظہار حق مقصود ہوتا تھا۔ حیدرآباد کے متعلق مشہور ہے کہ وہ تھیٹر سے سانسوں اور جوڑ توڑ کا کام کرنے سے جہاں سر علی امام سر اکبر حیدری، نواب چھتاری جیسے بارعب، سخن کا میدان ناکام رہیں وہاں سر مرزا کامل کامیاب آسان ہو جاتا تھا جبکہ حالات میں اسقدر بدلے ہوئے ہیں اور ہر طرف الجھنوں کا سامنا ہے۔

اسے بدقسمتی سمجھئے یا یہ اتفاق کہ سر مرزا کا دور صدارت عظمیٰ اس وقت شروع ہوا جب ہندوستان ایک زبردست سیاسی بحران سے گذر رہا تھا۔ برسہا برس کی کوششوں کے بعد ہندوستان دنیا کی سب سے بڑی سامراجی قوت سے ٹکر لے رہا تھا۔ ہر طرف آزادی کی لہر دوڑ رہی تھی۔ انگریز کی دعوی سے آزادی۔ دیسی والیان ریاست کے ضرورت سے آزادی۔ پرانی تہذیب کی گرفت سے آزادی۔ یہ وقت بڑا نازک اور حاکم و محکوم دونوں کے لئے بڑی آزمائش کا تھا۔ سر مرزا کو بھی حیدرآباد آتے ہی ان حالات کا سامنا کرنا پڑا۔ یہاں نام نہاد اصلاحات نازہ تازہ نافذ ہوئی تھیں اور ایک مجلس مقننہ بھی بن گئی تھی۔ ملک کا اکثر طبقہ ان اصلاحات سے مطمئن نہ تھا۔ با اقتدار طبقہ اپنے اقتدار کو ہاتھ سے جانے نہ دینا چاہتا تھا۔ مہاتما گاندھی کی رائے تھی کہ ان حالات میں اصلاحات کو بالکل کالعدم کر دیا جائے۔ سر مرزا چاہتے بھی تو شاید ایسا نہ کر سکتے علاوہ ازیں ان کا خیال تھا کہ اصلاحات رہنے دیا جائے جو کچھ بھی ہیں ان کو آزمایا جائے اور حسب ضرورت رفتہ رفتہ ان میں رد و بدل کیا جائے جہاں ایک طرف ان کو اکثریتی طبقے کی مانگ کا خیال رکھنا تھا وہاں قلیلی طبقے کے جذبات کو بھی نظر انداز نہیں کیا جا سکتا تھا اور اس کے ساتھ لیگ کی رضامندی اور خوشنودی کا بھی خیال رکھنا ضروری تھا۔ ان سب چیزوں کو پیش نظر رکھ کر انہوں نے راستہ تلاش کرنا چاہا۔ ہر طبقہ اور ہر سیاسی گروہ سے ربط قائم رکھا۔ اگرچہ ایک دو کو ہر طرح سے مختلف سیاسی پارٹیوں کے قائدین نے حالات کیا اور ایک ایسے دستور کا ڈھانچہ تیار کرنے کی جانب قدم اٹھایا جو سب کے لئے قابل قبول ہو۔ باعث اطمینان ہو مگر افسوس ہے کہ اس کی تکمیل کا ان کو موقع نہ ملا۔ قبل اس کے کہ اس کو عملی جامہ پہنایا جاتا وہ آزادی ہند اور اس سے جدا ہونے والے ممالک کی الجھنوں میں پھنس گئے۔ یہ وہ زمانہ تھا جب ہندوستان سوائے آزادی کی آخری منزل طے کر رہا تھا اور جو سیاست دان طے کر لیا تھا کہ ہندوستان کو آزاد کیا جائے اس وقت بڑی شدت کے ساتھ یہ سوال آیا کہ ہندوستان کو آزادی مل گئی تو ... ریاستوں کا کیا ہوگا اور ... ہندوستان میں ان کا کیا مقام ہوگا۔ دیسی ریاستوں کے حکمران صرف اپنے موجودہ موقف کو برقرار رکھنا چاہتے تھے بلکہ اور زیادہ اختیار چاہتے تھے اور ہر طرح سے تو مکمل آزادی کے لئے ریاست حیدرآباد بھی اسی کشمکش میں مبتلا تھی۔ اور برٹش شہریوں کے ساتھ مکمل آزادی کی مدعی۔ حکومت برطانیہ۔ مائلز ہند اور دیسی ریاستوں کے حکمرانوں کے درمیان گفت و شنید جاری تھی۔ یہ وقت سر مرزا کے تدبر اور سیاست دانی کی آزمائش کا تھا۔ انہوں نے اپنی حسن تدبیر سے کام لیکر ایک ایسا درمیانی راستہ نکالا تھا کہ اگر اس پر چلا جاتا تو حکومت برطانیہ کی ریاستیں کم و بیش اپنی سابقہ شکل میں باقی رہ جاتیں اور ان کا دستور اس طرح بنتا کہ آزاد ہندوستان کی ترقی میں نہ صرف مانع ہی نہ ہوتیں بلکہ اس کو آگے بڑھانے میں اپنا پورا پورا حصہ دا کرتیں ان خطوط پر انہوں نے گفت و شنید شروع کی مگر اس بدقسمتی کا کیا علاج کہ حیدرآباد میں ایک ایسی سیاسی جماعت زور پکڑ چکی تھی جس نے ہر ہر قدم پر ان کے راستے میں رکاوٹیں پیدا کرنا اپنا شیوہ بنا لیا تھا۔ اس جماعت کا ادعا یہ تھا کہ حیدرآباد کو مکمل آزادی ملنی چاہیئے۔ اپنی جگہ یہ مطالبہ آزادی لاکھ درست سہی مگر حالات اس کے موافق نہ تھے اور دوسرے اندیشی کا تقاضا یہ تھا کہ آزادی نہ لیں اور جو زیادہ سے زیادہ مراعات حاصل ہو سکیں وہ حاصل کی جائیں۔ چنانچہ سر مرزا ایسی شخص کو انکے آگے ٹھہرے ناکام رہے۔ اس موقع پر جو قوت ان کی پشت پناہی کر سکتی تھی اس نے ان کا ساتھ نہ دیا اور وہ دامن جھاڑ کر بالآخر حیدرآباد کو خیرباد کہنے پر مجبور ہو گئے۔

سر مرزا کے حسن تدبر اور سیاست دانی کا ارادہ ادھورا رہ جائے گا۔ اگر ان کے دوسرے مشورے پر عمل کیا جاتا۔ ہندوستان کی آزادی اور حیدرآباد کی آزادی کا تصور پیدا ہوا۔ اس سے پہلے جب ہندوستان کا خیال بھی نہ تھا کہ ہندوستان اس قدر جلد آزاد ہو جائیگا۔ سر مرزا دیکھتے تھے کہ حیدرآباد کو اس کا دیرینہ برار کی دیسی کی شکل میں مل جائے۔ اور یہ طرف حیدرآباد کو ایک اب اسکا بھی ملجائے تو دونوں کے ذریعہ دو مضبوط ملکوں سے سیاسی ربط ملا کر ہاؤٹ پیدا کر سکے۔

جہاں تک برار کا تعلق ہے وہ اس مسئلے کو ... لیکر آگے بڑھے۔ جہاں سر اکبر حیدری مرحوم نے اس کو چھوڑا تھا۔ برار میں حیدرآباد ... کانگریس جو ... ولی سے حیدرآباد ... کا لقب دیا گیا تھا۔ اور اس طرح حضور نظام کی ریاست کا ایک حصہ کم کر دی گئی تھی۔ صرف نظم و نسق حکومت حیدرآباد کے سپرد آنا باقی تھا۔ سر مرزا نے اس کا دورہ کیا۔ وہاں کے سربرآوردہ اشخاص اور قائدین سے تبادلہ خیال کیا۔ اور اس حد تک راضی کر لیا کہ ایک گول میز کانفرنس بلائی جائے اور اس مسئلہ کی قطعی یکسوئی کر لی جائے۔ ممکن تھا وہ اس میں کامیاب ہو جاتے مگر قبل اس کے کہ بات آگے بڑھے وہ موسم گرما گذارنے نکلور گئے اور ایسے گئے کہ پھر واپس نہ آئے۔ سر مرزا حیدرآباد میں شامل ہو جاتا تو نہ ہوتا تو وہی جواب ہوا۔ یعنے حیدرآباد کے ساتھ وہ بھی ہندوستان کا ایک جزو بن جاتا۔ مگر کہنے کا مطلب صرف اس قدر ہے کہ سر مرزا کے حسن تدبیر سے گتھی سلجھ رہی تھی۔ اور ممکن تھا کہ حیدرآباد کی ہر دیرینہ تمنا پوری ہو جاتی۔

اس طرح ان کی سیاسی ... داد ... شب میں گوا کا مسئلہ بھی میٹ کیا جا سکتا ... نہیں نے اس بات کی

کوشش کی تھی کہ ہو سکے تو گوا کو خرید لیا جائے۔ اور اس بارے میں پرتگال وغیرہ کے ارباب متعلقہ سے گفت و شنید کا سلسلہ بھی جاری ہو چکا تھا۔ مگر سر مرزا کے چلے جانے کے بعد یہ مسئلہ بھی جہاں تھا وہیں رہ گیا۔ اگر وہ اس مشن میں کامیاب ہو جاتے تو آج گوا کا مسئلہ وہ نہ ہوتا جس سے حکومت ہند دوچار ہے بلکہ وہ خود بخود حل ہو چکا ہوتا اور گوا ایک دفعہ حیدرآباد کا جزو بن جانے کے بعد آج آندھرا پردیش کے ساتھ ہندوستان کے زیر نگیں ہوتا۔

سر مرزا اسمٰعیل مرحوم کی زندگی کی یہ سب سے بڑی زیادتی ہے۔ کہ وہ جنہوں نے ریاست میسور کو اپنے پندرہ سالہ دور وزارت میں نہ صرف ہندوستان کی ایک مثالی ریاست بنا دیا۔ بلکہ بعض شعبوں میں تو اسے کو ہندوستان کے ان صوبوں سے بھی جو انگریزی حکومت کے زیر نگیں تھے بالاتر کر دیا۔ یہاں تک کہ سیاسی لحاظ سے سیاسی بھی ریاست کی مرکزی کے طرب الامان تھے جنہوں نے ریاست چھوڑ کر صرف اس مثالی کے دھبے میں ہو ہو کر بھیجا دیا۔ اور اس کو فلمزار اجنتان بنا دیا۔ مگر ہم یہ سمجھتے ہیں اور ایسے ناکام ہوئے کہ کچھ کبھی انکو [illegible] آزادی کی آراستگی اور [illegible] ہوئی [illegible] بار وہ بدگمانی کی نظر سے دیکھا گیا۔ لوگوں نے جانا کہ یہ صرف اپنی بنائی چیزوں کو توڑ مروڑ دینا جانتے ہیں لیکن یہ نہ سمجھا کہ اس کے جو [illegible] ہوگی [illegible] حسین اور خوبصورت ہوگی [illegible] دوسری مسلم تھے جس کی مثالیں میسور کے جسم پر لکھی پڑی ہیں جس شخص کو دنیا ایک کارگزار [illegible] تھی اس کو حیدرآباد نے ایک مزدور سمجھا۔

آئیے مدبر و سیاست کے میدان سے ہٹ کر ذرا اس پر بھی نظر ڈالیے کہ مرزا بحیثیت ایک انسان کے کیا تھے۔ انسان کو جانچنے کا پیمانہ اس کا کردار ہوتا ہے۔ اگر اس سے ان کو جانچا جائے تو وہ ایک بلند و بالا شخصیت کے مالک تھے۔ اپنے کردار کے نقوش جو انہوں نے اپنی بچہتر سالہ طویل زندگی میں چھوڑے ہیں وہ اس بات کا ثبوت ہے کہ وہ ایک نہایت خوددار سلیم الطبع، صاف اور سچے انسان تھے۔ مرحوم نہایت حساس واقع ہوئے تھے۔ اور نتیجتاً زود رنج بھی ممکن ہے۔ بعض لوگ اسے کمزوری خیال کریں مگر میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ ایک سچے اور صاف دل انسان کی صفات ہیں۔ کوئی بات ناگوار خاطر ہوتی وہ بہت جلد ناراض ہو جاتے تھے۔ اور اس کا چھپا بھی نہ سکتے تھے۔ مگر ساتھ ہی بہت جلد اس کو بھلا بھی دیتے تھے۔ اور جس سے ناراض ہوتے اس سے اسی طرح گھل مل جاتے کہ اس کو اس کا احساس بھی نہ ہوتا۔ آخر وہ انسان تھے۔ ان میں کچھ کمزوریاں بھی تھیں۔ وہ کچھ مردم شناس نہ تھے۔ اور قدرے کانوں کے بھی کچے تھے کیونکہ وہ خود سچ بولتے تھے اس لئے ہر شخص کے کہنے کو سچ مان لیتے تھے۔ گو بعد میں جب ان کو صحیح حالات کا علم ہوتا تھا تو اس بات کو دل سے نکال دیتے تھے۔ بعض لوگ یہ وہم کو کینہ پرور بھی سمجھتے تھے۔ مگر یہ ان لوگوں کی بھول ہے۔ جہاں تک اپنی ذات کا تعلق تھا وہ قطعاً کینہ پرور نہ تھے۔ مگر مفاد ملک و قوم کے خلاف اگر کوئی کام کرتا تو بے شک وہ اسکو برداشت نہ کر سکتے تھے۔ نہ بھلا سکتے اور نہ کسی مصالحت کرنے۔ ان کی طبیعت میں غصہ ضرور تھی اور جب وہ کسی پر بھڑک اٹھتے تو بڑی مشکل سے کوئی طاقت ان کو اس سے ہٹا سکتی تھی۔ مگر اس میں ان کا قصور نہیں تھا وہ جس ماحول میں پلے اور بڑھے تھے وہ اس کا مقتضا تھا۔ وہ [illegible] ہوا تھا جبکہ انگریز قوم کی قدامت پرستی [illegible] کے خلاف باروں پر اترا رہا تھا جس کی مثال ہندوستان کے سر پر آزردہ اور [illegible] سر رائج کو پامال جاری ہیں جو مرحوم کے [illegible] ہے۔ نہ صرف یہ کہ آبائی مہاراجہ میسور نے [illegible] ان کی ریاست میسور کے سیاہ و سفید [illegible] ان کی [illegible] آ گئی تھی اور یہی وجہ تھی کہ وہ کسی مخالفت کو برداشت نہ کر سکتے تھے۔ اور اسی وجہ سے وہ اپنے کو دور حاضر کی مہذب ریاست کے اصولوں سے ہم آہنگ نہ کر سکے اور اس دور آزادی میں ناکام ثابت ہوئے۔ میسور اور حیدرآباد کے دور میں وہ اس [illegible] رہے کہ صرف وہاں ان کو مہاراجہ کا [illegible] تھا بلکہ رعایا بھی ان کی عزت کرتی تھی۔ اور [illegible] سے دیکھتی تھی۔ بدقسمتی سے حیدرآباد کا ماحول بالکل مختلف تھا۔ یہاں کے حالات کچھ ایسے تھے کہ یہاں کا اقلیتی طبقہ جو کسی نہ کسی وجہ سے اس وقت برسر اقتدار آ گیا تھا۔ ان سے بدگمان اور سخت ناراض تھا۔ اس کا ردعمل تدریجاً ان کے اور حضور نظام کے تعلقات پر بھی ہوا۔ اور دونوں کے درمیان ایک ایسی خلیج پیدا ہو گئی جو پاٹی نہ جا سکی۔ اور بالآخر ان کو حیدرآباد چھوڑنے پر مجبور ہونا پڑا۔ باوجود اس کے ہمیشہ حضور نظام نے سر مرزا کو قدر کی نگاہ سے دیکھا اور یہاں سے چلے جانے کے بعد بھی بسا اوقات ان کی خدمات سے استفادہ کرنا پسند فرمایا۔ مرحوم نے بھی اپنی وضع داری کو نہایت خوش اسلوبی، دیانت داری اور عالی ظرفی کے ساتھ نبھایا۔ یہ انہی کا ظرف تھا کہ باوجود حیدرآباد سے ناکام واپس ہو جانے اور وہاں کے باشندوں نے جو ناروا سلوک ان کے ساتھ کیا تھا اس سے ان کا دل ٹوٹ جانے کے انہوں نے اپنے ساتھ آقا کی خواہش کو پورا کرنے سے کبھی گریز نہ کیا۔ اور نہ اہل حیدرآباد کی خدمات سے دریغ۔ مجھے بھی طرح یاد ہے کہ جب کبھی ان مصائب کا ذکر آتا۔ جن سے حیدرآباد کے مسلمانوں کو دوچار ہونا پڑا۔ تو ان کی آنکھوں میں آنسو آ جاتے۔ اور وہ رقت آمیز لہجے میں کہتے کہ کاش ان لوگوں نے مجھے سمجھا ہوتا۔ میری بات مانی ہوتی تو آج ان کو یہ دن دیکھنا نصیب نہ ہوتا۔ اور جب بھی حضور نظام کا تذکرہ آتا تو وہ نہایت افسوس کے ساتھ کہتے کہ کاش اعلیحضرت میرا کہنا مان لیتے۔ اگر کوئی ان سے یہ کہتا کہ حضور نظام نے آپ کے ساتھ کیا کیا۔ جو آپ اب بھی ان کا دم بھرتے ہیں اور ان کی خدمت کے لئے تیار ہو جاتے ہیں تو وہ جواب دیتے کہ ایسا نہ کہو کہ میری تو قسمت ہی کہ میں نے مجھے صحیح طور پہچانا۔ کاش میں ان کا اعتماد حاصل کر سکتا۔ اور واقعہ بھی یہ ہے کہ اگر سر مرزا کو حضور نظام کا اعتماد حاصل ہوتا۔ اور حیدرآباد کا اقلیتی طبقہ اس سے بدگمان نہ ہوتا۔ اور ان کو اس کا موقع ملتا کہ اپنے دیرینہ عمل کو روبہ کار لا سکیں تو حیدرآباد کی حالت وہ نہ ہوتی جو ہوئی۔

کسی شخص کے مذہب کے متعلق اظہار رائے کرنا بڑا نازک مسئلہ ہے۔ البتہ اس کے ملک کے متعلق کچھ ضرور کہا جا سکتا ہے اور جہاں تک سر مرزا کے مسلک کا تعلق ہے۔ یہ یقین کے ساتھ کہا جا سکتا ہے کہ [illegible] مسلک صلح کل تھا بعض لوگوں کا خیال ہے کہ وہ ہندو پرست تھے وہ نہ ہندو پرست تھے نہ مسلم پرست وہ صرف انسانیت پرست تھے جہاں تک حقوق انسانی کا تعلق ہے وہ کبھی کسی خاص فرقہ یا مذہب میں امتیاز نہ کرتے تھے۔ یہ اور بات ہے کہ ان کا یہ مسلک کسی کو پسند نہ ہو۔ مگر حکمرانی کا راز اسی میں مضمر ہے کہ [illegible] مسلک [illegible] کل ہو۔ ظاہری طور پر وہ مذہب کے پابند تھے یا نہ تھے اس کے متعلق میں کچھ نہ کہوں گا۔ یہ ان کا ذاتی معاملہ تھا۔ مگر اتنا یقین کے ساتھ کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ اسلامی جذبہ ان میں بدرجۂ اتم موجود تھا اور مسلمانوں کی حالت زار کو دیکھ کر وہ بسا اوقات چشم پرنم

ہو جاتے تھے۔ اس سلسلے میں ایک واقعہ ارزعرض کردوں۔ شاید اس سے ان کے مسلک کے بارے میں غلط فہمی دور ہو سکے۔ بات چھوٹی سی ہے۔ مگر بہت دوررس۔ ایک دفعہ کا ذکر ہے کہ وہ دارالسلیع کے معائنہ سے واپس آرہے تھے۔ میں بھی ان کے ساتھ تھا۔ ملک پیٹھ کے موڑ پر جو مسجد ہے اس کے پاس سے ایک جنازہ گذر رہا تھا۔ موٹر اس کے قریب پہنچی تو مرحوم فوراً اتر پڑے اور جنازے کے ساتھ چالیس قدم چلے۔ جب جنازہ دوسری جانب مڑ گیا تو موٹر پر سوار ہو کر آگے بڑھے۔ کسی بڑے آدمی کا جنازہ ہوتا۔ اور نہ صرف وزیر اعظم بلکہ اکثر امراء اور عہدہ دار اس کے ساتھ ہوتے تو یہ کوئی تعجب خیز بات نہ ہوتی مگر یہ کسی بیچارے غریب مسلمان کا جنازہ تھا۔ بیس پچیس آدمی جس کے ساتھ تھے اور حیدرآباد کا صدر اعظم اس کے دوش بدوش چل رہا تھا۔ اللہ اللہ کیا نظارہ تھا۔ ہے کوئی جو آج کی دنیا میں اس کی مثال پیش کر سکے۔ کیا عجب کہ مرحوم کا یہ انکسار ان کی نجات کا سبب بن جائے۔ یہاں ایسے بیسیوں واقعات ہیں جو اس دن جینے کی مختصر مدت میں جبکہ میرا اور مرحوم کا بیٹر ساتھ رہا۔ میری نظر سے گذرے۔ ان کے بیان کرنے کے لئے ایک دفتر چاہیے۔ سر مرزا بڑے اعلیٰ کردار کے حامل تھے اور بہت بڑی اور خوددار انسان واقع ہوئے تھے۔ ان کی اخلاقی جرأت کا ایک چھوٹا سا واقعہ مثال کے طور پر پیش کیا جاتا ہے۔ یہ واقعہ بادی النظر میں بہت معمولی معلوم ہوتا ہے مگر اس کے نتائج بہت تلخ اور دور رس نکل سکتے تھے۔ یہ قدیم روایت میں داخل تھا اور سیاسی آداب کا ایک اصول کہ جب حیدرآباد کے کوئی ایک ریذیڈنٹ تبدیل ہو کر آتا۔ اور مدار المہام یا صدر اعظم اس سے پہلی سی ملاقات کو جاتے تو وہ یونیفارم میں ملبوس ہوتے۔ جب ایک ایسا موقع آیا تو سر مرزا نے اس کو غیر ضروری سمجھا اور کہلا بھیجا کہ وہ معمولی سیویلین لباس میں ملاقات کو آئیں گے۔ ریذیڈنٹ کو یونیفارم پر اصرار تھا مگر سر مرزا نے اور اپنی رائے پر قائم رہے۔ دور اندیشی اور موقع شناسی انگریز قوم کا خاصہ ہے۔ چنانچہ ریذیڈنٹ وقت نے بھی اس پر عمل کیا۔ اور مصلحت سے کام لیکر اس کو منظور کیا۔ اور سر مرزا نے سیویلین لباس میں ان سے ملاقات کی اور جب ریذیڈنٹ بار بار کی ملاقات کو آئے تو وہ بھی سیویلین لباس میں آئے۔

میری آخری ملاقات مرحوم سے اس وقت ہوئی تھی جب انہوں نے شہنشاہ ایران کے بنگلور میں تشریف آوری کے موقع پر مجھے بھی یاد فرمایا تھا۔ میری واپسی کے کچھ ہی دیر پہلے مرحوم کی صاحبزادی بھی مدراس روانہ ہو رہی تھیں۔ ان کے گھرانے کا دستور ہے کہ جب کوئی قریبی عزیز رخصت ہوتا ہے تو گاڑی پر سوار ہوتے وقت اس کو کلام پاک کے سایہ میں سے گذارا جاتا ہے۔ یہی عمل جو مرحوم کی صاحبزادی کے ساتھ کیا گیا میرے ساتھ بھی کیا گیا۔ حواس بجا ثبوت ہے کہ مرحوم کے خاندان میں میرا مقام کیا تھا اور مجھے اس بات کا فخر ہے .....کہ میں نے مرحوم کا ساتھ اس وقت بھی دیا جب کہ ہم سب کی جان خطرے میں تھی ——! مگر آج میں ان سے اتنی دور ہوں کہ ان کے مزار پر دو پھول بھی نہیں چڑھا سکا۔ البتہ صفحۂ قرطاس پر نذر عقیدت۔ کہ یہ چند پھول پراگندہ خیالات کی شکل میں بکھر کر مرحوم کو خراج عقیدت پیش کرنے کی عزت حاصل کر رہا ہوں۔ آج وہ ہم میں نہیں ہیں مگر ان کی یاد باقی ہے اور ہر شخص جس کو مرحوم سے کچھ بھی ربط رہا ہے ان کی جدائی سے متاثر اور ان کے غم میں سوگوار ہے۔

اللہ تعالیٰ سے دعا ہے کہ مرحوم کا بلند درجات میں جگہ عطا فرمائے۔

(روزنامہ سیاست حیدرآباد)

آہ! امین الملک مرزا اسمٰعیل

از
جناب ڈاکٹر سید احمد صاحب قادری
ریاض اردو فارسی و عربی منشی بنگلور ٹی

حبذا امین الملک مرزا اسمٰعیل — گفت لبیک آں بہ طلب عزرائیل
از سوئے حرکت قلب جمیل — جنت فردوس شد مرزا جلیل

آسماں گر خوں ببارد بر زمیں
حق بود بر ارتحال آں امیں

بیگم عزت و اولاد شاد — کلب خوں ریزند از قلب تباں
کل خدم و کل کبار خاندان — ماتم و زاری کنند آں ... — آسماں الخ
شد ... میسور و دہلی — بمحل اہل ہند ...
رفت ... آں جناب ذی صفات — غمزدہ اندوہ گیر ... — آسماں الخ
خوش سلیقہ خوش مزاج و خوش خصال — نیک خلق و نیک دل نیکو سگال
خوش فہم باریک طبع و ذہن دقاں — خوش بیان و خوش رضا شیریں مقال — آسماں الخ
عالم و فاضل مفکر بے عدیل — صاحب تدبیر و با عمل و تعقیل
دبیر سیاست یکتا آں مرد جزیل — محسن ہر فرد اقوام و خلیل — آسماں الخ
اولین میسور و دوم ... پور — مسند سریر آرا ... دیوان ...
پس بہ حیدرآباد شد صدر الصدور — بعد ازیں کرد ... جام ... گلور — آسماں الخ
مثل میسور از تدبیر گلستاں — نیز شد ... ہند و ستاں
کارخانہ ہائے صنعت بیکراں — نعمت عظمیٰ بود از فضل ... — آسماں الخ
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ایں دعائے قادری غمگسار — از پئے مرحوم والا اقتدار
از طفیل پنجتن پروردگار — مغفرت کردہ بدہ دار القرار — آسماں الخ
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لیل شنبہ ششم از جنوری — نوزدہ صد پنج دہ ... عیسوی

آسماں گر خوں ببارد بر زمیں
حق بود بر ارتحال آں امیں

Mirza. A Constructive Statesman

(Continued from col 5)

He was the only statesman belonging to an Indian State in his day who strove to make a helpful contribution to our national politics In the course of his addresses to the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council in Mysore, he found occasion to say a clear and unambiguous word about what was due from the British Government to India and about what it would be reasonable for India to expect from Britain He was no narrow Mysorean He took an all India view of the State's question and had come to be counted among the front-rank public figures of all-India Gandhiji no less than Sapru and Sastri, took counsel with him and held him in high esteem Comparing him to a statesman in another State Srinivasa Sastri once said "The other man is cleverer but Sir Mirza's hands are clean and there is nothing I would not do to strengthen Mirza"

Such is the man whom we are mourning today The present is a time when people's memories are becoming shorter and shorter It looks today as though there was nothing like Mysore 20 or 30 years ago, at any rate no Mysore worth speaking of History is becoming an obliterated page and Sir Mirza's work has very nearly come to be overlooked At this rate the loser will not be the man that is gone but the coming man If there are still any in this land who care for the values of the past they will find in the example of Mirza's life and conduct, the flowering of a gifted and gentle soul which was the soul of goodness.

7-1-59

DECCAN HERALD

MIRZA—A CONSTRUCTIVE STATESMAN

By Mr. D. V. Gundappa

LOVE of Mysore was part of Sir Mirza's heritage. His grandfather, Ali Asker, was a tried and trusted friend of Maharaja Krishnaraja Wadiyar III. Ali Asker had a quiet but important part to play in the delicate negotiations between the Maharaja and the Britishmen in authority in those days, to secure the restoration of the State to its rightful ruling house

Sir Mirza's father, Aga Jan, was a friend of Maharaja Sri Chamaraja Wadiyar, and so descended to Sir Mirza as ancestoral bequest the friendship of Maharaja Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar IV Though an immigrant the Mirza family adopted Mysore as its native home, and Mirza was felt as much of a true-blooded Mysorean as anyone among the subjects of His Highness Sir Mirza's loyalty to Mysore was not a cultivated quality, but a natural and spontaneous one And the trust reposed in him by the Maharaja was but reflex of His Highness' recognition of the genuineness of Sir Mirza's loyalty to his homeland and all that belong to it.

Keen Sensitivity

To this moral trait was united a high degree of sensitivity that is a gift of the Persian race Sir Mirza's nature was quick to perceive both beauty and ugliness He was affected by a sight of pain as really as by a scene of happiness This keen sensitivity to the emotion potential of the environment lay at the bottom of his unfailing gentleness and kind heartedness He could not suffer to see anyone in sorrow, and he could not put up with injustice or evil, perpetrated by anyone His perpetual concern was to spread good cheer all around I have often sat by his side to witness a Kannada drama His constant question to me was 'Why don't these people produce something which will make people laugh and feel merry? Why do your people produce such scenes of woe? Is it not enough that we see misery and suffering around us in our daily lives?" This explains Sir Mirza's philosophy of town beautification and his love for plants and creepers and flowers He was a believer in the influence of beauty on human character A well-kept road a fine building, a good lawn and a smiling garden were to him as true an element of soul culture as poetry and music Improving the outside of men is inevitably to improve their insides also

The next most remarkable quality of Sir Mirza was his realism He loved literature for its intimations of the inward beauty of life but not for its theories He was as far as any one could be from doctrinairism on the one hand and from dreamy visions on the other Having judged of the particular good that was needed for his people he took measure of the material forces among which that good had to be achieved If the whole of the needed good seemed beyond the region of the possible he was content to achieve as much of it as could be He did not believe in revolutionary changes A reform—if it should be true reform and should be lasting—should be based upon the people's capacity to practise it and make it their own This capacity can only grow gradually If you would go forward surely then be content to go slowly suiting your pace to the normal degree of mobility in your followers

Another quality of his that made Sir Mirza so successful as a negotiator was his firm-footed patience He did not lose heart easily He was not a fanatic but he was not a trifler either He pursued his purpose in a calm and constructive temper, taking care not to rouse unnecessary opposition and seeking honestly to reconcile interests that felt threatened His understanding of the case of those who differed from him was deep and yet it never made him bitter I have watched him on numerous occasions when other men would have lost their temper and scattered anger all around But he managed to keep his temper and make the adversary feel that there was a reservoir of quiet, silent strength—hidden behind the gentle smiling face—a strength that was determined to reassert itself as often as may be necessary for the achievement of its purpose

Great Gentleman

Sir Mirza was a great gentleman and a great humanist He shared as fully as anyon could in the happiness and the misery of those around him When famine threatened the land Sir Mirza lost his sleep and could not find rest until something was done to secure supplies of food When he heard of misfortune or distress overtaking anyone his heart went out in fellow-feeling and offered succour It is this human quality that endeared him to all high and low alike He had a sense of proportion that enabled him to shape his human relationships and his public policies Muslim or Hindu Brahmin and Harijan Lingayat or Vokkaliga no one should be given room for nursing a grievance that had to suffer injustice or neglect This was Mirza's principle of adjustment among conflicting claims

Altogether Sir Mirza was a constructive State man Because he enjoyed the confidence of the Maharaja and the good opinion of the British Government, some people thought that he was power-mad and that he would give no quarter to those that differed from him Such people are guilty of a grave injustice Sir Mirza never closed his ears or his mind against any school of thought or to any point of view He was a good listener and was always ready to reconsider his position in the light of fresh knowledge Those who did not speak to him frankly when frankness was called for are the persons to be blamed for any shortcomings in his public acts As for himself his one concern in all hours of the day and the night—for he worked far into the night—was he good of the people of Mysore their happiness and prosperity the honour of Mysore and the influence of Mysore on India and the world

Any appreciation of Sir Mirza would be sadly incomplete without a reference to his courage

(Continued in Col 6)

The Late Sir Mirza Ismail: A Footnote

The late Sir Mirza Ismail used to have certain twilight reflections on life in addition to the lessons of experience he had recorded in his book "My Public Life," a volume which he would present to his intimate friends as a final souvenir

He used to say that for the success of an administrator, genius was by no means indispensable Genius has a way of striking tangential routes On the other hand, the chief equipment of a statesman in charge of affairs should consist of integrity, toleration, discipline an intense desire to be useful to fellowmen and an impartial sense of justice unswayed by friendship at the cost of equal dealing

On the attainment of independence Dr John Matthai declared that what was next needed would be ten years of efficient, honest administration but actually the period has been a chapter of wayward development within the country under the pressure of fads and fancies whilst aspirations about foreign policy shot up to high summitteering altitudes putting the country into doctrinal orbits producing a certain type of disproportionate problems difficult to maintain like the problem of resting a pyramid in fine accuracy on its apex

Sir Mirza Ismail held his Dewanship as a Palace Member for more than 15 years but all through he tried to plant his feet on the solid earth and regulate his ministrations to the people on a simple businessike basis He believed in a system of relief measures to lighten the burden on the people at large and brighten their lives by intimate attention to common place details

Anything in the nature of vaulting ambition could never appeal to him He was proud of his Persian descent and many of his activities were characteristic The development of resources beautification in town planning, the offer of access to the poorest of the Maharajah's subjects encouragement of arts and crafts the promotion of broadminded education association with intellectuals and the cultivation of goodwill — these represented the fabric of his enthusiasm in life

He entertained dark forebodings about the future of his nephew Iskander Mirza at the height of his power in Karachi He would knit his eyebrows and wonder if the man by the assumption of excessive prerogatives was not riding for a fall, and therefore, the October Revolution of Pakistan did not come to him as a surprise

Sir Mirza Ismail had a certain degree of Sapru-mindedness when he figured at Round Table Conferences, completely polarized from his Opposite No in Muslim politics Quaide Azam Jinnah. After a stormy sitting of the Round Table Conference Sapru addressed Jinnah in the lobby "One need not be born a cynic, because any man who attends the sessions of our Round Table Conference is bound to become a cynic"

Mirza believed in a Federation of India with a place for the Princely Order all the members voluntarily putting a limitation on their theoretical absolutism in favour of representative government. Reporting on a conference at Bangalore with Mr Jinnah, Mirza Ismail recalls in his book his conversation on Pakistan

"I said that the main difference between his view point and mine was that he wanted only Pakistan for the Muslims while I wanted for them both Pakistan and India! At that time there was no idea of splitting up the Punjab or Bengal My argument was that, under his scheme he would have perhaps one third of India, with little or no voice in the rest of the sub continent

Under the scheme of provincial autonomy however the Muslims would be in virtual control of the Punjab Bengal (with Calcutta the second largest city in the Commonwealth, as its capital) Sind the North West Frontier Province and Baluchistan and they would have a fairly effective voice in the other provinces as well and especially at the Centre

"Mr Jinnah's answer was that I should join the League and try to convert it to my views Having been a bureaucrat all my life I was I said ill fitted for the role of a politician and would find it quite impossible to go about haranguing the public and taking an active part in such a warfare

Means & Ends

Essentially a man of compromise Sir Mirza sought ways of means of a patch up wherever possible but the inner fury of Congress League politics had gone too far for him to control Sir Mirza valued Wardha opinion in his time unlike Sir C P Ramaswami who sought to ignore it. The Mysore Dewan always had in mind the material at hand out of which mouldings of the future had to be produced When he went to Jaipur as Dewan he made an estimate of the stuff available Well he founded the Rajasthan University tapped the munificence of millionaires he also founded the Jaipur Bank and sunched several abiding institutions in desert-areas in illustration of his dictum that practical industriousness is of greater importance in administration than specious brilliancy Come to think of it, many of our eminent constructive workers in the country have been honest mediocrities with unsullied character

When he went to Hyderabad as Premier he found a situation that was far too gone into the control of the Razaker elements and he had more than once to tender his resignation The antagonism of Jinnah was manifest when he advised the Nizam to do without his Prime Minister, and here I may report a circumstantial story of the Nizam's interview with Jinnah as given by Sir Mirza Ismail Jinnah failed in his mission, and when later the Nizam was in trouble he turned his back on the Great Moghul whereas but for his vengeful illiteracy he might have made a bid at the UNO with a claim that Independent Hyderabad should also be recognised as a member

I give below Sir Mirza Ismail's narrative —

A detailed account of the interview was given to me by Nawab Hosh Yar Jung, who was present on the occasion. He told me that Jinnah entered the room, smoking a cigar, and seated himself in the chair in front of the Nizam with his legs outstretched Immediately there was an explosion H.E.H. exclaimed, "Do you know who I am? Is this the way you behave towards the Nizam of Hyderabad?" The attack was so sudden and unexpected that the visitor was completely flabbergasted, he withdrew his legs, threw away the offending cigar and apologised. But the storm having burst, apology did not ease the situation. The Nizam swamped him with angry questions "What do you want? What do you want to tell me" and so on and so forth Jinnah sought to say something against the appointment but before he could utter a few words, the Nizam cried—"I do not want any outside interference in my affairs I can take care of the interests of my own people I do not wish to discuss this matter with you."

In A Temper

"I was told that "the whole Palace resounded with his angry voice, so much so that the oldest retainers said that they had never seen the Nizam in such a temper before In between the explosions, Jinnah somehow managed to play his last card by uttering the warning that the Muslim League would never extend any support to Hyderabad, either in its internal affairs or in the Constituent Assembly, if his advice was disregarded That only made matters worse, "What do I care? You were never helpful. I am going to ask for your help

"Jinnah then said something about constitutional reforms The Nizam cut him short "I am a busy person Mr Jinnah I cannot go into details with you If you wish to discuss the reforms please go and see the minister in charge Anything more? No" Then good bye"

Referring to this passage from the book he gave me I told Sir Mirza in his lifetime that it looked like three fourths canard I have seen the belted Paricirin Nawab waiting on the Nizam in the vestibule during interviews and he was always smiling as a leer pull merchant His unsupported version cannot be deemed irrefutably tenable For one thing Jinnah in behaviour used to be a punctilioner on all the punctilio of reception I cannot conceive him walking into the Nizam's presence puffing a cigar or cocking up his legs Visitors to the Quaide Azam in the Delhi winter would recall how particular he would be about the removal of overcoats with his own hands and his insistence on restoring them at the time of departure

That the Nizam blew up incredible but the launch tear story I cannot easily swallow In his book Sir Mirza argued that the defects of Congress had made the division of India far more inevitable than it is in transitence of the Quaide-Azam That is an issue on which speculation would be vain at this time of day now that many personalities involved in the dispute are no more with us

Adult Education

Continued From Page Five

sumption of goods on the basis of an illiterate population The very tempo of industrialisation demands certain basic standards in education in the country and it is only when these standards are achieved that the full benefits of the industrial revolution now in progress can be reaped What the country is confronted today with is the problem of teaching its teeming millions to live their lives in a new way for different social objectives. This education is of vital importance for the nation cannot be half educated and half literate Now that the elementary arrangements for the education of the rising generation are being completed the education of the adult illiterate cannot be neglected The problem is staggering in its magnitude but has to be faced and solutions to be found

The social education movement is useful but its utility can be fully developed only when it becomes a continuous and mass movement and not a periodical and sectional gathering of well intentioned men and women sparing a couple of hours in the year for the educationally underprivileged and ignorant.

• by George

pur over the next president of the Congress is in contrast to the old days when many aspired to ascend the 'gadi' even if it meant tacitly impeaching the unimpeachable Mahatma Nowadays the question is "What's in a gadi?" because if power without responsibility is the highest reach of blissfulness, modern Congress Presidents face the reverse prospect of responsibility without power.

• • •

Speculation ever a popular pastime among members of what Pantji calls the First Estate started by picking on everyone in the Union Cabinet to follow Dhebarji. But not even Subramaniam of but a state cabinet was willing to take on the nuisance post whereupon the press switched on to non-official possibilities from Acharya Kripalani to Mikoyan Let the moral be drawn for good the toof of ministerhood tastes better than the rye of presidentship

• • •

A triumphant Soviet scientist has declared that "our idea is to establish a new Russia on the planets Venus and Mars" It's okay with Dulles as long as the Russians agree to go up and stay there.

Bhagat Jyoti

OBITUARY

SIR MIRZA M. ISMAIL

THE death of SIR MIRZA M. ISMAIL on the 5th of January 1959 at his residence "Windsor Lodge" in Bangalore came as a rude shock to his many friends and admirers in the country. Sir Mirza was seventy-five years of age and was apparently in good health. The end came very suddenly through an attack of coronary thrombosis.

Sir Mirza's remarkable career had its origins in his association with Maharajah Krishnarajendra Wadiyar who was the Ruler of the State of Mysore for many years. Sir Mirza held various official positions from the year 1908 onwards which brought him into close personal contact with the Maharajah and enabled the latter to appreciate his great abilities. This led to his selection for the high office of Dewan in the year 1926. He held this position for over fifteen years, during which period the Mysore State achieved notable progress in many directions. Sir Mirza enjoyed the confidence of the Maharajah to the fullest extent and was therefore in a position to exercise the initiative and reforming zeal which were a marked feature of his activities in office. These activities covered many fields and were inspired by a deep interest in the welfare of the people. Sir Mirza's accessibility and personal charm, coupled with his breadth of understanding and his keen sense of human and cultural values made him a great and highly successful administrator.

We would like in the pages of *Current Science* to pay a special tribute to Sir Mirza's appreciation of scholarly achievements and to his understanding of the value of scientific research for the advancement of the country. These found eloquent expression in the admirable speech made by him at the Inaugural Meeting of the Indian Academy of Sciences held at Bangalore on the 31st of July 1934. In that address he paid a tribute to the recent developments in the field of scientific research in India and referred to the successes achieved by it as "having been nothing short of spectacular" and as "brilliant discoveries which have done much to bring India to the forefront among the nations in the field of scientific advance". In that speech also, he welcomed the choice of Bangalore as the home of the Indian Academy of Sciences and stated that "no more favourable ground than Bangalore could be found for the germination of the idea of an Indian Academy of Sciences and for the subsequent growth of the organism into a flourishing national institution with the necessary international affiliations".

Sir Mirza's address at the Inauguration of the Academy was followed up soon afterwards by the action taken by the Maharajah on his recommendation in making a gift in perpetuity to the Indian Academy of Sciences of the magnificant site of eleven acres of land on which the Academy itself, as well as the laboratories of the Raman Research Institute and the office of *Current Science* are at present located. The Government of Mysore also sanctioned a substantial annual grant in aid of the publication of the *Proceedings* of the Academy. These *Proceedings* have continued to appear since the inauguration of the Academy in an unbroken sequence month after month on the due dates for the last twenty-four years. Men of science in India have therefore good reason to be grateful to Sir Mirza Ismail for his farsighted wisdom.

For many years, in fair weather as well as in foul, Sir Mirza Ismail remained the truest of friends to the writer of this notice, ever ready to give him support and advice when needed. He leaves behind him a memory which will be treasured and cherished by all who have known him.

C. V. RAMAN.

REFINING OF COTTON-SEED OIL

KAILASH CHANDER AND T R. SESHADRI

Department of Chemistry, University of Delhi, Delhi

COTTON is a major world crop and is the basis of a very large industry Cotton-seed is produced as an important by-product It is a useful oilseed capable of yielding a high percentage of good quality oil, but there has been serious difficulty in utilising it This is due to the presence in the seed and in the raw oil of a toxic and colouring principle called gossypol and some related pigments Consequently, it has not been fully used Employing control methods at various stages and modern technological advances, the industry in U S A has had considerable success Still the success has been only partial and the cotton-seed oil has posed a problem which has defied complete solution for a considerable number of years

Normally, the presence of colouring matters in oils is not objectionable because they are non-toxic and are sometimes useful, *e g*, carotenoids However gossypol present in cotton-seed oil is not only toxic but can also get easily oxidised and produce a dark colour Since it is a phenolic substance, it may be normally expected that alkali washing would remove it from the oil This seems to happen to a limited extent when the quality of the seed and the efficiency of the processes are high But in general various changes take place during storage of the seed and oil and during the alkali refining process, as a consequence, the colour gets fixed in the sense that it cannot be removed by alkali treatment Such oils deteriorate on storage and produce further colour even after processing Treatment with bleaching earths does not remove the defect

The position is particularly difficult when we consider cotton-seed oil as is usually available in India Most of the crushing units are relatively small and do not employ good techniques of storing and crushing They crush the seed even without delinting and dehulling (the hulls have recently been shown to contain leucodelphinidin[1]) Consequently, the quality of the oil is very poor It has become customary for the oil millers to give an alkali wash with a view to improve the colour and remove the free fatty acid When this does not effectively reduce the colour the oil is sometimes exposed to the sun for bleaching It has been found during our investigations that these alkali washed or semi-refined oils, as they are called, are more difficult to refine than the crude oils These oils have been found to show marked fluorescence For these reasons in spite of its abundant availability and good economic prospects, cotton-seed oil has not been popular with the vanaspati industry Of the annual production of 1 7 million tons of seed barely 6% is crushed for purposes of oil, the rest being used mainly as cattle feed The solution of the problem of cotton-seed oil purification lies in the complete removal of gossypol by a mild reagent which does not cause any complication The use of caustic alkali brings about not only loss of oil, but also certain changes which are undesirable and which lead to colour fixation in several cases The precise reason for this phenomenon is not quite clear For the purpose of complete removal of gossypol, use has been made of its capacity to form oil insoluble Schiff bases with amines Various derivatives of aniline were tested and the most satisfactory results have been obtained by the use of p-amino-benzoic-acid[2] But this method cannot be used on an industrial scale since the reagent used to remove gossypol is comparatively costly

For nearly 20 years much interest has been shown on the chemistry of gossypol which is a beautiful golden yellow substance with unique chemical properties and structure Considerable difficulty was experienced even in the isolation of pure gossypol in good yield In recent work on flavonoids, a group of compounds which occur widely in the plant kingdom aqueous borate solution has been found to be very useful for purposes of extraction and separation of the components This is dependent on the presence of orthohydroxy carbonyl groups and catechol units in them Since gossypol has in its molecule similar groups, the above method appeared to be applicable It readily forms a water-soluble borate complex which is stable in alkaline solution and on acidification yields gossypol in good yield[3] An extension of the use of this discovery has provided a convenient method of purifying cotton-seed oil and cotton-seed cake and yields products free from this toxic and colouring principle At the same time the gossypol present can be recovered fully as a by-product

THE PRESENT METHOD

In our method, crude cotton-seed oil is agitated with an aqueous solution of sodium borate or borax with or without addition of extra alkali

آہ !..... سر مرزا اسمٰعیل !

بنگلور کے تمام ہندو مسلم احباب کو نہایت ہی رنج و غم کے ساتھ یہ خبر سنائی جاتی ہے کہ بروز دوشنبہ (پیر) ۵۹ جنوری شب کے دس بجے امین الملک

سر مرزا محمد اسمٰعیل صاحب سابق دیوان میسور حرکت قلب

بند ہو جانے سے اچانک انتقال فرما گئے۔ انا للہ وانا الیہ راجعون

یہ دردناک خبر مقامی اخباروں میں شائع ہو چکی ہے۔ جنازہ ٹھیک آج سہ پہر کے ۴ بجے بنگلور سے نکلکر یقین شاہ ولیؒ کی درگاہ سے ہوتا ہوا اوینیو روڈ سے گذر کر جامع مسجد سلور جوبلی پارک روڈ پہونچے گا۔ جہاں ۴½ بجے نماز عصر ادا ہونے کے بعد نماز جنازہ ادا کی جائے گی۔ وہاں سے جنازہ قبرستان واقع عرب لین لے جایا جائے گا۔

عوام سے گذارش ہے کہ وہ بوقت مقررہ نماز جنازہ میں شریک ہو کر مرحوم کیلئے دعا فرمائیں۔

سوگوار:۔ **حاجی یم عبداللطیف**

ٹمبر مرچنٹ ۔ بنگلور سٹی

الکلام برقی پریس بنگلور سٹی

It is only natural that after the spontaneous expression of the peoples genuine sorrow over the passing of Sir Mirza Ismail, the public, especially the thinking sections, consider the ways and means of perpetuating the memory of the departed statesman Sir Mirza's was, so to speak an eclectic personality, and his achievements were many-sided so that the grateful public are apt to wonder what particular aspect of his achievements to emphasise in a suitable Mirza Memorial A fact about his life not as widely known as it ought to be is that Sir Mirza was perhaps the only Dewan of any Indian State to have concurrently enjoyed the confidence of the Mahatma and commanded the respect of the British in the turbulent days of the rationalistic struggle This single achievement itself would entitle the late Sir Mirza to a memorial at the national level, and since the vistas of service were first opened out to him because he was a great administrator it is appropriate that one of the national Institutes of Public Administration should be named after him without detracting the scope for other forms of expressing this State's perpetual gratitude through the institution of university fellowships say, for culture for Sir Mirza was perhaps the best living exemplar of the highest values of our composite national culture At any rate no more time should be lost in taking appropriate decisions, especially by those who failed to utilise what could have been his unique services to the nation in the throes of reconstruction. And those decisions must be made in the awareness of the significant fact that the muted hark-back in the hearts of many to the bygone days is the most eloquent tribute to the services to our State joyously rendered by the late Sir Mirza Ismail.

Mr Manubhai Shah, Union

Sir Mirza

Sir,—The State Government has erred in not declaring a holiday the day Sir Mirza died The explanation given by the Chief Minister in this regard is not convincing Mr Chari has rightly said that even now it is not too late for the State Government to make amends in this behalf At least for the 40th-day ceremony of his demise which falls in the first week of February it should be declared a holiday The Centre will surely approve of such action

Bangalore S A GAFFAR

Tapping Resources

Bellary I N

Disrespectful

Sir—In the death of Sir Mirza Ismail India has lost one of her greatest sons who was recognised, respected and honoured not only as a statesmen but also as an eminent nation-builder Nevertheless on January 6, while this very distinguished man's earthly remains were still not laid to rest throughout the day the country's flag fluttered at full mast over the Bangalore Secretariat and Government offices remained open whereas as a mark of respect to the memory of a great patriot the flag should have been flown at half mast and Government offices kept closed. May one ask who is responsible for so great a discourtesy and so stupid a blunder?

KHURSHED LALKAKA.
Bangalore. (CAPTAIN)

MIRZA MEMORIAL MEETING

A citizens meeting will be held at the premises of the National High School, Basavanagudi, Bangalore at 5-30 pm on January 18, to mourn the demise of Sir Mirza M Ismail, the Maker of Modern Mysore

Presided over by the former Dewan Mr N. Madhava Rau, the meeting will be addressed by top men in different walks of life The meeting is convened by over 40 prominent citizens of the city.

Another meeting to pay homage to the memory of Sir Mirza will be held on Sunday at the Museum Road at 11-30 a m under the auspices of Gathic Zoroastrain Anjuman

MAYORAL ELECTION

Disrespectful

Sir—I have seen the clarification made by the Chief Minister of Mysore for not closing public offices and educational institutions on January 6 in respect to the memory of the late Sir Mirza M Ismail and justifying the Government's action That the list issued by the Government of India for closing the public offices did not include the ex-Dewans of former princely States is a poor argument It is a pity that the Chief Minister was unable to appreciate the degree of affection warmth and regard that Sir Mirza commanded at the hands of Mysoreans—rich or poor educated or uneducated official or non-official—and his association with the progress of Mysore Sir Mirza is not to be counted merely as one of the ex Dewans of a former princely State He is a statesman and an administrator of all-India and international repute Not to honour a man of Sir Mirza's stature is to exhibit our own smallness

Bangalore M P L SASTRY
M.L.A

Disrespectful

Sir,—Most Mysoreans will agree with Captain Lalkaka at the lack of respect shown to the late Sir Mirza Ismail in not lowering the country's flag half-mast and not closing Government offices on the day he passed away When such honours are paid to less important persons it is strange that such omissions should have occurred on this occasion Even now it is not too late for the Government to make amends by ordering these honours to be paid to this great man on the next important day according to Moslem custom, the Fateha ceremony etc It is hoped the Government will do the right thing towards a great son of Mysore

Bangalore A S R CHARI

MR SYED SHAFI AHMED, [illegible]

Deccan Herald January 7, 1959

Readers' Forum

Sir Mirza Did Well

Sir,—In his letter, dated, Delhi, Feb 23 1931, to Mr D V. Gundappa, Bangalore, regarding Sir Mirza Ismail's work at the First Round Table conference, London, the Rt. Hon V S. Srinivasa Sastri said.

"Mirza did well He wasn't cowed down by Bikaner He never lost sight of his own viewpoints He maintained his equanimity His speeches were clear, brief, emphatic and believe me, sound and patriotic I love him more than ever"

It is difficult to improve on Sastri's estimate and esteem But is there any need?

Bangalore P KODANDA RAO

[illegible] As A Dodo

Sir—The series of market shows in Bangalore are now over On each such occasions the chairman and others connected with the function have exhorted the public to consume more and more vegetables and fruits Neither the Bangalore Corporation nor the Mysore Government it is painful to note have done anything more in this behalf to encourage the gardeners of our city So far it has been reported that the City Corporation has acquired more than 1 000 acres of garden land in and around Bangalore Several of these gardens belonged to a class of expert gardeners known as Tigalars They have striven hard to win the reputation for Bangalore as a garden city of our sub-continent It was Sir Mirza M Ismail, a farsighted and wise statesman who acquired the achkat of Koramanga a tank to provide land for the gardeners Nobody has evinced any interest after Sir Mirza to help the public to get large quantities of fresh vegetables and fruits It is said that the Mysore Government have paid half the acquisition cost for the said achkat At present the said achkat is under the Bangalore Corporation who have been leasing it for growing grass unmindful of the need for large supplies of vegetables and fruits for the ever increasing population of Bangalore and the State of Mysore I hope the Government of Mysore will see that the Koramangala tank achkat land is leased to the hard-working gardeners on reasonable terms

S M MUNIVENKATAPPA
Bangalore

14-2-59

Gesture Wanting

Sir—It is needless to write of the great services Sir Mirza M Ismail the late great Dewan of Mysore has rendered not only to Mysore State but also to Hyderabad and Jaipur As a great patriot he always defended and championed the national cause As a gesture of admiration and love for the great statesman I venture to suggest that fitting memorials be erected to perpetuate his memory

Chikmagalur. G S ABDUL HAMEED

MIRZA ISMAIL: AN APPRECIATION

(By A Friend)

It is a year to-day when throughout India and especially in the State of Mysore the light was quenched by the sudden and untimely death of one of her greatest sons Sir Mirza Ismail My personal acquaintance with him goes back to twelve years when my wife and I came and settled down in Bangalore The very first impression Sir Mirza left on our minds was that he had on him the triple hallmark of the truly great—simplicity infinite courtesy and humility A genuinely warm welcome and a friendly handshake greeted the visitor What manner of man was he?

Though a great nation builder Sir Mirza was the last man ever to speak of his multifarious achievements Generous to a fault he ungrudgingly and sometimes undeservedly, gave credit to those around him for what was really his own doing A man of outstanding personality and talent his presence was striking and it never failed to impress every one with his impeccable integrity A man of great aesthetic taste he was always correct and immaculate in his dress Sir Mirza's artistic mind refused to accept that to be a patriot one must necessarily be sartorially slovenly Quietly spoken Sir Mirza had rare dignity and his conversation was at all times full of profound wisdom as well as wit and humour I well remember one occasion when within my hearing a V I P commented that the old regime in the days when he was Dewan thought it had much to recommend itself As it anything a little too autocratic and not sufficiently democratic

With a courteous smile Sir Mirza remarked How even autocratic it may have looked it was democratic in spirit We never did anything the to consideration in which was not primarily the good of the people And they were happy Today I am afraid though the outward form is a opposed to be democratic in its spirit the administration tends to be autocratic to the point of being doubtful Hence the V I P after a little reflection had to admit that there was a great deal of force and truth in Sir Mirza's observation

MAGNANIMOUS

I have known Sir Mirza to forgive magnanimously those who had at one time or another worked against him and often behind his back yet he never by word of them bitterness in his speeches and writings I have never known Sir Mirza to use a redundant word and these were always distinguished by a sober restraint Whatever he undertook to do for the laying out of his private grounds and garden a public park or even a whole city he invested the undertaking with his own sense of beauty and fitness He put of his heart, soul and thought into it

As an administrator he was not only pre-eminently able but just and most upright He succeeded where others often failed and still fail because of the stress he laid on personal supervision and inspection Deeds always counted with him far more than mere words Wherever he went he left his impress by his administration being clean—free from nepotism favouritism and worse blemishes which in these days so often mark other administrations unclean and in fact Wherever he found strife there Sir Mirza brought about reconciliation not by compromising on cardinal principles of truth and equity but by first trying to understand and appreciate others points of view before seeking them to understand his If some time he failed to bring about reconciliation it was it rough no fault of his because intrigues and double dealing were utterly foreign to his nature His hope in life was always bright without ever being entertainous

GREAT GENTLEMAN

Sir Mirza was a friend that stuck closer than a brother The very great gentleman that he was he had the unique gift of reading the thoughts of his friends and all those who had the rare good fortune to come in his contact He quietly anticipated their wishes and needs Having anticipated these needs, he silently set about implementing them without letting even his left hand know what his right was doing It was always through someone else and by the merest chance that long time afterwards you came to realise that it was Sir Mirza who was behind it all I and my family have been greatly beholden to the late Sir Mirza in that respect on several occasions He found his greatest happiness in making others happy

Castes creeds, factions meant nothing to him By his evenhanded justice he endeared himself universally and he was honoured and respected loved and admired by all everywhere even far beyond the frontiers of India It is these great qualities of head and heart which made everyone trust him implicitly Only the other day I received a letter from England in which Sir Brian's old tutor, Sir Stuart Fraser writes "And after my retirement from the Service, the happy connection was kept up until comparatively recently through Sir Mirza Ismail who was the most distinguished of my old pupils"

The life and work of such a man has much to teach us and inspire all He is gone but his memory lives because he was a great as well as good man the like of whom is to be met with very rarely St Paul, in one of his Epistles utters words which could well be used for Sir Mirza Ismail "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course I have kept the faith"

New World Air Speed Record By Russia

MOSCOW, Jan. 4—The International Aviation Federation has confirmed a new world air speed record by the Soviet Union, the Soviet news agency "Tass" reported on Monday

Last October 31 a Soviet pilot in a single-engine turbo-jet "E-66" aircraft reached an average speed of 2,388 kilometres per hour (about 1490 m.p.h.) the agency said The previous record of 2,259 kilometres an hour (about 1,412 m.p.h.) was established by an American pilot in an "F 104" in May, 1958

Mirza Memorial

Sir—Truly great men like Sir Mirza need no memorials. Their deeds, words and contributions to the country will ever remain green But, to honour Sir Mirza is to honour oneself The Government are in duty bound to respect the sentiments of the people nevertheless a virile and considerating people should not rest by urging the Government alone to move in the matter A worthy Memorial would be a memorial establishing by voluntary efforts and contributions with the Citizens Committee which met at the National High School Bangalore on the 18th Will the Citizens Committee take suitable steps?

Mysore C SRIKANTAN

D. Herald 7-1-59

SOUND PATRIOT

Sir—In a letter dated Delhi February 23 1961 to Mr D V Gundappa Bangalore regarding Sir Mirza Ismail's work at the First Round Table Conference London the Rt Hon. V S Srinivasa Sastry said

Mirza did well He wasn't carried down by Bikaner He never lost sight of his own viewpoints He maintained his equanimity His speeches were clear brief combative and believe me sound and patriotic I love him more than ever

It is difficult to improve on Sastri's estimate and esteem. But is there any need

P Kodanda Rao

Bangalore

[illegible] REVENUE STAMPS

I am sixty when I started Swarajya three years ago and I was then rather a tired person Probably if I could live without work I might not have ventured to start a new journal at that age But once it started it was easy going The response from the public was amazing Frequently devoted readers dedicated themselves to the mission of collecting sub captions The late Sir Mirza Ismail was an Indefatigable [illegible] Secretary of 500 subscriptions for SWARAJYA It was not uncommon for me to see letters from unknown correspondents pledging themselves to fulfil self imposed quotas in the enlistment of readers The other day a kind stranger from Bombay sent me a cheque for Rs 60

By "Sakhe" in the "Swarajya" of July 4-1959

TWO (Tuesday)

Classified Advertisements

IN MEMORIAM

IN Homage to the memory of the late Sir Mirza M Ismail, K C I E O B E, a wise and eminent statesman on alike and upright administrator a loyable and genuine friend who was suddenly called away for ever from our midst in the night of January 5 1959 *Si monumentum requiris, circumspice*

MIRZA ISMAIL PASSES AWAY

BANGALORE, Jan. 5.

Mr. M. Mirza Ismail, former Dewan of the old Mysore State, passed away at 10-30 tonight after a heart attack. He was 75 years of age

He leaves his wife, two daughters and a son.—PTI.

Indian Express 7-1-1959

Mr. Mirza Ismail Is Dead

An Outstanding Administrator

"The Times of India" News Service

BANGALORE January 5

Mr Mirza M Ismail the maker of modern Mysore and an outstanding administrator died here late tonight

His relatives said that he had been keeping indifferent health for some time But the end came all of a sudden tonight Mr Ismail was 75

There is hardly any public project of importance in Mysore with which Mr Ismail's name is not associated

He also served as the chief of administration in the former princely States of Jaipur and Hyderabad

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Mr Mirza Ismail earned the unique reputation of being the Maker of Modern Mysore and a home Mysore had a Dewan who by his imagination and drive did much to earn for the State the proud title of India's Model State

Starting Mr as an Assistant Superintendent of Police in 1905 Mr Ismail was difficult to dislodge Pala Sesha Iyer was later He rose to be Private Secretary to the late Sir Mirza Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya in 1916 Eleven years later a May 1926 he assumed the office of Dewan which post he held till May 1941

During his 15 years of Dewanship Mr Ismail was the pioneer of many thrilling industrial enterprises took keen interest in the rural welfare and rural uplift He initiated several big and small irrigation works including the Irwin Canal and led hydro-electric projects and municipal town planning

After leaving Mysore Mr Ismail took charge of the post of Prime Ministership in Jaipur State in June 1942, and held the office till July 1946 Mr Ismail's progressive policy of industrialisation made Jaipur one of the most progressive Indian States

In August 1946 Mr Ismail took over as President of the Nizam's Executive Council from Nawab Sir Mehdi Yar Jung Bahadur Acting President but left the office only for a short spell In May 1947 he had to resign the post owing to differences with the Nizam

ROLE OF MEDIATOR

In July-August 1948, Mr Ismail in the role of a mediator tried to bring about a settlement between India and Hyderabad but his efforts were frustrated by the influence of extremist elements in Hyderabad

In March 1957 Mr Ismail was appointed Supervisor of the Technical Aid Mission of the United Nations to Indonesia

Mr Ismail was born in 1883 and educated at Wesleyan Mission High School and Central College Bangalore He was a delegate to the Round Table Conference in 1930 representing the South Indian States and in 1931 was a delegate representing Mysore Jodhpur and Jaipur States He was a member of the Consultative Committee and delegate to the Third Indian Round Table Conference in 1932, and to the Joint Select Committee in 1933 He was the leader of the Indian delegation to the Inter-Governmental Conference of Far Eastern Countries on Rural Hygiene held in 1937

Mr Ismail was knighted in 1930 awarded O.B.E. in 1923 C.I.E. in 1924 and K C I E in 1936

Trends and Topics

SIR MIRZA ISMAIL

MANY tributes will be paid to the memory of Sir Mirza Ismail who passed away on Monday With Sir M Visvesvaraya he shares the honour of being the maker of modern Mysore to whose service he devoted the best part of his life While Sir M Visvesvaraya laid the foundation of industrial regeneration of the State Sir Mirza Ismail modernised its administration and arranged for it the title of being a model State

Sir Mirza had a feeling for aesthetics—a quality which is rare among administrators This found full play in laying out parks and architectural monuments in Bangalore and Mysore and also later in Jaipur He was thus a builder in a very real sense He also took keen interest in rural development and much of the success of the village uplift movement in Mysore is due to him

The best work of Sir Mirza Ismail was done when he retired from the Prime Ministership of Jaipur State in 1946 His later venture—it was nothing less than that—in Hyderabad State was foredoomed to failure in the somewhat anarchic conditions prevailing there at the time The fanatical Razakars naturally made a dead set against him from the beginning and the Nizam was too weak and vacillating to stand by him although Sir Mirza's counsel would have probably saved the regime

It is a pity that the services of this seasoned and urbane administrator were not utilised in any conspicuous capacity in free India He would have made an able diplomat abroad even though he might not have fully shared the enthusiasm for the socialist pattern But then Sir Mirza Ismail is not the only example of experience and talent allowed to lie fallow by the powers that be.

CONTINUE THE CONTROL

Indian Express
7.1.1959

The explanation given by the Chief Minister Mr Jatti for not closing Government offices on Tuesday last as a token of respect to the memory of the late Sir Mirza Ismail does little credit to the State authorities He refers to some list of the Government of India specifying occasions when a Government holiday could be declared It would be interesting to have some more information about this list But surely one may ask what sort of autonomy the State Governments are supposed to enjoy if even in so small a matter as closing offices for the day when a respected leader who was head of the Administration for over 10 years and according to the Chief Minister himself 'has done the greatest service to the State' dies they are bound down by old departmental circulars issued by Union Ministries It is clearly within the States rights to decide these matters of ordinary day to-day administration It is inconceivable that the Centre would have raised any objection if the State Government in due deference to public feeling had exercised their discretion and ordered the closure of offices for the day to enable the staff to join in the mourning It is noteworthy that the Nagpur Congress passed a resolution mourning the death of Sir Mirza) Respect for public feeling if not for accepted proprieties is much more important than bureaucratic formalities laid down by Secretariat scribes The Mysore Government have early blundered and should make amends

It is true I often speak quite

D. H
7-1-59

નેશનલ ડીફેન્સ એકેડેમી પરીક્ષા

હીંદનાં લશ્કર, કાફલા, હવાઇ ફોજમાં દાખલ થવા માટે એકજ ભેગી લેવાશે

હિંદના લશ્કર કાફલા તેમજ હવાઇ ફોજમાં દાખલ થવા માટેની લાયકાતો માટે નેશનલ ડીફેન્સ એકેડેમીના ઉમેદવારોને દાખલ કરવા માટેની પરીક્ષા યુનીયન પબ્લીક સરવીસ કમીશન તરફથી ચાલતા જુન મહિનામા મુંબઈમા અને બીજાં બીજાં અનેક શહેરોમા લેવામા આવશે

ઉમેદવારોની ઉમર ૧૪ થી ૧૭ વરસ સુધીનીજ હોવી જોઇએ એથી નાની ઉમરના કે મોટી ઉમરના કોઇબી ઉમેદવારને આ પરીક્ષામા બસવા દેવામા આવશે નહી.

ઉમેદવારોએ મેટ્રીક્યુલેશન અથવા તો એને બરોબર આવતી કોઇ પરીક્ષા પસાર કરેલી હોવીજ જોઇશે

આ પરીક્ષામાં બેસવા માટે લગન કીધા વગરના ફક્ત કુંવારા છોકરાઓએજ અરજી કરવાનો ખાસ કાનુન રાખવામાં આવ્યો છે.

અરજીઓ આવતી તા૦ ૨૧ મી ફેબરવારી સુધીમાજ સ્વીકારવામા આવશે

મી૦ મીરઝા ઇસ્માઇલનું મરણ

આધુનીક મહીસુરનાં મહાન ઘડવૈયા

મી૦ મીરઝા ઈસ્માઈલ

બેંગલોર તા૦ ૬ મી જાનુઆરી

મહિસુરના નાઝીર દીવાન મી૦ મીરઝા ઇસ્માઈલનું આજ રાત્રે ૧૦.૩૦ કલાક હૃદય રોગના હુમલા બાદ મરણ નીપજ્યું હતું અવસાન સમયે તેમની ઉમર ૭૯ વર્ષની હતી તેઓ તેમ પાછળ તેમના કટુબમાં પત્ની બે પુત્રીઓ અને એક પુત્ર છોડી ગયા છે

જ૦ મીરઝા આધુનીક મહિસુરના ઘડવૈયા હતા મહિસુરની મહત્વની રીયાસતના નામ જાગ્યેજ કોઇ એવી હશે જેની સાથે જ૦ મીરઝાનું નામ નહી જોડાએલુ હોય તેમણે જયપુર અને હૈદરાબાદ રાજ્યોમા પણ દીવાન તરીકે કામ કર્યુ હતુ એમનાજ પ્રયત્નોને કારણે મહિસુર એક વખતે ભારતનું નમુનેદાર રાજ્ય ગણાતું.

૧૯૦૧ માં તેમણે આતી પોલીસ સુપ્રીન્ટેન્ડન્ટ તરીકે સરકીર્દીની શરૂઆત કરી હતી પછી રાજમહેલમાં અને મહારાજાના રહસ્ય મંત્રી રહયા. પછી ૧૯૨૬ થી ૧૯૪૧ સુધી મહિસુરના દિવાનપદે રહયા હતા.

આ સમય દરમીયાન એમણે રાજ્યને આગળ લાવવાના અનેક વિધ પ્રયત્નો કર્યા હતા.

અમે જમશેદ ચેરીટી ફંડ

N EXPRESS

MIRZA ISMAIL LAID TO REST

Service To Mysore State Recalled

From Our Staff Correspondent

BANGALORE Jan 6

The mortal remains of Mirza Ismail, former Dewan of Mysore who passed away last night were laid to rest at the Persian cemetery here this evening

The body which was kept in state was taken in a procession through the important roads in the city and thousands lined the entire route to pay their last respects to the departed leader Glowing tributes were paid to the services rendered by Mr Mirza Ismail by leaders from all parts of the country

The Mysore Governor in his message described him as an illustrious statesman of the country and a distinguished Dewan of Mysore with long and loyal connections with the Mysore royal family The country lost an able administrator in Mr Ismail's death the Governor said

JATTI'S TRIBUTE

The State Chief Minister Mr B D Jatti paying his homage to the builder of modern Mysore expressed the hope that his ideal life would set an example to all the people now as well as the future generation

Mr Mirza Ismail Mr Jatti said was one who dedicated his life in the service of his Master and his country From 1926 to 1941 he endered meritorious service to the people of Mysore as Dewan Mr Ismail was responsible for many of the progressive steps that were taken by the State in the past

Recounting a few of the noble examples Mr Ismail had left behind him Mr Jatti after referring to the various posts the departed leader had occupied said that he had filled up all the important offices in the palace service before he was appointed Dewan During his regime as Dewan he developed the State on carefully planned lines till at last Mysore State came to be known as a model State

After his services to Hyderabad and Jaipur States as Dewan Mr Jatti said that Mr Ismail held the Mysore State with great reverence Many who had contacts with him were infused with the true spirit of patriotism It is really a matter for great sorrow that we lost a great man Mr Jatti added

At a meeting of the members of the staff of the Bank of Jaipur Bangalore held this afternoon the services to Mysore of Mr Mirza Ismail were praised and a condolence resolution adopted

Some of the educational institutions in the city remained closed today as a mark of respect to the departed leader

Aloes AND Apples

By AMRAS

The views expressed in this feature are the contributor's own and they do not necessarily reflect the editorial policy of the paper. —Ed 'S'.

— o —

PATNA, Jan 8—To me Sir Mirza Ismail's death is a very personal loss The distinguished deceased and I had known each other for three and thirty years I first met him in 1926 with a personal message of goodwill on the occasion of his assumption of Mysore's Prime Ministership from His late lamented Holiness Shri Chandrasekhara Bharati Mahaswami, the former occupant of the pontifical throne of Sringeri established by Bhagavan Shri Shankaracharya of old Since then, we had met several times The last time I met him in flesh and blood was in May 1958 when I had the honour of being his personal guest on my way to Sringeri on pilgrimage Sir Mirza pressed me to wind up my establishment in Patna and settle down in Bangalore He had found a job for me

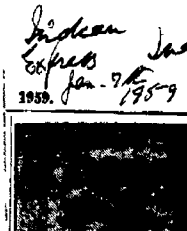
I had not the courage to tell him 'no while I was in Bangalore After my return to Patna I wrote to him to excuse me He wrote back saying how disappointed he was at my decision He and I were scheduled to meet again in March or April this year But it has pleased God in His Wisdom to remove Sir Mirza from our midst For more times than I could recall, I have been his guest at Mysore Bangalore Jaipur and Hyderabad He was always the pink of courtesy He was a finished gentleman every inch of him I know nobody who had watched him get angry The most characteristic thing about him was that he would never speak a rough word to one whose position rendered it impossible to give back the retort with equal warmth He was a humanitarian first and foremost

It was my privilege in 1938 to accompany Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who had been deputed by Mahatma Gandhi to Bangalore to inquire into and report to the Congress High Command the incidents connected with the Vidhurashwatta tragedy The iron in Sardar melted into soft butter in Sir Mirza's presence In fact, Vallabhbhai told many friends in Bangalore that he was not surprised that Gandhiji had a soft corner for this amazingly impressive and sincere man. When rulers of Indian States were mortally afraid of extending their hospitality to Mahatma Gandhi, Sir Mirza Ismail had the courage to invite the Father of the Nation to visit Mysore as a State guest and rest in the Nandi Hills after his historic operation for appendicitis in Poona jail

Sir Mirza Sahib and he were intimate friends So were the Right Hon'ble V S Srinivasa Sastri the Right Hon'ble Dr Tej Bahadur Sapru the Right Hon'ble M R Jayakar, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya Dr B S Moonje, Mr. Ghanshyam Das Birla, and Sir Sultan Ahmad Mr A Rangaswami Iyengar formerly editor of the "Hindu" and erstwhile General Secretary of the Congress Swarajya Party in the Central Legislature, and Sir Mirza Ismail were inseparable The Maharaja of Jaipur zed literally to worship this great and good man to whom in December 1947 I was the carrier of a personal message from Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah requesting the Muslim statesman to migrate to Pakistan as the Governor General's constitutional adviser I hoped to persuade Sir Mirza but my mission was an unadulterated failure although it was backed by Gandhiji and Lord Mountbatten.

Till his last day, Sir Mirza was unreconciled to the partition of India although it was a stark reality. If he hated anything it was the Muslim League. General Iskander Mirza's dislike of the Muslim League was the result of Sir Mirza Ismail's constant endeavour while that deposed statesman was the Governor of East Pakistan. Fanaticism was something which had no place in Sir Mirza's dictionary He was liberal to his grants to Hindu temples and Christian churches as he was to Muslim mosques Many of his friends had expected that, after the attainment of Swaraj, Independent India would find some work for him. But alas this hope

Indian Express Jan 7th 1959



SIR MIRZA ISMAIL

MANY tributes will be paid to the memory of Sir Mirza Ismail who passed away on Monday With Sir M Visvesvaraya he shares the honour of being the maker of modern Mysore to whose service he devoted the best part of his life While Sir M Visvesvaraya laid the foundation of the industrial regeneration of the State Sir Mirza Ismail modernised its administration and earned for it the title of being a model State

Sir Mirza had a feeling for usefulness—a quality which is rare among administrators This found full play in laying out parks and architectural monuments in Bangalore and Mysore and also later in Jaipur He was thus a builder in every sense He also took a keen interest in rural development the touch of the success of the village uplift movement in Mysore is due to him

The best work of Sir Mirza Ismail was done when he retired from the Prime Ministership of Jaipur State in 1946 His later venture—it was nothing less than that—in Hyderabad State was foredoomed to failure in the same way that anarchic conditions prevailing there at the time The fanatical Razakars naturally made a dead set against him from the beginning and the Nizam was too weak and vacillating to stand by him although Sir Mirza's counsel would have probably saved the regime

It is a pity that the services of this seasoned and urbane administrator were not utilised in any conspicuous capacity in Free India He would have made an ideal diplomat abroad even though he might not have fully shared the enthusiasm for the Socialist pattern But then Sir Mirza Ismail is not the only example of experience and talent allowed to be fallow by the powers that be

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Known as the Maker of Modern Mysore Sir Mirza not only had an enormous reputation as a statesman and administrator but was held in high esteem and affection by all who came in contact with him Windsor Lodge his beautiful residence, formerly the scene of many brilliant parties, was filled with mourners including ministers and Sir M Visvesvaraya and Ministers of the State, on the day of the funeral

All sympathies go to the bereaved widow Lady Mirza Ismail, his son Humayun Mirza (of the Ministry of External Affairs, Delhi) and daughter in law Dolly, and his two daughters Mrs Khaleeli of Madras and Mrs Namazat of Singapore

ledged them with gratitude

Dr Rajendra Prasad later in the evening called on Lady Mirza Ismail at the latter's residence He expressed his grief at the passing away of Sir Mirza Ismail and conveyed to Lady Mirza and family his sincere condolences. Mr Humayun Mirza son of the late Mirza Ismail Officer on Special Duty Union Ministry of Commerce and Industry and Mrs Humayun Mirza received the President

Deccan Herald 15-4-59

Mirza – More Reminiscences

Sir,—In his interesting reminiscences of Sir Mirza, Mr M. G. Rangaiya refers to an incident at Sorab where Sir Mirza had occasion to observe that the Archak of the local temple did not recite the Rajasravada properly There is a small history behind this episode In 1938 when I held charge of the Kolar District, the late Maharaja toured in three Taluks of the district of which Gudibanda was one. That little town is dominated by a hillock at the top of which there is a small temple. On the morrow after arrival there His Highness walked up the hill and went into the temple. After puja, mangalaratti and mantra pushpa, one of the Vaidika began to chant in a most melodious voice the famous verses composed by Jagad Guru Narasimha Bharatigalavaru of Sringeri, praying for the merciful blessings of Goddess Saradambha on the two orphaned children of Chamaraja Wodiyar Krishnaraja Wodiyar and Kantirava Narasimharaja Wodiyar As the chanting was going on, Sir Mirza whispered to me—we were standing just outside the temple —that I might move the Muzrai Commissioner to include the chanting of these verses as a part of the Rajasravada in all Muzrai temples I did so, but the Muzrai Commissioner, Mr C B Balasundaram Iyer intimated that owing to ritualistic objections raised by the Agamika of his office he could not give effect to the proposal The matter ended there But later within a year Sir Mirza was appointed Dewan and one of his first actions was the issue of an order that the chanting of the verses should form part of the Rajasravada recited in the temples Possibly the new order had not filtered down to Sorab at the time of Sir Mirza's visit.

May I refer in this connection to another incident showing Sir Mirza's keen interest in Hindu temples? When a Muslim Deputy Commissioner was posted to the Hassan District Sir Mirza told him Let the people of Hassan feel that a Muslim Deputy Commissioner can look after Hindu temples as well as if indeed not better than a Hindu Deputy Commissioner' In this wide tolerance and catholicity of outlook on faiths other than his own Sir Mirza was but following the illustrious example of his master Krishnaraja Wodiyar who for a decade and a half had a Muslim Dewan a European Private Secretary an Indian Christian Huzur Secretary and a Brahmin Palace Controller

No Caste Jem in those days!

Bangalore S HIPANNAYA.

January 21, 1960

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Memorial For Mirza

Sir,—People belonging to old Mysore in particular deeply appreciate the outspoken remarks made by you in "Deccan Herald" about the non-closure of Government Offices on the sad demise of Sir Mirza Ismail His sudden death spread a gloom over Mysore, as he had borne genuine love for Mysore and its people, which had remained something like an obsession till his death To him Mysore constituted in all respects the brightest part of the Indian soil worthy to live proudly in and die for and this affection for Mysore had sustained him during his stewardship to work devotedly for and contribute to the growth of its stature It was, therefore at least a moral requisite to see that all Government establishments had been closed for the day to enable people to do honour to his memory and pay him the homage of their heart The explanation given by the Chief Minister for not declaring it an off-day is too tame to be convincing It is certainly out of tune with the traditional policy of Mysore State in the matter of showing its esteem for its past great men It may be that, as the Chief Minister observed in the new rules framed by the Centre this aspect has been completely overlooked Yet to follow the rule in its very letter especially in a matter which is so innocuous, yet so vital is to suffer the interest of the State to be completely submerged as is being unfortunately done in several matters for the time being Anyway as a glorious mistake has been already done in this connection, it appears to me appropriate the Government should repair this mistake by raising such a memorial as would perpetuate the name of Sir Mirza Ismail for his yeomen service to the State

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Pensioner's Paradise?

THE HINDU, TU

MEMORIES OF SIR MIRZA ISMAIL

(Continued from page 4)

the best in him having by the plenary powers he enjoyed as Dewan under a ruler with whom he established a certain identity taken his place in the line of Seshadri Aiyar and Visvesvaraya So illustrious was his role as a maker of modern Mysore that when he laid down his office there the veteran Vijayaraghavachariar of Salem singled him out among Indians as the ideal man for Vice royalty in the forties ruling princes were standing in a queue as it were for his services In 1941 he declined the offer made to him by Sir Tej on behalf of the Maharaja of Kashmir but in 1942 he accepted the invitation of the young Maharaja of Jaipur Having gone there with Mahatmaji's blessings he threw open the flood gates to democracy in Rajasthan and created a stir not only among the vested interests there but in the Political Department in Delhi Greater sensations awaited him in Hyderabad four years later It was not without misgivings that he accepted the Nizam's pressing invitation Indeed he received a warning from some of his best friends notably from Sir Tej and Rajaji He also knew that Mr Jinnah was up to Yet he staked his all in good faith he risked not only his reputation but his very life And when once he saw the writing on the wall he cleared out leaving the Nizam to his Razakars and to darkness.

Sir Mirza was more than a statesman On the wider all India stage he was one of the few on whom the leaders of British India could always rely for a constructive approach to the solution of national problems. Gandhiji respected his counsel Sir Tej valued his co operation British statesmen trusted his bona fides Of his strength of conviction and superb courage nothing more need be said than that, among his co religionists none of his stature perhaps with the solitary exception of Maulana Azad) was more perfect an exponent of the oneness and unity of India

Sir Mirza's wide catholicity and singular charm can hardly be overrated He cast a spell on those who were drawn to him and there could be no finer tribute to the man than the one from an English visitor who said this

Never I think since my Oxford days when Mr Asquith dispensed so liberal a hospitality to those who came within the orbit of his genial rule have I encountered anyone whose kindness and kindling enthusiasm were so soothing and at the same time so very stimulating

Of the quality of his personal attachment a revealing episode comes back to my mind. Such was his devotion to the late Maharaja of Mysore that on the eve of his departure to Jaipur Sir Mirza was known to have carried a basket of flowers to the Maharaja's grave side and paid a silent homage!

Sir Mirza was indeed a rare man—and as one such he was esteemed not only by those of his kith and kin who were vehemently opposed and wholly unreconciled to his political outlook and views I was once talking in pre Independence days to a brilliant young nephew of his who belonged to the I C S. I asked him why unlike his uncle, he was pleading for Pakistan Straight came the reply "We, almost all his relatives, are for Pakistan. We never discuss politics with uncle You see he can't be dislodged, he is so rare A man like Sir Mirza is born in the Muslim community only once in 5,000 years."

I love to recall yet another tribute as I wind up this article. It was over a decade ago when Sir Mirza was functioning in Hyderabad amidst hectic developments and unknown hysteria that so discerning a man as the late Mr T R Venkatarama Sastri cryptically said the last word "There are no two Mirza Ismails in India" Painful indeed is the realisation that we can only use the past tense hereafter Sir Mirza is gone but his memory will endure.

CURRENT COMMENTS:

Someone somewhere in the Secretariat seems to have inadvertently blundered We have received a number of letters from our readers regretting the failure of local official authorities to close Government offices and fly flags half mast on Tuesday as a mark of respect to the memory of Sir Mirza Ismail If public sentiment has been offended by this failure there is good justification for it As head of the Mysore Administration for over 15 years Sir Mirza did great work for the State which the people gratefully remember The tribute paid by the London Times that he will rank in history among three of the outstanding Prime Ministers of princely States will be fully endorsed in this country As one of the makers of Modern Mysore he has an abiding place in the affections of all Mysoreans In grateful remembrance of his services to the State If for nothing else the Government should have closed their offices for the day and lowered the flags as a mark of respect to the deceased We have no doubt that the authorities concerned meant no disrespect If however there is anything in the official rules to prevent it which we doubt the rules should be changed It cannot be the object of the rules whatever they are, to outrage public sentiment in this flagrant manner

M S K Pa

VOL LXI NO 8

Aloes AND Apples

— By AHRAS —

The views expressed in this feature are the contributor's own and they do not necessarily reflect the editorial policy of the paper. —Ed. S'.

— — O' — —

PATNA, Jan. 8—To me Sir Mirza Ismail's death is a very personal loss The distinguished deceased and I had known each other for three and thirty years I first met him in 1929 with a personal message of goodwill on the occasion of his assumption of Mysore's Prime Ministership from His late lamented Holiness Shri Chandrasekhara Bharati Mahaswami, the former occupant of the pontifical throne of Sringeri established by Bhagavan Shri Shankaracharya of old Since then we had met several times. The last time I met him in flesh and blood was in May 1958 when I had the honour of being his personal guest on my way to Sringeri on pilgrimage Sir Mirza pressed me to wind up my establishment in Patna and settle down in Bangalore He had found a job for me

I had not the courage to tell him 'no' while I was in Bangalore After my return to Patna I wrote to him to excuse me He wrote back saying how disappointed he was at my decision. He and I were scheduled to meet again in March or April this year But it has pleased God in His Wisdom to remove Sir Mirza from our midst For more times than I could recall I have been his guest at Mysore Bangalore, Jaipur and Hyderabad He was always the pink of courtesy He was a finished gentleman, every inch of him I know nobody who had watched him get angry The most characteristic thing about him was that he would never speak a rough word to one whose position rendered it impossible to give back the retort with equal warmth. He was a humanitarian first and foremost

It was my privilege in 1938 to accompany Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who had been deputed by Mahatma Gandhi to Bangalore to inquire into and report to the Congress High Command the incidents connected with the Vidhurashwatha tragedy This iron in Sardar melted into soft butter in Sir Mirza's presence. In fact, Vallabhbhai told many friends in Bangalore that he was not surprised that Gandhiji had a soft corner for this amazingly impressive and sincere man. When rulers of Indian States were mortally afraid of extending their hospitality to Mahatma Gandhi, Sir Mirza Ismail had the courage to invite the Father of the Nation to visit Mysore as a State guest and rest in the Nandi Hills after his historic operation for appendicitis in Poona Jail

Sinha Sahib and he were intimate friends So were the Right Hon'ble V S Srinivasa Sastri, the Right Hon'ble Dr Tej Bahadur Sapru the Right Hon'ble M R Jayakar, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Dr B S Moonje, Mr. Ghanshyam Das Birla, and Sir Sultan Ahmad. Mr A Rangaswami Iyengar, formerly editor of the 'Hindu' and erstwhile General Secretary of the Congress Swarajya Party in the Central Legislature, and Sir Mirza Ismail were inseparable The Maharaja of Jaipur used literally to worship this great and good man to whom in December 1947 I was the carrier of a personal message from Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah requesting the Muslim statesmen to migrate to Pakistan as the Governor General's constitutional adviser. I hoped to persuade Sir Mirza but my mission was an unadulterated failure although it was backed by Gandhiji and Lord Mountbatten.

Till his last day, Sir Mirza was unreconciled to the partition of India although it was a stark reality. It he hated anything it was the Muslim League. General Jinnah's dislike of the Muslim League was the result of Sir Mirza Ismail's constant endeavour while that doped statesman was the Governor of East Pakistan. Fanaticism was something which had no place in Sir Mirza's dictionary. He was liberal in his grants to Hindu temples and Christian churches as he was to Muslim mosques. Many of his friends had expected that, after the attainment of Swaraj, Independent India would find some work for him. But alas this hope did not materialise although Vallabhbhai had planned that both "CP" and "Mirzya" should somehow be integrated into a Bakhandi India. Sir Mirza was a great man in his own right.

Indian Express Jan 9 1959

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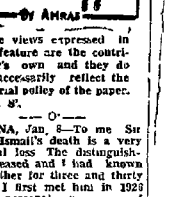

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The best work of Sir Mirza Ismail was done when he retired from the Prime Ministership of Jaipur State in 1946 His later venture—it was nothing less than that—in Hyderabad State was foredoomed to failure in the somewhat anarchic conditions prevailing there at the time The fanatical Razakars naturally made a devil set against him from the beginning and the Nizam was too weak and vacillating to stand by him although Sir Mirza's counsel would have probably saved the regime

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All sympathies go to his bereaved widow Lady Mirza Ismail, his son Humayun Mirza (of the Ministry of External Affairs, Delhi) and daughter in law Delhi and has two daughters Mrs Khaleeli of Madras and Mrs Namazi of Singapore

Pledged their faith in Mysore

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Obituary

SIR MIRZA ISMAIL

INDIAN ELDER STATESMAN

Sir Mirza Ismail, KCIE., OBE, who died at Bangalore on Monday, will long be remembered for his great work in advancing the well-deserved reputation of Mysore as "the Model State," and his name will rank high in history among three of the outstanding Prime Ministers of princely states in the long period of British authority He was 75

Mirza Muhammad Ismail, born at Bangalore on October 23, 1883, came of a family of Persian origin whose services to Mysore went back to the days of its British administration before rendition to the ruling House in 1881 His father Aga Jan, was A D C to the first occupant of the *gadi* on rendition Maharaja Chamrajendra Wadiyar, whose son, Krishnaraja Wadiyar was a boy of 10 when he succeeded The boy had the good fortune to have as tutor and governor Mr (now Sir) Stuart Fraser and to have as class mate and companion Mirza Ismail Mirza studied at the Central College, Bangalore—afterwards the pivot of the Mysore University—and graduated in arts at Madras University He entered the Mysore service in the capacity of an assistant superintendent of police, but in 1906 was called to the palace to be assistant secretary to the Maharaja, whom he was to serve and guide with untinted devotion for 34 years He was made Huzur secretary in 1914 and private secretary in 1922

PROMOTING WELFARE

In 1926 Mirza Ismail was appointed Dewan for the customary period of five years, and was twice reappointed, so that he was still in charge of the administration when the Maharaja died in 1940. The selection of a Muslim in a predominantly Hindu State ruled by a Hindu of devout orthodoxy constituted a great departure from precedent, but ruler and Minister saw eye to eye in promoting the welfare of the country To the beneficent results of the combination repeated testimony was borne by well qualified observers Visitors when passing from an adjoining province or state noted the change for the better and the happy results of close attention to the needs of the people The Dewan had a quick eye and a strong belief in the value of personal investigation and supervision Much pleasure was given to many old friends of the venerated Maharaja when in 1936 his Dewan induced him to break with the traditions of his House and cross the "dark waters" to pay a visit to this country

Mirza Ismail was by that time well known in Britain, not only by reputation but also as a delegate to the three sessions of the Indian Round Table Conference, and later to the Joint Parliamentary Committee which laid down the main features of the Ind a Act of 1935 To the efforts exerted to bring Hindu and Muslim delegates to agreement he made valuable contributions, and was in the stronger position to do so as he was representing not only Mysore but also states in southernmost India, where Hindu orthodoxy is most deeply rooted His support of the federal plan was due in part to the strong conviction that partition of the country should be avoided

SOUND JUDGMENT

When the beloved Maharaja was succeeded in 1940 by his nephew Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar, then 21, Mirza was not happy and within nine months had resigned. He was not long allowed the rest and leisure to which he looked forward for early in 1942 he was again in harness

... happy and within nine months had resigned. He was not long allowed the rest and leisure to which he looked forward, for early in 1942 he was again in harness as Prime Minister of Jaipur in what is now known as Rajasthan. The young and forward-looking ruler profited greatly by the sound judgment of the Minister, notably in steps to modify the feudal structure of the state

In the summer of 1946 Mirza accepted, with some misgiving, the pressing invitation of the Nizam of Hyderabad to become president of his Executive Council. The choice of a Muslim not belonging to the League was angrily condemned by M A Jinnah, who paid a visit to the Deccan capital in the vain endeavour to persuade the Nizam to change his mind The perplexed ruler was in sore need of a trusted counsellor and administrator, but he stubbornly refused to recognize the practical impossibility of abstention from adhesion to India, in the heart of which Hyderabad lay, or even Pakistan, now that British suzerainty, to which he pathetically clung was being abandoned

His tergiversations and delays were irksome to so straight a man as Mirza, who resigned early in 1947

The Nizam kept in correspondence with him but failed to accept his advice or that of Sir Walter Monckton Hyderabad therefore, had to undergo the privations of the economic blockade and finally the "police action" of invasion by Indian troops which brought the Nizam's vain dreams to an abrupt end Late in July, 1948 Sir Mirza Ismail had been in Delhi not in any sense as an emissary of the Nizam but to do what he could to mediate a peaceful solution as a well wisher of both parties. The blindness of the Nizam to the logic of events was one of the most formidable obstacles to success

IN INDONESIA

Mirza, who had been leader of the Indian delegation to the Rural Hygiene Conference at Java in 1947, now lived quietly at Bangalore his house being along a road named Ali Asker after his paternal grandfather He kept up his close touch with affairs by correspondence and diligent study notably of the British Press, which he knew better probably than any contemporary public men in India His speeches were marked by cogency of argument and skill in presentation aided by a well stored mind His dislike of some aspects of Mr Nehru's policies and his independence of judgment led him to refuse more than one offer of high ambassadorial appointment, though his friends knew he would have made an excellent impression in foreign capitals or as a High Commissioner in London or elsewhere However at the end of 1950 on Mr Nehru's nomination he was selected to be Technical Assistant Representative of U N in Indonesia with ambassadorial rank and he made a preliminary visit to New York to confer with the U N authorities In Sokotra he found conditions far from favourable for the economic developments he planned The adequate house and office accommodation he had been promised was not provided and the young Republic seemed unable to supply a reasonably efficient staff So Sir Mirza resigned shortly before the close of the 12 months to which in the first instance he had limited his acceptance of the post In Indonesia he wrote "I feel out of the world here and he was happy to return to his home with its well stocked library at Bangalore and to be free to maintain his large correspondence with friends in many parts of the world He was appointed O B E in 1923, C I E in 1924, knighted in 1930 and advanced to K C I E in 1936

He married in 1904 Zeebeenda Begum daughter of Mahomad Mirza Shiraza of Bombay, and had a son and two daughters

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MR ERIC MCMURTRY the South African jockey, whose death at Durban at the age of 46 is reported by Reuter, retired in 1955 after 28 years of racing He rode 1,200 horses to victory, five of them in a single afternoon at Clairwood, Durban

MR HUGH WILSON MOLESWORTH C B E, who died on Monday at the age of 88, had been Inspector General of Irrigation, Egypt, and Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Ministry of Public Works.

"JOCKEY" SIMPSON, who has died in hospital near Falkirk at the age of 73, was born in Manchester of Scottish parents, and joined Blackburn Rovers from Falkirk in January, 1911, for the then record fee of £1,800 A fine outside right, he helped Blackburn win the first division championship twice in three years and gained eight English caps.

LATE SIR MIRZA ISMAIL

FUNERAL AT BANGALORE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BANGALORE, Jan 6

The funeral of Sir Mirza Ismail took place this evening at 4 p.m., after the arrival of his only son Mr Humayun Mirza from Delhi

The funeral procession started from 'Windsor Lodge", Sir Mirza's residence on Ali Askar Road and passed through important thoroughfares halting at three important mosques where prayers were offered for the departed soul The cortege was fully draped in flowers and *mullahs* and Muslim divines and a host of friends and admirers followed it to the Persian cemetery on Hosur Road

At the cemetery, the last rites were performed and the coffin was lowered to its last resting place amidst the chanting of prayers from the Quoran

Earlier in the morning a large number of people paid their last respects to a great man Countless were the tributes paid to the several acts he had done as Head of the Mysore administration

Dr M Visvesvaraya, the 97 year old engineer statesman, was visibly moved as he had a look at his old friend lying dead The Chief

Minister of Mysore Mr B D Jatti Mr N Madhava Rao, a former Dewan of Mysore, Mr V P Menon, Ministers of Mysore, Judges and men from all classes were there

MR. B. D. JATTI'S TRIBUTE

BANGALORE, Jan 6

Paying a tribute to Sir Mirza Ismail, in the course of a condolence message, Mr B D Jatti, Chief Minister, said 'Sir Mirza was one who dedicated his life to the service of his master and his country For a full length of 15 years, from 1926 to 1941, he rendered meritorious service to the people of Mysore as their Dewan He was responsible for many of the progressive steps that were taken by the State in the past In praying to the Almighty to give peace to his soul let us recount a few of the noble examples he has left behind him

"During his regime as Dewan, he had developed the State on carefully planned lines till at last My-

TENDER NOTICE

Sealed quotations in duplicate are invited by the undersigned for supply of Steel folding cots so as to reach this office not later than 10-1-1959

Further particulars can be had from this office on enquiry

K. N PISHAROTI
Principal
MEDICAL COLLEGE,
Calicut
Dated 23rd Dec. 1958

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ASHTA VAIDYAN
VYDYA MADAM
Narayanan Nambudri
will be available for consultation at the following address
treatment of men, women and children
94, Kutchery Road (upstairs)
Mylapore, Madras-4.
8-1-'59 to 13-1-'59.
From 8 a.m to 12 noon

sore State came to be known as a 'Model State', Sir Mirza was one of the makers of modern Mysore As a result of the special efforts of Sir Mirza during his regime as Dewan the village roads, the village drainage scheme and rural medical aid, made considerable improvement. Bangalore City and Mysore City which now present an attractive appearance, were entirely due to his efforts He developed almost all the Government industries and re-organised the Bhadravati Iron and Steel Works. He was mainly responsible for the establishment of the Hindustan Aircraft Factory, when Walchand Hirachand took up the work.

Sir Mirza held the Mysore State in great reverence Many who had contacts with him were infused with the same spirit of patriotism It is really a matter for greater sorrow that we have lost a great man Let the deals of his life be our guide May his soul rest in peace" —FOC

MYSORE GOVERNOR'S TRIBUTE

In a message, which he has sent to Lady Mirza Ismail condoling the sad and sudden demise of Sir Mirza, His Highness Sri Jayachamaraja Wadiyar, Governor of Mysore, says 'Deeply grieved to hear the sad and sudden demise of Sir Mirza Ismail one of the illustrious statesmen of the country and distinguished Dewans of Mysore, with long and loyal connection with my family The country has lost an able administrator and me, a trusted and sincere friend "

DR M. VISVESVARAYA

Dr M Viscesvaraya a great friend of Sir Mirza and, who, like him brought to bear the rich impress of his administration on Mysore and laid the foundation for model Mysore said in Sir Mirza's death, I have lost a personal friend, and the country has lost a great patriot, and Mysore's loss in particular is very, very great '

Dr Visvesvaraya added I knew Sir Mirza for 50 years and from the time I came here 50 years ago he had been very friendly with me He took great interest in the affairs of the common man He took a very keen and abiding interest in the affairs of Mysore and India He always supported Rajaji's views about which he constantly spoke to me He was a great patriot Acharya Vinoba Bhave told the people once that Sir Mirza was one of the men who was greatly interested in the welfare of the people of Mysore and all his schemes and acts are from the point of view of a great patriot '

MR D V GUNDAPPA

A reference to Sir Mirza's "large-hearted humanism" was made by Mr D V Gundappa, the well-known publicist and a personal friend of Sir Mirza in the course of a tribute Mr Gundappa said 'In every household throughout old Mysore, he had greatly endeared himself to all classes of people His great qualities were realism, balance and patience He had a keen insight into human nature and could appreciate views and aspirations that were not his Nothing about him was other than aristocratic, but he could understand the meaning and spirit of democracy and adopted himself to the call of the times He was a thorough gentleman The keynote to all his policies was a 'large-hearted humanism" He could not suffer the spectacle of misery or hardship and there was nothing that he would stop short of doing to bring relief to the suffering humanity"

Lady Mirza Ismail has received innumerable condolence messages. All the messages invariably pay tributes to late Sir Mirza's patriotism and the great services he had rendered to Mysore

C R.'S MESSAGE

Mr C Rajagopalachari writes Shocked and grieved to hear of my friend's unexpected departure from amongst us

The Governor of Bombay, Mr Sri Prakasa, says Deeply distressed The country has lost a great statesman

Sir S P Rajagopalachari a former Member of the Mysore Council, and who worked with S. Mirza Ismail in various capacities who is away at Madras now has sent a message expressing shock at the passing away of his old and valued friend

Among others who have sent messages are The Maharani of Mysore, Mr Justice Basheer Ahmed of the Madras High Court Sir and Lady Venkatasubba Rao Nawab Mir Jin Yar Jung Bahadur of Hyderabad Col Pandalai of Madras and Mr Hamid Khan, Madras.

The Mysore Chamber of Commerce adopted to-day a resolution expressing profound sorrow at the passing away of Sir Mirza Ismail and placed on record the great help the Chamber received from him during his term of office as Dewan of Mysore and the progressive industrial policy he followed which enabled the rapid industrial development of Mysore.

The Bank of Jaipur, Bangalore City branch, adopted a similar condolence resolution and recalled that Sir Mirza Ismail was responsible for the starting of the Bank of Jaipur while he was the Prime Minister of Jaipur State

Letters of condolence were sent by the Chamber of Commerce and the Bank of Jaipur to the members of the bereaved family.

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LATE SIR MIRZA ISMAIL

TRIBUTES TO VARIED SERVICES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BANGALORE Jan 18.

Tributes to the varied services rendered to Mysore State and the country by the late Sir Mirza Ismail and to the great qualities of his head and heart were paid tonight at a citizens meeting held at the National High School quadrangle here Mr N Madhava Rao retired Dewan of Mysore and a close associate of Sir Mirza in the administration of old Mysore State presided

Speaker after speaker referred in eulogistic terms to the record of progress achieved by Mysore State in all fields of well being and the heightening of its prestige among the States in India during the stewardship of Mysore under Sir Mirza Ismail Sir Mirza's great humane qualities and his keen sense of duty and his staunch nationalism were also touched upon

A resolution placing on record the profound sorrow of the citizens of Bangalore and the public loss sustained by the passing away of Sir Mirza Ismail and conveying condolences to Lady Mirza Ismail was on the motion of the Chairman adopted all present standing for a minute as a mark of respect to the memory of one of the greatest Dewans of Mysore

Mr V Venkatappa Chairman Mysore Legislative Council at whose initiative the meeting had been convened referred in brief to Sir Mirza s rich contribution to the progress of Mysore

The Chairman Mr N Madhava Rao referred in detail to the notable progress made by Mysore during Sir Mirza s regime as Dewan and observed that Sir Mirza s genial personality, his tireless industry his staunch loyalty to the highest ideals of nationalism and his quick response to good suggestions and causes were all traits which were noteworthy Sir Mirza always looked to the future Sir Mirza had a strong personality and though he differed with others he greatly respected the views offered by others and treated one and all alike with utmost courtesy There was no place for religious intolerance in Sir Mirza s nature He often went out of the way and respected the Heads of Hindu Mutts More than all his achievements, his great human quality endeared him to one and all

Mr Madhava Rao concluded by saying There were perhaps no section of the public in the old Mysore State whose emotions were not stirred by the news of his sudden death

Mr V P Menon former Secretary of the States Ministry, Government of India who had a great part to play during the time of the Round Table Conference in the early thirties, at which conferences Sir Mirza also took part observed that Sir Mirza brought to bear his great administrative talents in the remodelling of Mysore State The State of Mysore had been held up as a model one and tourists were full of admiration for the rich contribution Sir Mirza had made for the beautification of towns and places. In everything Sir Mirza did there was a great touch of practical statesmanship in him He was also a great builder Whether it was planning a park or building a house or remodelling a village or town, everything he touched with an artist's hand.

3 - 3 - 59

DECCAN HERALD

TRUE PATRIOT WHO KNEW NO SECTARIANISM

Assembly Tribute To Mirza

The State Legislative Assembly on Monday paid homage to the memory of the late Sir Mirza Ismail former Dewan of Mysore and adjourned for the day

Tributes were showered on the departed soul and the House gave its unstinted praise for his contribution to the name and fame of Mysore State

It was a special two and half hour sitting when members vied with one another to have preference to speak about the man who made Mysore a model one among the then 500 and odd Princely States of India

Chief Minister B D Jatti Leader of the House told the members that he had not met him as Dewan but there was no need to know him personally to assess his greatness He was the most illustrious of the galaxy of able Dewans Mysore State had and many of the industrial enterprises in the State owe their existence to him

Sir Mirza s name was intimately connected with Mysore State He had a broad outlook and was a true liberal of the old tradition and his career was marked by his devotion to duty and loyalty the Chief Minister said

The Leader of the Opposition Mr V Srinivas Shetty stated that marks of Sir Mirza s greatness were still left in old Mysore and therein bore the evidence that he was an architect of Modern Mysore

Mr Mahmood Sheriff (Con) former Minister said that Sir Mirza who breathed his last 57 days ago had dedicated himself to the progress of the State and the welfare of the people of Mysore He also gave a healing touch to the administration in Hyderabad and Jaipur States

Narrating an incident which reflected Sir Mirza s loyalty and devotion Mr Sheriff said that on a day when His late Highness Krishnaraja Wadyar IV and Sir Mirza were going together the Dewan made a representation to the Maharaja that as he had already served as Dewan for 14 years he could be relieved giving room for new blood Pointing at the cemetery (Manuvan) the area they happened to pass the Maharaja appeared to have said

When I go and rest there with my forefathers, you can leave

ADMINISTRATIVE TALENTS

Mr V P Menon said that it was a sad thing that Sir Mirza's services were not utilised fully after his retirement. Both the Centre and the State of Mysore would have greatly benefited if on big matters his services had been utilised.

Prof B Venkatesachar recalled the great courtesy which Sir Mirza extended to one and all and said that he was a perfect gentleman. His tolerance and consideration for the poor man and his deep concern for the welfare of the man in the street were of a very high order

Mr Justice Mir Iqbal Hussain, Judge of the Mysore High Court, said that Sir Mirza's very presence was a real inspiration to do things big and great and all in a noble way Sir Mirza was clean in habits in action and in heart. He rose above castes and creeds.

RT. HON SASTRI'S TRIBUTE RECALLED

Mr P Kodanda Rao recalled the tribute paid to Sir Mirza by the late Rt Hon V S Srinivasa Sastri who had said of Sir Mirza that few had the gift which Sir Mirza had for doing ordinary things with extraordinary grace and charm

Mr Mohamed Sheriff M L A said that Sir Mirza combined in himself all those qualities which made a man great and noble.

Mr D V Gundappa the noted publicist recalled the great love Sir Mirza had for Kannada and the help he had rendered to the Kannada Sahitya Parishat.

The resolution moved by the Chair and which was passed ran as follows This meeting of the citizens of Bangalore do place on record their profound sorrow and sense of public loss at the passing of Amin ul-Mulk Sir Mirza M Ismail Dewan of Mysore from 1926 to 1941 and later on Dewan of Jaipur and Hyderabad Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship of Mysore is a record of notable progress achieved by the State in all fields of well-being and the heightening of its prestige among the States of India

There was not a department of the people's life which did not receive the benefit of his sympathetic and regenerative attention Agriculture industrial enterprise facilities for trade irrigation works road improvement hospitals and schools and colleges town beautification public utilities and civic amenities of all kinds were the constant objects of his thought and endeavour

Retirement from official service was followed by days of public-spirited striving as a citizen, by means of speeches and statements in the Press on important national issues They were characterised by realistic insight and statesmanly forethought dignity of expression and constructive attitude His genial personality his tireless industry, his staunch loyalty to the highest ideals of nationalism and his single minded devotion to the largest public good will be remembered with gratitude by generations of his countrymen

'This meeting further resolves that its Chairman do convey its heartfelt condolences to Lady Mirza Ismail and other members of Sir Mirza's family, together with the terms of the above resolution."

Under the auspices of Sri Samarasa Siva Ganesa Sabha 573 Pycrofts Road Triplicane *Lakshardhana* will be performed to Sri Arasaradi Karpaga Vinayagar Big Street Triplicane from February 2 to 11 when there will be *abishekam* in the mornings and lectures, music and bhajans in the evenings

Mr Sheriff expressed regret that Government did not declare a holiday on the day of his demise and pleaded for raising a memorial "worthy of his name"

"WORLD PERSONALITY"

Mr J B Mallaradhya (P S P) described Sir Mirza as a "world personality" and spoke of his inherent love for Mysore and his burning desire to promote the interests of the people He zealously strove to maintain the prestige and fair name of Mysore He was a true patriot, knew no sectarianism nor parochialism, and there was no part of the State which did not have the impress of his magnetic and dynamic personality.

Mr K Hanumanthaiya, former Chief Minister who knew Sir Mirza both as a political opponent and a good friend, paid tributes to his aesthetic sense and administrative ability

Mr C J Muckannappa (Ind) said it was most regretful that holiday was not declared to mourn the demise of such a great man who had rendered to the State service of everlasting value He asked for the setting up of a befitting memorial to perpetuate his memory

Mr T Siddalingiah former Minister stated that the memory of Sir Mirza would be cherished for ever by the people of old Mysore

Mr Mohamed Sait (Ind) a 'great friend' of Sir Mirza since 1910 said it was an irreparable loss

Smt Nagarathnamma Hiremath (Con) added her appreciation of the patriotism loyalty and devotion to duty of the departed Dewan

Mr G N Puttanna (P S P) spoke of the high level of administration of Sir Mirza and the prompt actions taken to alleviate the sufferings of the people

Mr H K Veeranna Gowdh President of the Pradesh Congress stated that Sir Mirza knew the way of winning over his opponents and critics

Mr B K Putturamiah (P S P) said that names of Mysore and Mirza were synonymous and he had left behind monuments everywhere in the State each of which spoke volumes of the man

Mr M C Narasimhan (Com) associated himself with the sentiments expressed and paid homage to Sir Mirza

Mr P Shyamsundar (Ind) speaking in Hindustani recalled the sound advice given by Sir Mirza to the Nizam of Hyderabad to accede to the Indian Union He said Sir Mirza was a man of highest character and nobility

Mr L B Birje (Ind) speaking in Marathi paid tributes to Sir Mirza Others expressing their feelings were Messrs Andanappa Dodmeti and F W Corbett

Speaker S R Kanthi associating himself with the sentiments expressed said Sir Mirza was a great administrator and a genius

The House stood in silence as a mark of respect to his memory and was later adjourned till 1 p m on Tuesday

SIR FRANK BROWN

WRITER ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Sir Frank Brown, C I E, for many years honorary secretary of the East India Association and a valued member of the editorial staff of *The Times* died on Saturday at his home in London He was 90

Frank Herbert Brown was born in 1868 a son of the Rev Joseph Brown Baptist minister at Upwell Wisbech He was educated locally and having gained some experience on local newspapers (first with the *Cambridgeshire Times* at March) he went in the nineties to India He was

for four years assistant editor of the now defunct *Bombay Gazette* and then for three years editor of the *Indian Daily Telegraph* at Lucknow

The Indian nationalist movement had begun in the eighties but did not gather much force until the early years of this century and Brown during his seven years in India had little experience of it and of the revolutionary teaching and crime which accompanied it In England however it was his fate to be present when Sir Curzon Wylie was murdered and some years later to witness at close quarters the murder of his friend Sir Michael O Dwyer The India he knew was a comfortable country to live in Journalism there to which Kipling and Meredith Townsend had given distinction was very different from what it later became.

When therefore Brown left India—invalided home on account of malaria—he brought with him memories of a land and of a system of government which though slowly changing were widely different from those of to day He came back to an England which not only had no suspicion of coming changes but was scarcely interested in India and he settled down to what must often have seemed the hopeless task of free lance journalism writing about India for many publications in England, including the *Westminster Gazette* and

D. H. 7-1-59

Thought For The Day

Find your happiness in your work, or you will never know what happiness is

—ELBERT HUBBARD

DECCAN HERALD
BANGALORE
Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1959

GREAT RECORD

THE sudden death of Sir Mirza Ismail deprives the country of an elder statesman with an outstanding record of public service For well over three decades he was a prominent figure in the public life of the country and, with his liberal outlook, rare versatility of talent and amazing energy, he built up a record of work, both as statesman and administrator, which will undoubtedly find a cherished place in the history of these times To the people of Mysore the loss will be particularly grievous, for he had identified himself with the interests of the State and laboured hard for its progress There is no part of the State, in fact no part of the State's activities which does not bear the impress of his vigorous personality Throughout the tenure of his Dewanship, which was for nearly 15 years during an intensely active period of the country's history, political and economic, he showed considerable political astuteness and administrative ability which gave to Mysore a position of unique importance in the country as a Model State It was his habit to work with almost feverish zeal for reform in every field—particularly in the fields of education and industry The phenomenal advance which the State has made in both these fields, education and industry, owes not a little to Sir Mirza's remarkable initiative and drive Always a believer in neatness, order and discipline, he strove hard to make Mysore the

about the activities of Indians in England for such papers as the *Pioneer*, of Allahabad and the *Indian Daily Telegraph*. For many years he was London Correspondent of the *Times of India*. Brown set himself to keep his knowledge fresh by establishing contacts with everybody who could assist him, and by persistence and energy he achieved a position as a writer on India which no other journalist has filled.

After being for many years a regular contributor to *The Times* he was taken on the staff in 1929. He was not a graceful writer but he was an admirable newsgetter and a man who could always be trusted to respect a confidence. That quality he best showed at the time of the Round Table Conferences when India had at last become a topic of primary importance and in that rapidly shifting scene he made up for lack of recent experience of India by his unwearying efforts to master the trend of the discussions. For his work in reporting the discussions in *The Times* and in the Press in India he was publicly thanked by the Chairman, Lord Sankey.

In addition to his work as a journalist Brown had been since 1927 honorary secretary of the East India Association. Mindful always of the object with which the association had been founded in 1866 he was an ardent worker in the cause of the public interest and welfare of the inhabitants of India and he showed no compass on in catching distinguished arrivals from India and extracting from them a promise to read a paper before the association. He could fairly be proud of the growth in the association's membership, of the organization of social functions designed to bring Indians and British together and of the quality of the *Journal* of the association and later of the *Asiatic Review* which in 1945 became the medium for the publication of the proceedings of the association. That did not exhaust his activities. He contributed many articles to monthly reviews and to the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* and the *Dictionary of National Biography* and for many years he wrote a chapter on India for the *Annual Register*. He also edited Sir George Birdwood's *Sir Aga Khan's India in Transition* and was part author of *Political India*.

In 1954 two years after he had celebrated his silver jubilee as honorary secretary of the East India Association Sir Frank Brown retired having been advised to do so by his doctors in order to preserve his failing eyesight. Although he retired from *The Times* in the same year Sir Frank could not keep away from the office and his colleagues were always glad to meet him there or at his club for talks on men and events in India and Pakistan. His mind was like a card index. There was seldom a man in the news whom he did not know—his past his present his future prospects and his worth. Concisely and deftly Sir Frank would provide the sketch seldom going in for long reminiscences but always remembering that he was talking to journalists who wanted the essence of the matter. He was genuinely glad to introduce younger men to visiting Indians and Pakistanis at quiet luncheons and the visitors too often sought his advice and drew from his experience. He would reply modestly and clearly. Even in his last years when his eyesight was failing he courageously came to central London from his Forest Hill home and remained in touch with the day's news. A deep knowledge of the sub continent—a knowledge both detailed and broad—is lost with him.

Brown whose many services to India and to the India Office were recognized by his being made a C I E in 1921 was knighted in 1937. He married Clara Louisa daughter of the late Henry Pinchbeck. She died in 1936. He is survived by a son and a daughter.

State Beautiful. The results of his fine aesthetic taste can be seen not only in Bangalore but all over the State. The example he set as head of the administration in attending to the people's needs and building up efficiency and zeal for service in all ranks of the services will be remembered for a long time.

Sir Mirza had a rich combination of qualities which inspired respect and affection. He was a man of deep culture and great personal charm. He was large-minded in his outlook and, at a time when communal and political passions were tearing the country, helped in his own way to build up cultural unity and political solidarity. The sagacious lead he gave during the important Round Table Conference discussions as representative of the then Indian States, stressing the need for federal unification, marked him out as a man of far sighted patriotism who could think clearly and act courageously in times of crisis. In his personal relations he was the very embodiment of sweetness and light, friendly, courteous and affectionate and ever ready to be of practical service in matters big or small. Though by temperament and training, he was more an administrator than a politician, he had remarkable gifts of constructive statesmanship which enabled him to think and look ahead and, at the same time, exercise a unifying and sobering influence.

Though Sir Mirza held a number of important official positions in other parts of India and abroad after he relinquished charge of the Mysore Dewanship it will be chiefly for his work in Mysore that his name will be remembered in the country. Latterly he lived a life of retirement, but he kept himself fully conversant with current developments and gave helpful advice. His very presence as an elder statesman whose advice was freely available for dealing with the many difficult problems coming up before the country was a source of strength. Both to the State and to the country, his passing away at this juncture is a great loss.

Readers' Forum

Mirza -- More Reminiscences

Sir,—In his interesting reminiscences of Sir Mirza, Mr. M. G. Rangaiya refers to an incident at Sorab where Sir Mirza had occasion to observe that the Archak of the local temple did not recite the Rajasirvada properly There is a small history behind this episode In 1925 when I held charge of the Kolar District, the late Maharaja toured in three Taluks of the district of which Gudibanda was one. That little town is dominated by a hillock at the top of which there is a small temple. On the morrow after arrival there His Highness walked up the hill and went into the temple. After puja, mangalarathi and mantra pushpa one of the Vaidiks began to chant in a most melodious voice the famous verses composed by Jagad Guru Narasimha Bharatigalavaru of Sringeri, praying for the merciful blessings of Goddess Saradambha on the two orphaned children of Chamaraja Wodiyar, Krishnaraja Wodiyar and Kantirava Narasimharaja Wodiyar. As the chanting was going on, Sir Mirza whispered to me—we were standing just outside the temple—that I might move the Muzrai Commissioner to include the chanting of these verses as a part of the Rajasirvada in all Muzrai temples. I did so, but the Muzrai Commissioner, Mr. C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, intimated that owing to ritualistic objections raised by the Agamiks of his office, he could not give effect to the proposal. The matter ended there. But later within a year Sir Mirza was appointed Dewan and one of his first actions was the issue of an order that the chanting of the verses should form part of the Rajasirvada recited in the temples. Possibly, the new order had not filtered down to Sorab at the time of Sir Mirza's visit.

May I refer in this connection to another incident showing Sir Mirza's keen interest in Hindu temples? When a Muslim Deputy Commissioner was posted to the Hassan District, Sir Mirza told him: "Let the people of Hassan feel that a Muslim Deputy Commissioner can look after Hindu temples as well as, if indeed not better than, a Hindu Deputy Commissioner." In this wide tolerance and catholicity of outlook on faiths other than his own, Sir Mirza was but following the illustrious example of his master, Krishnaraja Wodiyar, who for a decade and a half had a Muslim Dewan, a European Private Secretary, an Indian Christian Huzur Secretary and a Brahmin Palace Controller.

No "Caste"-ism in those days!

Bangalore. S. HIRANNAIYA.

Deccan Herald 15-9-59

Remembering Sir Mirza

THE 'FOUNDER' OF H.A.L.

WITH Walchand Hirachand to think was to decide and to decide was to act He found in Sir Mirza a statesman with vision, and between them they founded the Hindustan Aircraft

By S. Hiranmaiya

TO recount Sir Mirza's work in Mysore would take a volume and his activities extended beyond the State In Jaipur and Hyderabad, at the Round Table Conferences and under the United Nations Organisation he rendered distinguished service Perhaps a reference to a few incidents in his career will better illustrate his great qualities

The establishment of the Hindustan Aircraft is an instance in point. One fine morning in 1940 the late Mr Walchand Hirachand arrived in Bangalore and approached Sir Mirza—then Dewan—at Carlton House and told him that he had come to seek the help of the Mysore Government in the removal to Bangalore of an Aircraft Factory which his friend Mr Pawley then had in Burma and which he could not continue there owing to the imminent Japanese invasion Mr Walchand was armed with a letter from Sardar Patel to Sir Mirza recommending the grant of the necessary facilities Sir Mirza realised the potentialities of the scheme jumped at the idea cancelling a tea party which he had arranged in the evening to Mr Srinivasa Sastry and immediately went with him to Sir M Visvesvaraya, with whom Mr Walchand was staying to seek the former's sympathy and support which, of course were a foregone conclusion

A recommendation went up to His Highness The Maharaja and Sir M Visvesvaraya and Mr Walchand were sent to wait on His Highness and explain to him in person the details and implications of the proposal In the meantime official action was set in motion for the grant of land water power etc to the proposed factory and the Government promised to invest Rs 25 lakhs in the concern against a like sum to be invested by Mr Walchand There was no difficulty in enlisting the sympathy of the Government of India as the scheme could be in furtherance of the War effort and so in less than a few months time the Hindustan Aircraft became an accomplished fact.

Viewpoints

After the Factory started functioning Sir Mirza felt that a concern which the Government was a partner with a private industrialist however eminent he might be might create difficulties in the future and so invited the Government of India to become a partner They readily agreed and invested another sum of Rs 25 lakhs In the meantime the War was going on not too well for the Allies and realising that the Factory would have to be run initially from the defence point of view and that no limit of personal or private interest should be allowed in the concern the Government of India took action to buy out Mr Walchand's interest by paying him in addition to his capital another sum of Rs 25 lakhs as compensation for loss of future profits Incidentally the Mysore Government also got Rs. 12-1/2 lakhs for their share on their investment of Rs. 25 lakhs. The Government of India now began to entertain other ideas and wanted to become the sole proprietors of the Factory costing the Mysore Government also and the latter were initially inclined to walk out but happily on further consideration and consultation they did not agree to the proposal And so the Mysore Government remain as partners with the Government of India.

In the earlier years the Factory was mainly functioning as a servicing station for the planes damaged in the War This, of course was profitable but even after the cessation of the War it did not change and the original object of manufacturing planes in this country was forgotten and it continued in the expressive phrase of Sir M Visvesvaraya as a Jobbing Shop" The installed capacity being very much more than what was needed for this purpose the manufacture of railway coaches was undertaken However after many vacillations and uncertainties, things have changed for the better and the Factory has just begun to fulfil its original purpose

Short-sighted

The Hindustan Aircraft is the biggest industrial concern in the State second only to the Kolar Gold Mines and the strength of its employees is now more than 12000 It has encouraged other ancillary industries and its technological influence is immense We frequently hear proposals to withdraw our capital from the concern—a paltry sum seeing how crores are spent now days on things good and bad indifferent Let us hope that this short-sighted proposal will be abandoned and that the representative of the Mysore Government on the Management will make his voice heard and protect the legitimate interests of Mysoreans who have helped to bring the Factory into existence

Mr Walchand Hirachand was a great industrialist and patriot and with him to think was to decide and to decide was to act Happily he found in Sir Mirza a statesman with vision capacity for quick decision and drive But when them they founded the Hindustan Aircraft and on the Annual Founders Day both of them will continue to be honoured

Portrait From Memory

HIDISELF handsome, his motto was Handsome is as handsome does'

By M G. Rangaiya

IT was in May 1914 that I became acquainted with Mirza M Ismail The Mysore-Madras Cauvery Arbitration Proceedings had just then been completed and the Arbitrator had given his award in May, and then Assistant Mysore Secretary He wrote to me that I was commended to see His Highness As the audience His Highness expressed pleasure at the award which was favourable to Mysore Mr Mirza who led me in and out of His Highness audience chamber added his personal compliments The award was ratified by the Government of India to 1924 but on an appeal by the Government of Madras, the Secretary of State for India did not uphold the award but suggested settlement by mutual negotiation between the two After some negotiations the two came to an agreement in 1924 which was accepted by the then Dewan Sir Albion Banerji as a great success. Sir Mirza had his own doubts in this matter He wrote to me a confidential letter and asked the then Executive Engineer Water Supply Division) to give my opinion on it I pointed out how disadvantageous the agreement was to Mysore and how a one-sided heavy burden had been thrown upon us This note in the usual course, was shown by him to His Highness It was in this way that he placed trust in me and encouraged me in my work

14 Hours A Day

He used to work tremendously hard for 14 to 15 hours a day and pass orders the same day or the next on papers referred to him His decisions were marked by lucidity and comprehension.

He was a born architect and had a natural taste for town planning In the design of buildings or in the lay out of towns, he touched nothing but what he did not adorn In the cities of Mysore and Bangalore he has left indelible and beautiful marks of his taste The numerous circles, squares street and road junctions, the several big buildings such as the Puttanna Chetty Town Hall the new Municipal Offices, Sri Krishnarajendra Silver Jubilee Technological Institute the Mental Hospitals—all these in Bangalore and the Brindavan Gardens in Krishnarajasagar were all planned and executed under his personal supervision

Many large civil and irrigation works were executed in his time for all of which he gave funds liberally The new Bangalore Water Works (Chamarajasagar) The Drain now Visvesvaraya Canal from the Krishnarajasagar Reservoir the Hemavathy Reservoir Markonahalli Reservoir are some of the large works executed during his tenure of office Jog Falls Hydro-electric Works were started during his time He also gave impetus to the execution of smaller irrigation work distributed all over the State particularly in the dry taluqs such as Madhugiri Chikkanayakanahalli Bangalore Doddaballapur Kankanhalli Nagamangala. Works which had been abandoned in an initial poor condition on account of the retrenchment policy of Sir Albion Banerji his predecessor in office were re started and completed in his time He found funds for these work from Famine Relief and Irrigation Cess Funds which had been accumulated for several decades He used to say—"What is the use of keeping these funds idle instead of utilising them for such works as would prevent the occurrence of famine conditions" Works started in haste during actual famine times would result in waste or public funds"

Iron Works

His policy in regard to industries was no less liberal Had Sir Albion Banerji been allowed to pursue unrestrictedly his policy of retrenchment the Bhadravati Iron Works would have been closed There is no doubt that Sir Mirza's restraining influence prevailed and the Works were not closed at the time This was obvious from the fact that as soon as he became the Dewan in May 1926 His Highness the Maharaja personally visited the Works in that month and thus showed keen interest in the enterprise The wisdom of this step is very clear now

The Krishnarajendra Mills in Mysore which was in a moribund condition came to Sir Mirza that it has now become a very lucrative and useful enterprise Sir Mirza would not allow anything connected with His Highness name to end in failure

The Mandya Sugar Factory The Chamundapuram Silk Mills the T Narasipur Silk Factory the Belagola Fertilisers Factory the Hessaraghatta Implement Factory and the Harihar Machine Tool Factory were all started in his time with State encouragement. He adopted the wise policy of dispersing these industries in the several places stated above instead of concentrating them as is being done now by over-crowding so many large industries in Bangalore

Tours

Sir Mirza toured all the districts of the State with a view to ascertaining personally the ideas and wants of the population, rural and urban He would begin his inspection at 7 O'clock in the morning and return to camp Head Quarters by about 8 p.m. Immediately without taking rest he would sit up and hear petitioners Those that could be disposed of without correspondence would then and there be decided in consultation with the heads of departments who would be generally requested to accompany him during his tour Such sittings would go on even up to 10 p.m. and 11-00 if he had any things to represent was sent away without a hearing

Sir Mirza was full of the milk of human sympathy As Chief Engineer I had to accompany him on a tour of inspection along the Tumkur Road The level crossing gate at Yeshwantpur was kept then closed We had to wait for 20 minutes for the gate to be opened At the time an old man came near the Dewan's car and seeing the Hatted Dewan on the front seat understood that a high officer was in the car The old man bowed respectfully to the Dewan who enquired where he was going The villager mentioned a hamlet some 17 miles off Feeling that the old man had to walk a long way on a cruel hot day served by buses Sir Mirza asked him to sit beside the Dewan in the front seat and dropped him at the hamlet The old man was delighted beyond measure that he should have been so honoured

Religion

Though a devout Mohammadan himself Sir Mirza showed great tolerance for religions He took very great interest in the preservation and maintenance of Hindu temples. He made it a point to visit temples during his tours. When worship was offered in his honour he would receive the *manalarathi* and present a few rupees to the *Archak*. He used to particularly observe the *Raja Sabharati* in the prescribed traditional style was chanted on each occasion. Once when he visited a temple in Bangalore a place famous for sandal and ivory artware he noticed that the Archak did not offer *Raja Sabharati* properly Immediately he requested the Revenue Commissioner (the late C.S. Ramachandraiah Iyer) who was by his side to circulate the correct phraseology and see that the *Archaks* were trained to chant the *Raja Sabharati* every day during worship

Let me conclude this tribute by stating that Sir Mirza a handsome personality believed in the motto "Handsome is as handsome does" He lived up fully to this ideal Among the Dewans of Mysore three stand out towering namely Sir K Seshadri Iyer Sir M Visvesvaraya and Sir Mirza M Ismail We have a Statue of Sir K. Seshadri Iyer I hope that all patriotic Mysoreans will take the necessary steps for the creation of statues or other suitable memorial for the latter two Dewans soon.

Some Anecdotes

HE is no more But he lives in our memory—through incidents such as these

By H. Rama Raj Urs

ONE day at noon Sir Mirza returned to his camp from his tour in the interior of a district Two farmers met him at the gate and said that they were waiting to see him for two days without food Perhaps they take that in order to enlist his sympathy and get their work done quickly But Sir Mirza, touched of hearing their representation, pulled out a ten rupee note of pre-War value) and rewarded them to have food immediately and come back later

Cleaning the cities, towns and villages was a pet subject with Sir Mirza Cleanliness was next to Godliness. He insisted on destruction of diseases and insectous dogs He thought it was no sin But the public were not prepared for it, on sentimental grounds. Even Government servants were hesitant. They could not be forced to kill as this would not be treated as part of official duty Sir Mirza called for monthly reports of destruction of dogs from each District and reviewed those reports personally. He said that he would form his own opinion about the work of the Officers in this respect. It might look curious for a Dewan of a State to attend to this work and let the minister disturbed But it is a fact.

While treating upon the killing of dogs he encouraging the feeding of cats as a starved creature he knew their value. The rodents or were King The rodents records in the revenue or rents in the Record Room of the Secretariat was facing the Secretariat to Government. He suggested the rearing of cats and purchasing milk from the contingency amount. The expenditure was also provided in the Budget perhaps! it was a sovereign remedy

Big Overseer

In his early career, a colleague of Sir Mirza is said to have remarked that he (then Sir Mirza) was a "Big overseer" Maybe. There proved that he was not a big overseer but a great statesman. He had a passion for beautifying towns and cities. He had the towns of Shah Jahan and the work It was his desire to encircle each and every village or town with a road to serve as a boundary or belt within which there should be no mature pits or drains.

Once, while travelling by train he addressed a Revenue Sub-Division Officer in a strange way "Mr so & so, you must know that those who travel on trains also have eyes" The Sub-Division Officer at once caught the meaning of this remark and admitted that he would see to the removal of cow-dung pits deposited on either side of the railway line

On another occasion while going on an inspection tour Sir Mirza happened to sight a cattle-board of a village which was rather low He patted the overseer sitting in front by the driver with both hands affectionately though authoritatively and said that the name-board was too dwarf and that it should be replaced by another one at the height of an average man.

Blossoms in Dust

Growing of trees and plants was another of his favourites. He encouraged the planting of avenue and orchard trees—particularly the fruit-bearing varieties, like the Pomegranate. While one (impertinently) questioned him as to who should eat their fruits he said it was immaterial as to who ate them "Let the children of the place eat" he said.

Sir Mirza had a passion for flowers. It is needless to say he had a fine taste It was during his time as Dewan that an attempt was made to grow Vines on either side of the railway line from Bangalore to Mysore

Even as he knew the indispensable services of a cat he knew the inestimable value of this plant. It does not require fertile soil. It thrives on stony ground as in K.G.F and does not require much water No fencing is necessary to grow it—cattle do not relish it. It is a highly domesticating plant and yet grows wildly in the forests and in the rural plains It grows to a handy size bears flowers in rich variety of colours and has deep green leaves It is not a pest it can be eradicated easily and at low cost.

Sir Mirza was a true Musalman. It seems he never tasted liquor When the Bangalore Club Century Club approached him with a request to become an honorary Member and ex-Officio President of the Club, he refused to go to so long as the Bar existed in that Club.

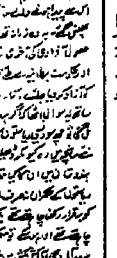
Sir Mirza achieved many things in his regime as Dewan. Government Orders with regard to improvements were received by the public with a mixed feeling those days Those were also unnecessary comments. Whenever he found that his instructions were not received with enthusiasm he would say to his Officers "You must know from whom these instructions come" Obviously he meant that those instructions came from the Ruler But he would not say so!

از محمد کرم اللہ خاں (سابق سکرٹری رکھشنی باب)

سر مرزا اسمٰعیل

(سر مرزا اسمٰعیل مرحوم کا عہد ہمارے عہد کے مقتدر ترین لوگوں میں ہے۔ موصوف نے حیدرآباد میں صدر اعظم کے زمانہ میں مولوی محمد اکرم اللہ خاں صاحب کو بنیاد سنگ رکھنے کا اور پھر چاٹوٹ سٹیشن بنایا تھا۔ محمد اللہ خاں صاحب کو سر مرزا اسمٰعیل سے ربط رہا ہے۔ کرم اللہ خاں صاحب نے اس مضمون میں سر مرزا کے بارے میں چند جذبات عقیدت کا اظہار کیا ہے۔ ع ا)

میری عادت ہے کہ گزشتہ زمانے کی بیاد عام طور پر کسی اخبار یا رسالے میں ایک سرسری نظر ڈالتا ہوں۔ ۱۰ جنوری ۱۹۵۸ء کو صبح کے وقت میں اخبار اٹھایا تو پہلے ہی صفحہ پر سر مرزا اسمٰعیل کے انتقال پر ملال کی خبر پر نظر پڑی۔ اس وقت کیفیت نہ پوچھئے کہ کیا ہو گئی۔ ایک ہی دن پہلے کی بات تھی کہ بیس سال کی بیاد تازہ ہو گئی۔ کم و بیش ۱۵ برس سے ملاقات کی تمنا دل میں ہے۔ لیکن ہوتی آئندہ موسم گرما کے چند روز میرے ساتھ گزارنے کی وعدہ کیا۔ آرزو کی پوری نہ ہوئی اور وہ اس قدر جلد ہم سے جدا ہو جائیں گے۔ تھوڑی دیر کے لئے دل و دماغ معطل ہو گئے۔ حواس کھو جاتے رہے اور میں کچھ نہ سمجھ سکا کہ یہ سب کیا ہو رہا ہے۔ چند لمحے بعد کیفیت کچھ بدل گئی اور قوت احساس و تمیز کا دیا ہوا کی وہ دھونس آہستہ آہستہ کم ہو کر اعتدال پر آنے لگی۔ خیالات کا ایک طوفان اٹھا اور وہ سب جھٹ سے وفات سر مرزا مرحوم کی صحبت میں دل کی آنکھوں کے سامنے گزر گئے۔ سیاہی کی تصویروں کی طرح یہ وہ دماغ پر منقش نظر آنے لگے۔ خیال ہوا کہ مرحوم کو خراج تحسین پیش کرنے کا آخری موقع ہے اور اس طرح فرض ادا ہو جائے گا۔ اگر اس موقع پر میں خاموش رہوں۔ مجھ جیسے کا اس قدر بار خاطر کہ کچھ کہہ نہ جاتا یا دل پر ظلم ہو جائے گا۔ مرحوم کے کچھ شروع کے حالات جو مجھ کو معلوم ہیں۔ حالات اور بکھرے ہوئے واقعات ہی مرحوم کے خراج عقیدت کے طور پر پیش کئے جا رہے ہیں۔ اگر ان میں کوئی نہ ہو تو اس کو تاہی کا اسکا کیفیت یہ ہوگی کہ جانے جو مجھ سے ہے اسکے بیسے دل و دماغ پر بار ہو رہا ہے۔



سر مرزا اسمٰعیل مرحوم سے میری پہلی ملاقات اس وقت ہوئی تھی جب وہ مشکلات میں صدر نظام کے ناظم تشخیص حق تھے۔ میں نے ان کو پہلے حیدرآباد تشریف لاتے اور جوبلی پیلس میں قیام کرتے دیکھا تھا۔ اس وقت تو میں ترسی نگاہوں سے دیکھتا رہا۔ ایک ہی نظر میں ان کا نام سر مرزا اسمٰعیل ہے۔ اس کی تصدیق ہو گئی۔ حیدرآباد میں صدر اعظم کے عہدہ کا ایک مرتبہ اور ہے۔ اس کے نام سے ایک مکان بنا ہوا ہے۔ اس کے بعد ایک دن میں نے سنا کہ سر مرزا اسمٰعیل حیدرآباد کے صدر اعظم مقرر ہو گئے ہیں

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جیرل پھر سے انتخاب لڑ رہے ہیں

لندن ۸ر جنوری۔ انگلستان کے بوڑھے سابق وزیر اعظم سر ونسٹن چرچل انگلستان کی آئندہ ہونے والے عام انتخابات میں حصہ لینے والے ہیں۔ سر کے دل وہ حصہ مانگنے کیلئے مراعی حاصل ہے ہیں جہاں سے والسی کے بعد انتخابات میں حصہ لیا کرتا تھا۔

پنڈت نہرو کی سب سے پہلی مختصر تقریر

اعظم گڑھ ۸ر جنوری۔ سمجھا جاتا ہے کہ وزیر اعظم پنڈت نہرو نے اپنی عمر میں سب سے پہلے مالکل مختصر سی تقریر کی۔ وزیر اعظم کل یہاں کانگریس کمیٹی کے مندال میں اسمبلی کمیٹی کے رکن اعلام ایک مقامی پروگرام کا افتتاح کرتے ہوئے مختصر سی تقریر کی اور وزیر اعظم اسٹیج سے نیچے اترے تو انہوں نے کہا میں مقامی پروگرام کا افتتاح کر چکا ہوں اور آپ کو سب اس کا مشاہدہ کرنے کی دعوت دیتا ہوں۔ یہ کہتے ہوئے وہ مسکرانے والے ہو گئے۔

ماسکو میں ہندوستانی سفارت خانہ کو دھمکی

ماسکو ۸ر جنوری۔ ماسکو میں ہندوستانی سفارت خانہ کو دھمکی دی گئی ہے کہ اگر اس کے کارکن ماسکو سے نہ نکلے تو سفارت خانہ کو بم سے اڑا دیا جائے گا۔

کلکتہ میں شرنارتھیوں کا ڈائرکٹ ایکشن۔ بنگال نے انمول ہیرا کھو دیا۔ چرچل پھر انتخاب لڑ رہے ہیں

روزنامہ الکلام کا سر مرزا اسمٰعیل اسپیشل نمبر

مدراس ۸ر جنوری۔ ملک کے سابق وزیر اعظم سر مرزا اسمٰعیل کے سی آئی ای (مرحوم و مغفور) جیسے مقبول اور مایۂ ناز رہنما کی یاد کو ملک کے دلوں میں زندہ رکھنے کے لئے روزنامہ الکلام کی طرف سے فروری ۱۹۵۹ء کے آخری ہفتہ میں انڈو انگریزی میں سر مرزا اسمٰعیل اسپیشل نمبر شائع کیا جائیگا۔

امید ہے کہ ملک کے ادیب اور انگریزی ادب سے شائق ہمارے ملک میں ایسے مرکز کے الاوا معاصر نظم و نسق کو فروری ۱۹۵۹ء تک ایڈیٹر الکلام مکتوب کر کے نام و نمبر کے ساتھ مستقل مضمون کو جو درجہ دیکھ کا آئندہ اور مستقل آسودہ سالہ میں ادارۂ الکلام کا ہاتھ بٹائیں

خلائے عام جیسے ہاراں مکتوبوں کیلئے

مدیر اعلیٰ ایڈیٹر الکلام

جلسۂ تعزیت

میں الملک سر مرزا اسمٰعیل (مرحوم و مغفور) سابق دیوان میسور کی وفات پر اظہار رنج و غم کرنے کے لئے جملہ مسلمانان ملک میسور بنگلور کی طرف سے جمعرات ۸ر جنوری ۱۹۵۹ء کی شام کے ۴ بجے مدرسہ میسور کی مسلم ہال بنگلور میں جلسۂ تعزیت منعقد ہوگا۔ جناب محمد صفدر صاحب بی اے ایل ایل بی ایڈووکیٹ جلسہ کی صدارت فرمائیں گے۔ سر مرزا مرحوم کے ساتھ ہی مسجد میسور کے مشہور مدرسہ مسلم محلہ کی لوح درج ہوگی۔ اس جلسہ میں جملہ مسلمانان شریک ہو کر مرحوم کے ساتھ ہی جملہ اور عہدہ کی کامیابی دیں

ملتمس سید عبدالقادر
جنرل سکریٹری جملہ مسلمانان ملک میسور بنگلور

سر مرزا اسمٰعیل کو انگلستان کے اخبار "دی ٹائمز" کا خراج عقیدت۔ صدر راجندر پرشاد اور پنڈت نہرو اور ہندوستان بھر کے لیڈروں سے تعزیت نامے

لندن ۸ر جنوری (۸)

انگلستان کے مشہور اخبار "دی ٹائمز" نے سر مرزا محمد اسمٰعیل کی وفات پر اپنے آج کے اداریہ میں لکھا ہے کہ سر مرزا اسمٰعیل کی وفات پر ہندوستان کے سب لیڈروں نے اظہار افسوس کیا ہے۔ سر مرزا اسمٰعیل ریاست میسور کے دیوان تھے۔ ریاست میسور کی موجودہ ترقی کے لئے سر مرزا نے بہت بڑی خدمات انجام دی ہیں اور رام کرشنا ہاسپٹل جاری کیا ہے۔ اخبار کو لکھے گئے خط میں کہا ہے کہ سب سے بڑی خدمت انجام دی ہے اور رام کرشنا ہاسپٹل جاری کیا ہے۔ سر مرزا اسمٰعیل کی وفات پر ہندوستان کے سب لیڈروں نے اظہار افسوس کیا ہے۔

نہرو اور راجندر پرشاد سے تعزیت نامے

کلکتہ ۸ر جنوری۔ وزیر اعظم پنڈت جواہر لال نہرو نے سر مرزا اسمٰعیل کی وفات پر تعزیت نامہ بھیجا ہے۔ صدر جمہوریہ ہند راجندر پرشاد نے سر مرزا اسمٰعیل کی وفات پر اظہار افسوس کیا ہے۔ سر مرزا اسمٰعیل کی وفات پر ہندوستان کے سب لیڈروں نے اظہار افسوس کیا ہے۔

بنگلور کے نہیں کھو دیا

بنگلور ۸ر جنوری۔ بنگلور کے سب لیڈروں نے سر مرزا اسمٰعیل کی وفات پر اظہار افسوس کیا ہے۔ بنگلور کے سب لیڈروں نے سر مرزا اسمٰعیل کی وفات پر اظہار افسوس کیا ہے۔

سیلون میں جداگانہ طریقہ انتخاب کی منسوخی۔ ہند کو دکھ نہیں ہوگا

کولمبو ۸ر جنوری۔ وزیر اعظم سیلون مسٹر سلیمن ڈیاس بنڈارنائیکے نے ایوان نمائندگان کو مخاطب کرتے ہوئے بیان کیا کہ سیلون پارلیمنٹ میں جو ہندوستانی ریزیڈنٹ ہیں ان کی تعداد ۱۰ ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ اسمبلی میں ہندوستان کو دکھ نہیں ہوگا۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ وزیر اعظم ہندوستان کو دکھ نہیں ہوگا۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ وزیر اعظم ہندوستان کو دکھ نہیں ہوگا۔

گجرات سے دہلی تک مورچہ

احمد آباد ۸ر جنوری۔ مہاگجرات سرسینا فرنٹ کونسل کا مطالبہ ۵ر جنوری کو کھلے میں ہوگا۔ مطالبہ اور سوراسٹرا سے نئی دہلی تک مورچہ ۱۰ کے مارچ میں کونسل میں غور ہوگا۔

دہلی میں ہندو مسلم تعلقات کو مکدر ہونے سے بچانے کیلئے انتظامی اقدام

دہلی ۸ر جنوری۔ ڈسٹرکٹ مجسٹریٹ دھارواڑ مسٹر اے سے شیخ نے شہر دہلی میں مارچ مسلم اطراف و جوانب میں طلوع سورج کی ریاستی نگاہ دی ہے۔ ناگپور اسٹیشن سوامی مسلک سنگھ کے زیر اہتمام ایک جلسہ کے دوران ہندو مسلم تعلقات کو مکدر نہ ہوں۔ ۹ر جنوری سے ۱۱ر جنوری ۱۹۵۹ء تک دہلی آر ایس ایس کا جلسہ ہونے والا ہے لہٰذا ایک ہزار آر ایس ایس رضا کار جلسہ میں شریک ہو جائے ہیں۔ اسماعیلی احکام صدر دن رہیں گے۔

زمینات کی ملکیت مقرر کرنے کیلئے سخت فارمولا پر عمل نہیں کیا جا سکتا

اجمیر ۸ر جنوری۔ وزیر اعظم پنڈت جواہر لال نہرو نے آل انڈیا کانگریس کمیٹی کے جنرل سیکرٹری کو مخاطب کر کے ہدایت دی ہے کہ زمینات کی ملکیت مقرر کرنے کیلئے سخت فارمولا پر عمل نہیں کیا جا سکتا۔ اس کے لئے معمولی سادہ طریقہ اختیار کیا جائے۔ وزیر اعظم نے کہا کہ کانگریس کو اپنے مواصلات میں تبدیلی کی ضرورت ہے۔

ڈاکٹر عبدالرحیم کی طرح سوکارنو بنے

بنگلور ۸ر جنوری۔ مدراس کے ڈاکٹر سوکارنو دوسرے ہیں۔ ڈاکٹر سوکارنو نے کہا کہ ڈاکٹر عبدالرحیم کی طرح سوکارنو بنے۔

مغربی بنگال کے گورنر کو رخصت

کلکتہ ۸ر جنوری۔ مسٹر سروجنی نائیڈو گورنر مغربی بنگال کے راج بھون میں سرگرمی سے مصروف ہیں۔ مسز سروجنی نائیڈو کی رخصت کے بعد مغربی بنگال کے گورنر کا عہدہ خالی ہوگا۔

کلکتہ میں مشرقی پاکستان کے شرنارتھیوں نے ڈائرکٹ ایکشن کر دیا۔ ۱۸۰ افراد گرفتار

کلکتہ ۸ر جنوری۔ مغربی بنگال کے شرنارتھیوں نے مغربی بنگال میں مشرقی پاکستان سے آئے ہوئے شرنارتھیوں کا احتجاج کیا۔ ۱۸۰ شرنارتھیوں کو گرفتار کیا گیا۔

مغربی بنگال کے گورنر کو رخصت

کلکتہ ۸ر جنوری۔ مسز سروجنی نائیڈو گورنر مغربی بنگال کے راج بھون میں سرگرمی سے مصروف ہیں۔ مسز سروجنی نائیڈو کی رخصت کے بعد مغربی بنگال کے گورنر کا عہدہ خالی ہوگا۔

ابھینو نگر

ابھینو نگر ۸ر جنوری۔ آل انڈیا کانگریس کمیٹی کے جنرل سیکرٹری مسٹر ڈی ایس مائنڈو نے ابھینو نگر کے لئے ۲۵ ہزار روپے خرچ کئے ہیں۔

بنگلور

بنگلور ۸ر جنوری۔ مسٹر سدا شیو نے بنگلور کے لئے ۲۵ ہزار روپے خرچ کئے ہیں۔

لندن

لندن ۸ر جنوری۔ مسٹر سدا شیو نے لندن کے لئے ۲۵ ہزار روپے خرچ کئے ہیں۔

ارشاد ربانی

کلام الٰہی اے لوگو کہ ایمان لائے ہو تم اپنی زبانوں کو جھوٹ کہتے رہو یہ وہ لوگ ہیں جو ایمان لائے ہیں اے ایمان والو اللہ تعالیٰ نے جو چیزیں تمہارے واسطے حلال ہیں ان چیزوں کو حرام مت کرو اور حد سے تجاوز مت کرو۔

ارشاد نبوی صلعم جھوٹا نہیں ہے جو لوگوں میں صلح کرائے اچھی بات کہے اور اچھی بات پہنچائے۔

روزنامہ الکلام بنگلور سٹی

یوم جمعہ ۹ جنوری ۵۱ء

آل انڈیا کانگریس کا ۶۴ واں اجلاس

مانگیور میں آل انڈیا کانگریس کا ۶۴ واں اجلاس شروع ہو رہا ہے اور یہ دس اپنی نوعیت کا اہم اجلاس کہا جاتا ہے، ممکن ہے کہ اس اجلاس میں [illegible] کے تیسرے بیان، ٹرومین [illegible] اعلانات پر قرارداد پر منظور ہوں۔ مانگیور کا اجلاس [illegible] کی مارچ میں جنگ بندی کی حیثیت رکھیگا کیونکہ اس میں ایسے اہم مسئلے [illegible] والے ہیں جن سے ہندوستان کی قسمت وابستہ جائے گی۔

آج کی سب سے بڑی ضرورت [illegible] اور تبت ایشیا ہے یہ صحیح ہے کہ ہم کو مالی مشکلات [illegible] سے مالا پڑا ہے لیکن ہمیں یقین ہے کہ پنڈت نہرو جیسی عظیم ہستی کی قیادت میں ہندوستان اپنی ساری دشواریوں پر قابو پالیگا اور ترقی کی راہ پر گامزن رہیگا۔"

جہاں تک ہمیں علم ہے ہندوستان کی دشواریوں پر عوام کے تعاون سے قابو پایا جا سکتا ہے اس کے لئے ایک بات کی سخت ضرورت ہے یعنی عوام میں صبر و تحمل، رواداری، قوت فراموشی ہو اگر یہ چیزیں مفقود ہو گئیں تو کوئی حکومت ترقی نہیں کر سکتی۔

ہمیں توقع ہے کہ ہندوستانی لیڈروں کی کوشش بلیغ سے ہندوستان اپنی دشواریوں پر قابو پالیگا۔

امریکی انجینئروں کی جماعت عنقریب پاکستان پہونچ رہی ہے

کراچی، ۷ جنوری، حکومت پاکستان اور امریکی امداد کے درمیان کل ایک [illegible] پر دستخط ہوئے ہیں جس کے تحت امریکی امداد کا ادارہ کراچی کے ہوائی اڈہ [illegible] طیاروں کے رن وے کی تعمیر کے لئے تین اور مالی امداد دیگا۔ کراچی کے ہوائی اڈہ پر جٹ طیاروں کے لئے دس ہزار پانچ سو فٹ لمبا رن وے تعمیر کیا جائے گا جس پر تین لاکھ پونڈ روپے طلب ہونگے۔ امریکی امداد کی ادائیگی سروس انجینئر سال کی ادائیگی میں شروع ہو رہی ہے امریکی امداد کا ادارہ اس سلسلہ میں عنقریب امریکی انجینئروں کی ایک جماعت کراچی بھیجے گی جو ہوائی راستے کا ڈیزائن تیار کرے گی اس ہوائی راستے کی تعمیر کے لئے امریکی امداد کا ادارہ دس لاکھ ڈالر کی مالیت کی مشینری بھی فراہم کرے گا۔ حکومت پاکستان اور امریکی امداد کے درمیان تجویز کے تحت امداد پاکستان میں خچری ہوا بازی کو بھی ترقی دیگا اور اس سلسلہ میں آٹھ امریکی ماہرین مشورہ ثانی آئینگے ہوا بازی کی ترقی کے لئے [illegible] ۱۱ لاکھ ڈالر

چاری چیلن نے ۴۰ لاکھ ڈالر انکم ٹیکس ادا کر دیا

واشنگٹن، ۷ جنوری مشہور و معروف مزاحیہ اداکار چارلی چیپلن نے امریکی حکومت کو سوا چار لاکھ ڈالر انکم ٹیکس ادا کر دیا ہے۔ اب یہ قضیہ مکمل ہو گیا ہے اور اب حکومت امریکہ کی کوئی رقم چیپلن پر واجب الادا نہیں ہے چارلی چیپلن ان دنوں سوئٹزرلینڈ میں رہ رہا ہے۔

عراقی تیل کی لائن اڑا دینے کی کوشش

قاہرہ، ۷ جنوری اخبار الاہرام میں یہ خبر شائع ہوئی ہے کہ عراقی تیل کے ٹینکوں کو جو کرکوک سے حیفہ تک جاتی ہے اڑا دینے کی کوشش کرتے ہوئے کچھ لوگ گرفتار کر لئے گئے ہیں ان لوگوں کے قبضہ سے آتشگیر مادہ اور ہتھیار برآمد کر لئے گئے ہیں اخبار نے بتایا ہے کہ ان سازش کرنے والوں میں دو عورتیں اور ایک فوجی کپتان شامل ہیں۔

جنگ کے امکانات کم ہو گئے

اتحادی فوج کے سپریم کمانڈر کا بیان

جنوبی افریقہ، ۷ جنوری، یورپ میں اتحادی فوج کے سپریم کمانڈر جنرل فلاسمار سٹڈ نے یہاں بیان کیا کہ اہل یورپ کے خیال میں روس کا مسئلہ انتہائی خطرناک ضرور ہے مگر اتنا خطرناک نہیں ہے کہ اس کی وجہ سے جنگ چھڑنے کے امکانات ہوں۔

موصوف نے کہا کہ گذشتہ ۸ سال کے مقابلہ میں اب یورپ میں جنگ چھڑنے کے امکانات بڑی حد تک کم ہو گئے ہیں۔

قاہرہ جیمیوں نے کل ۴۲ ہزار گولے جزیرہ کیپرس پر گرائے نئے سال کی یہ پہلی بمباری ہوئی ہے۔

آمدِ سالِ نو

(از جناب جلال مرادآبادی)

دلوں سے دور کدورت کا سب غبار ہوا
خزاں نصیب چمن واقف بہار ہوا
جلالؔ سالِ گذشتہ کو بھول بھی جاؤ
اُفق پہ دیکھو نیا سال آشکار ہوا

نقاب گردشِ دوراں نے پھر اٹھایا ہے
تجلیوں سے زمانے کو جگمگایا ہے
غم و الم کا اندھیرا نہ رہ سکے گا جلالؔ
کہ سالِ نو تو خوشی کا پیام لایا ہے

(روزنامہ الحمیدیہ دہلی)

کراچی میں ۳۵ ہزار اشخاص نے ایک ارب روپیہ سے زیادہ کی چھپی ہوئی دولت ظاہر کر دی

کراچی، ۷ جنوری، سرکاری طور پر کل رات اعلان کیا گیا کہ ۳۵ ہزار اشخاص نے ایک ارب روپیہ سے زیادہ کی چھپی ہوئی دولت کے بارے میں حکومت پاکستان کو مطلع کیا ہے اس رقم پر جس کو ظاہر کیا گیا ہے مارشل لاء کے صوابدید کے تحت کم سے کم پر انکم ٹیکس وصول کیا جائے گا تاکہ ان لوگوں کے ساتھ رعایت ہو سکے جنہوں نے انکم ٹیکس نہیں ادا کیا۔ اس کا مطلب ہے کہ حکومت پاکستان کی موجودہ مالی سال میں انکم ٹیکس کی مد سے جو ۲ کروڑ روپے کی حاصل آمدنی ہوگی مزید ۳ کروڑ روپے کی حاصل آمدنی ہوگی۔ حکومت پاکستان نے چھپی ہوئی دولت ظاہر کرنے کے لئے مقررہ تاریخ میں توسیع کر دی ہے، توقع کی جاتی ہے کہ بیس سے تیس کروڑ روپے تک مزید چھپی ہوئی دولت ظاہر کی جائیگی تاکہ مقررہ وقت اندر چھپی ہوئی دولت سے حکومت کو مطلع کرنے والوں کے ساتھ رعایت کی جائے۔ وزارت مالیات انکم ٹیکس آفس کے اسٹاف کے لئے پچاس ہزار روپے بطور انعام دینے کا بھی اعلان کیا ہے کیونکہ اس اسٹاف نے بڑی محنت کی ہے۔ سرکاری طور پر اعلان کیا گیا ہے کہ کل پاکستانی باشندوں نے بنکوں میں رکھے ہوئے ۳ کروڑ ۶۵ لاکھ زرمبادلہ کی حکومت کو اطلاع دی ہے کہ ایک کروڑ چھ لاکھ کی مالیت کے زرمبادلہ کی اطلاع بھی دے گئی ہے جو پاکستان کے باہر مقیم ہے۔

فلسطین کے عرب مہاجرین گولیاں کھاتے ہوئے اپنے وطن واپس جائینگے

اسلحہ جات کے بغیر اسرائیل پر چڑھائی کا منصوبہ

عمان، ۷ جنوری، فلسطین کے ہزاروں عرب مہاجرین نے دھمکی دی ہے کہ وہ اسرائیل پر بغیر اسلحہ جات کے چڑھائی کر دیں گے نوجوانان اردن کی تحریک کے لیڈر جناب عرفات حجازی نے وزارت خارجہ سے اپیل کی ہے کہ وہ مہاجرین کو مطلع کر دے کہ عرب مہاجرین گولیاں کھاتے ہوئے اپنے وطن واپس جانے کی کوشش کریں گے مہاجرین کے مستقبل کا فیصلہ کیا جائے۔

فرانس اپنے بجٹ کا چوتھائی حصہ فوج پر خرچ کرے گا

پیرس، ۷ جنوری، سرکاری امداد و تعاون کے مطابق جو کل شائع ہوئے ہیں حکومت فرانس اپنے ۱۹۵۱ء کے بجٹ میں ۱۱۲۵ ملین اسٹرلنگ اپنی فوج پر خرچ کرنے کا منصوبہ بنا رہی ہے جبکہ بجٹ کی مجموعی رقم ۴۴۲ ملین اسٹرلنگ پونڈ پر مشتمل ہے بجٹ کی مختلف مدوں پر جو رقم تقسیم کی گئی ہے اس کی تفصیل میں بتایا گیا ہے کہ ۱۱۲۵ ملین اسٹرلنگ کی رقم فرانس کی مسلح افواج اور محدود باری افواج پر خرچ کی جائے گی۔

جنوبی آفریقہ کا بائیکاٹ کر دو۔ غرب الہند کے وزیر کی تجویز

جارج ٹاؤن، ۷ جنوری، برطانوی گیانا کے وزیر تجارت و صنعت ڈاکٹر جگن نے کل برطانوی کامن ویلتھ اور مقبوضات سے کہا ہے کہ جنوبی آفریقہ کے کھیلوں اور سامان کا بائیکاٹ کر دیا جائے۔ جزائر غرب الہند سے ایک کرکٹ ٹیم کو جنوبی آفریقہ بھیجنے کی تجویز کے جواب میں ڈاکٹر جگن نے کہا کہ اگر غرب الہند کے لوگ جنوبی افریقہ کے عوام سے کھیلیں گے اور اس بات پر غور نہیں کیا جائے گا کہ جنوبی افریقہ کے لوگ شام نام جنوبی آفریقہ لوگوں سے کھیلیں یہ ان کی توہین ہے۔

نئی دہلی

۱۱ جنوری سے آل انڈیا سائنس کانگریس کا سالانہ اجلاس منعقد ہو رہا ہے جس میں امریکہ اور دوسرے سائنس دان بھی شرکت کر رہے ہیں۔

صدر ریاست مرزا اسمٰعیل مرحوم کے مکان پر

بنگلور ۱۴ فروری۔ صدر جمہوریہ ہند ڈاکٹر راجندر پرشاد نے کل علی الصبح کرناٹک میں سابق مرزا اسمٰعیل مرحوم کے مکان پر جا کر بیگم مرزا کو تعزیت پہنچائی۔ مرزا مرحوم کے فرزند ہمایوں مرزا نے گھر پر صدر ریاست کا استقبال کیا۔

اور انکے تعزیت پر شکریہ کا اظہار کیا۔ صدر جمہوریہ ہند ڈاکٹر راجندر پرشاد انکے مکان پر تقریباً آدھ گھنٹہ رہے۔

"آب و آزادی"

جناب ہلال جہانگیر (مدرس اس)

ندیم باز ماں ہوئے آزاد تجھ پر نام آزادی
کہ تجھ سے ہی ہوا ہے انقلاب عام آزادی

غدائی کا زمانہ ہو کہ ہوں ایام آزادی
ہر ہنگام تو تیار ہا پیغام آزادی

تری فکر و تدبر نے بدل ڈالی ہے کیا کیا
تری مرہون احساں ہیں یہ صبح و شام آزادی

کرا دے قتل ہے باکی سے بکر تو نے پایا تھا
تا آخر تک کھلا وہ جائزہ اعلام آزادی

لگی تھی چوٹ پہ پہ پہ بھی ہر دل کو بنا ناوک
بصد تکریم تھا تیری زباں پر نام آزادی

یہ تازہ واقعہ ہے جان دی تو نے اس قدم میں
کہ بدقسمتی غلامی کی بھی اب آلام آزادی

یقیناً آج کل اس تفتنی غم زدہ بھی مارا ہے
کہ بنکر روکتے سب ہم نفس ایام آزادی

ہلال اب باب بھکر سال ہے تیری کہ ہے
ہر حسرت تجھ پہ ہے فرزند خوش انجام آزادی

قطعہ تاریخ وفات عالیجناب امین الملک سر مرزا اسماعیل صاحب

سابق دیوان ریاست میسور

(از جناب افضل الشعراء شیخ حسن حضرت ذوق بنگلوری)

بست زیں دار فنا رخت حیات
سر امین الملک فرخندہ خصال

ہستش سر آمد اہل خرد
بود ارسطو وش نزد جمہور مقال

نخلبند گلشن دار السرور
آنکہ معمار ریاست بے مثال

ایہ صد نازش شیر از یاں
ہم جواں اقبال ہم دیرینہ سال

گفت ذوق سال ترحیلش بآہ
مرزا اسماعیل فرمود انتقال

"آب و آزادی"

جناب ہلال جہانگیر (مدرس اس)

ندیم باز ماں ہوئے آزاد تجھ پر نام آزادی
کہ تجھ سے ہی ہوا ہے انقلاب عام آزادی

غدائی کا زمانہ ہو کہ ہوں ایام آزادی
ہر ہنگام تو تیار ہا پیغام آزادی

تری فکر و تدبر نے بدل ڈالی ہے کیا کیا
تری مرہون احساں ہیں یہ صبح و شام آزادی

کرا دے قتل ہے باکی سے بکر تو نے پایا تھا
تا آخر تک کھلا وہ جائزہ اعلام آزادی

لگی تھی چوٹ پہ پہ پہ بھی ہر دل کو بنا ناوک
بصد تکریم تھا تیری زباں پر نام آزادی

یہ تازہ واقعہ ہے جان دی تو نے اس قدم میں
کہ بدقسمتی غلامی کی بھی اب آلام آزادی

یقیناً آج کل اس تفتنی غم زدہ بھی مارا ہے
کہ بنکر روکتے سب ہم نفس ایام آزادی

ہلال اب باب بھکر سال ہے تیری کہ ہے
ہر حسرت تجھ پہ ہے فرزند خوش انجام آزادی

قطعہ تاریخ وفات عالیجناب امین الملک سر مرزا اسماعیل صاحب

سابق دیوان ریاست میسور

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بست زیں دار فنا رخت حیات
سر امین الملک فرخندہ خصال

ہستش سر آمد اہل خرد
بود ارسطو وش نزد جمہور مقال

نخلبند گلشن دار السرور
آنکہ معمار ریاست بے مثال

ایہ صد نازش شیر از یاں
ہم جواں اقبال ہم دیرینہ سال

گفت ذوق سال ترحیلش بآہ
مرزا اسماعیل فرمود انتقال

تعزیتی قرارداد

۲۱ فروری ۱۹۶۹ء

سنٹرل مسلم ایسوسی ایشن میسور کی کمیٹی کا یہ مجلس عاملہ امین الملک سر مرزا احمد اسمٰعیل صاحب سابق دیوان ریاست میسور و سابق وزیر اعظم ریاست حیدرآباد کی وفات حسرت آیات پر اپنا انتہائی حزن و ملال کا اظہار کرتے ہوئے مرحوم کے لئے دعائے مغفرت کرتا ہے اور انکے ورثاء سے تعلق رکھنے والے حضرات مرحوم کے فرزند احمد صاحب ہمایوں مرزا صاحب مدیر سلوی لکھنؤ بنت حضرت بیگم راجکماری دختران کی دلی ہمدردی اور غم گساری اور مرحوم کی خدمات پیش کرتا ہے

سر مرزا مرحوم نے حضرت میسور کے دیوان کے سے سابقہ دیوانوں میں سے تھے ملک کے اعلیٰ دیوان تھے اور مدبر سے اس لاثانی جوہر حاصل کرنے والے تھے اور میسور کے معمار اعظم تھے آپ نے ریاست کی خدمات ملک کی بہترین خدمات انجام دیں ساتھ ہی ملک کی دینی ادارے آپ کی جامعیت عالم دین مسلمانوں اور دیگر برادری سے بالاتر ہے خصوصاً صدر محمد سلطان ریاست میسور کی معزز مرحوم اور میرا ماں کے تعزیت کے سلسلہ میں اس عظیم نقصان خاندان کے لئے ملک و قوم کا ایک ناقابل تلافی نقصان ہو گیا ہے۔ وہ ایام مرحوم کو اپنی رحمت کاملہ سے نوازے اور پسماندگان کو صبر جمیل عطا فرمائے۔ (آمین)

سید محمد کاظم

ADDITIONAL SHEET
Terminal Examination, 19
Reg. No.

ذی شعور

ع ۶ اولین میسور و دوم بیجاپور — شد سریر آرای دیوان بالفور
پس به حیدرباد شد صدر الصدور — بعد ازین کرده قیام بنگلور

آسمان گرفوں به بارد بر زمین
حق بود بر ارتحالِ آں امین

ع ۷ ملک هند از تدبر گلستان — نیز شد پیراسته هندوستان
کارخانه های صنعت بیکران — نعمتِ عظمیٰ بود از فیضِ شان

آسمان گرفوں به بارد بر زمین
حق بود بر ارتحالِ آں امین

ع ۸ کرم و احسان بخششِ عام امین — زنده دارد تا حشر نام امین
زندهٔ جاوید آں ذاتِ امین — وائے گو شد داخلِ خلد برین

آسمان گرفوں به بارد بر زمین
حق بود بر ارتحالِ آں امین

ع ۹ این دعائے قادری غمگسار — از پئے مرحوم والا اقتدار
از طفیلِ پنجتن پروردگار — مغفرت کرده بده دار القرار

آسمان گرفوں به بارد بر زمین
حق بود بر ارتحالِ آں امین

ع ۱۰ عمرِ شان هفتاد سالِ قادری — نیز این تاریخ موتِ ظاهری
لیلِ سه شنبه ششم از جنوری — نوزده صد پنج ده و نه عیسوی

آسمان گرفوں به بارد بر زمین
حق بود بر ارتحالِ آں امین

۵۱ - امین الملک میرزا اسمٰعیل

(از مولوی سید احمد قادری ریٹائرڈ اردو، فارسی و عربی منشی بنگلور متی)

ح ۱ امین الملک میرزا اسمٰعیل — گفت آں بہ طلب عزرائیل
از سکوتِ حرکتِ قلبِ جمیل — داخلِ فردوس شد مردِ جلیل
آسماں گر خوں بہ بارد بر زمیں
حق بود بر ارتحالِ آں امیں

ح ۲ بیگمِ ذی عزت و اولادِ شاں — اشکِ خوں ریزند از قلبِ تپاں
کل صغار و کل کبارِ خاندان — ماتم و زاری کنند آہ و فغاں
آسماں گر خوں بہ بارد بر زمیں
حق بود بر ارتحالِ آں امیں

ح ۳ شہریانِ ملک بیسر و دیہات — جملہ اہلِ ہند غمگیں در جہات
بر وفاتِ آنجنابِ ذی صفات — غمزدہ اند و بگیں کل کائنات
آسماں گر خوں بہ بارد بر زمیں
حق بود بر ارتحالِ آں امیں

ح ۴ خوش سلیقہ خوش مزاج و خوش خصال — نیک خلق و نیک دل نیکو خیال
خوش فہم نازک طبع فرخندہ فال — خوش بیان و خوش وضع شیریں مقال
آسماں گر خوں بہ بارد بر زمیں
حق بود بر ارتحالِ آں امیں

ح ۵ عالم و فاضل مفکر بے عدیل — صاحبِ تدبیر و با عمل و عقیل
در سیاست یکتا آں مردِ جزیل — محسنِ ہر فردِ اقوام و خلیل
آسماں گر خوں بہ بارد بر زمیں
حق بود بر ارتحالِ آں امیں

بانی حیدرآباد کی ریاست خداداد (دکن) کی تاریخ کا ایک ورق

سلسلۂ نوشت

سر مرزا اسمٰعیل

(اسی مضمون کا اختتامی حصہ کل اور حیدرآباد کے حسب ذیل مسائل پر موجود ہے)

تاب نہ لا سکے اور بعض اور حضرات نے یہ بھی دیکھا ہے کہ حضرت والا کو ان کے جہاں رہا کرتے تھے ماحول میں مائل تھا مگر وہاں ان کی حضرت کرتے تھے اور دوسرے لوگوں کی نگاہوں سے دیکھتے تھے۔ لیکن حیدرآباد کا ماحول اس قدر مختلف تھا یا اس کے حالات کچھ ایسے تھے کہ وہاں کا اخلاقی طبقہ کسی نہ کسی وجہ سے اس وقت اس اقتدار کا اتنا تھا ان سے مرعوب تھا اور ان کی شخصیت نازاں تھا اس کا رعب اور قدر تھا اور اس کے اور حضور نظام کے اخلاقی یہ بھی ہوا اور دونوں کے درمیان ایک ایسی بیچ بیدا ہو گئی جو باقی رہ گئی۔ اور ماتحت افسران کو جھیلنا پڑا۔ جھوٹ یہ ضرور ہوتا پڑا ماحول جو ہوسکے الٰہی حضرت حضور نظام نے خود یہ کہہ کر جہتہ قدر کی نگاہ سے دیکھا اور ان کے ساتھ کے ملے ماتحت کے سوا سے اور ان کی مدد سے اعتماد کرنا پسند فرمایا۔ مرحوم کی اپنی اور عالی ذہنی کے ساتھ صحابیانہ۔ یہ بھی کا رعب تھا کہ ماموں حیدرآباد سے ہم کلام ہوتے ہیں ماتحت اور ان کے ماتحت ہمہ عمارہ اور ملوک ان کے ساتھ کیا تھا اس سے ان کا ذاتی قوت ملنے کے اثر نے اپنے ساتھ آقا کی خواہش کو پورا کرنے سے بھی گریز کیا اور سرزمین حیدرآباد کی خدمت سے دریغ نہیں کیا جیسا کہ یہ بھی ان معاملات کا ذکر کرتا ہے خوب سے حیدرآباد کے معاملوں کو دوبارہ سر پر لانا خوان کا انہوں میں آ دو آ جاتے تو وہ ہدایت نہ آمیز لہجہ میں کہتے کہ کاش ان لوگوں سے ملنے کا ہوتا امیر معاملات ہوتی اور آنکھ کو دیکھا نصیب ہوتا اور جب حضور نظام کا ذکر کرتا تو وہ بنایت افسوس کے ساتھ کہتے کہ کاش اعلیٰحضرت یہ ایک بات لے لیتے اگر کوئی ان سے یہ کہتا کہ حضور نظام سے آپ کے ساتھ کیا کچھ یہ ہے تو اس کی کام کو ہوتے ہوئے اس لوگ کی مدد کے لیے تیار ہو جاتے اس لوگ کو مدد دینے کو تیار ہو جاتے۔ میری رائے تھی کہ اہوں نے صحیح تصویر رکھا کاش میں ان کا اقتدار حاصل کرتا اور واقعہ کہ یہ کہ اگر حضور نظام کا اقتدار حاصل ہوتا اور حیدرآباد کا ملکی حصہ ان کے مدد کا مدد ہوتا اور ان کا ملک ان کا سوچ طاقت دیے لاکھوں کی مدد کا لاکھوں تو حیدرآباد کا کیا وہ ہوتا ہو جاتی

کسی شخص کے مذہب کے متعلق بنا جہاں کہنا خوشامد کے متعلق ہے مرحوم کے ملک کے متعلق کچھ صرف کہا جا سکتا ہے اور جہاں تک میرے کے ملک کا تعلق ہے یہ یقین کے ساتھ کہا جا سکتا ہے کہ وہ کاش صلح کل تھا بعض لوگوں کا خیال ہے کہ وہ مذہب پرست تھے وہ مذہب پرست تھے وہ مذہب پرست اور انسانیت پرست تھے جہاں تک مجھے ان کی ملک کا تعلق ہے۔ کبھی کبھی مذہب کا اختیار کرتے تھے یہاں تک ہے کہ کاش کوئی کہہ دیتا کہ کوئی کہہ دیتا کہ عشر کی کاروائی میں مذہب کے لوگوں کا سلسلہ جاری موقع پر وہ مذہب کے ساتھ یاد تھے اس کے متعلق یہ کچھ سر کرنے کا ہو کا اتنی حاصل تھا مگر اتنا یقین کے ساتھ کہتا ہوں کہ اس لیے ان میں مذہب اور ان کو جو حق تھا اور ان کی ملک کو کچھ تو وہ اتفاقات جیسے مرحوم کو حاصل کے اس لئے جو ایک واقعہ اور قرار دیتا ہے اس کے ملک کے مارے میں جو کچھ بھی دوسرے بات تو وہ کسی سے کم نہیں ایک دعوے کا ذکر ہے کہ وہ مالی لحاظ سے تھے جا سے دائم رہے تھے۔ یہ بھی ان کے ساتھ تھا ملک کے مطابق ہو گئے ہے اس کے ساتھ ایک ہی ایک خلاف تھا جو کہ ہو رہا تھا اس کے قریب پہنچ چکی تھی خود آخر تک اور حضور نظام کے ساتھ ملیں تھے جب حضور کے ساتھ ہو گئے تو وہ شریر ہو گئے جو کہ کسی شخص آدمی کا ملا رہا ہوتا اور حضور حیدرآباد کے ساتھ ہوتے تو یہ کوئی تھی بات دوسری کی جیسا ہے

غریب مسلمان کا حصہ تھا جس کے ساتھ تھے اور حیدرآباد کا حصہ اعظم ہو کے ہوئی عیش چلا رہا تھا۔ وہ اور کیا نظارہ تھا جسے کوئی آج کی مادی حیا حیدرآباد کی طاقت چلتے کے لئے کہ مرحوم کا یہ ارادہ کی حالت کے ساتھ ہی جائے۔ یہ ارادے معمولی واقعات جو اس اتنا دل سے ہو کی تعریف میں ہے کہ میرا اور مرحوم کا ساتھ تو ساتھ رہا میرا اطمینان تھا دے اس کے بیان کے لئے ایک دفتر چاہیے

حیدرآباد مسلمانوں کا وہ ملک تھا اور بنیاد حکومت ہندوستان کے ماتحت تھے ان کی حکومت کا کیا حیثیت تھی اس کا ذکر کرنا اور حضور کا کوئی ریذیڈنٹ سر لیل کرک پاٹرک اور ہمام ناصر اعظم اور اس کے ملاقات کو ماننے والے وہ یہ معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ ایک سوچ آیا تو سر لیل کرک پاٹرک اور عمر مرزا بھی اور کیا بھی لارڈ کرزن لیسٹر لیلی ہاں ہی ملاقات کو آئیں گے۔ ریذیڈنٹ کو نو بجے اور ناصر رہا مگر سر لیل کرک پاٹرک اور ہمام کے ساتھ رہے ہم

دور مدینہ اور موجودہ سیاسی انگریز قوم کا معاملہ صاحب ریذیڈنٹ وقت کے ہی اس پر عمل کیا اور سلطنت کے کام کیا کہ ان کا شکریہ اور سر لیل نے کیسے ملاقات کو آئے اور ریذیڈنٹ بادشاہ دیکھ کے ملاقات کو آئے تھے اور سید علی حاکم جو تھے

یہ آخری ملاقات تھی جس کے وقت ہمارے ہوں اور شخصیت ہمارے کے ملکی جو تھے ہمارے کے ساتھ پر لکھے بھی یاد رہا تھا۔ میرا یہ خیال تھا کہ یہ ملاقات مرحوم کی صاحبزادی کے ساتھ ہی ہو اور رہ گئی تھی ان کے گھر کے ساتھ کا خود یہ ملاقات کی تھی جس وقت رخصت ہوتا ہے تو گاڑی پر سوار ہوتے وقت اسی کو کلام پاک کے سایہ میں سے گزرا ہوا کہ یہ کل حضور کی صاحبزادی کے ساتھ کیا گیا ہے ساتھ کیا گیا تھا اس سے ان کا حیثیت ہے کہ مرحوم کے خاندان کی میرا تھا کا تھا اور یہ اس کا فخر ہے

اس وقت یہ بھی یاد ہے کہ ہم سب کے ماں حضور میں کی گاڑی ہو رہی تھی اور ہوری کہ ہو رہی کہ ہو رہی تھی کی بیٹی بڑھا سکا اور معلوم قریب کی ہو رہی ہے۔ حقیقت کے ساتھ جو ہمارے حیات کی شکل میں مرحوم کو فرشتہ عقیدت چلتے کے ساتھ کا ہو رہا تھا۔ آج وہ مرحوم جو ہمارے ہیں ہو گئے ان کا کیا رہا ہے اور ہر شخص جو کہ مرحوم کے ساتھ رہا ہے وہ ان کے ساتھ ہے شاعر ہو رہا ہے ہم ہو گئے ہیں اور حقیقت یہ ہے کہ ہم ہو گئے ہیں اور ہم نے دیکھا کہ مرحوم کے ساتھ ہو رہا ہے

اس وقت ہمارے ساتھ ہو رہا ہے کہ ہم کو ہمارے ساتھ ہو رہا ہے اور ہم کو ہمارے ساتھ ہو رہا ہے اور ہم کو ہمارے ساتھ ہو رہا ہے

جو کی دوسری مثال ہندوستان کے سربراہ اور ان کی تعلیم تھی ان کے ساتھ گہرا تعلق ہے مرحوم کے ہم حالات کے ساتھ ہو رہا ہے اور ہم کو ہمارے ساتھ ہو رہا ہے اور ہم کو ہمارے ساتھ ہو رہا ہے

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THOUSANDS PAY HOMAGE

(Continued from page 1)

emotions and ran after the coffin as it was being removed from the bungalow

POLICE SALUTE

The funeral procession, attended by over 2 000 mourners, started at 4-30 p m and as it passed the Ringwood Circle a contingent of the Mysore Armed Reserve Police presented arms and gave a salute

The body was carried on shoulders for about two furlongs and then placed in a decorated military truck By the time the procession reached the Mysore Bank Square along the Palace Road, the number had swelled to double, and entered the Avenue Road The body was lowered at Jumma Masjid and prayers were offered Then, the procession wended along the Narasimharaja Road Corporation Office Road Sampangi Tank Bund Road and Richmond Road Then again he body was lowered at the Askery Mosque and prayers were offered From there, the coffin was carried to the cemetery

All along the procession route people had gathered and paid their last respects to the departed administrator Flowers were offered at many points

Accompanying the procession, among others, were Mr D V Gundappa a close associate of Sir Mirza Mr Justice Iqbal Hussain, and Mr Abdul Wajid Besides these, present at the time the body was laid to rest were Mr V Venkatappa Chairman of the State Legislative Council and Mr Kadidal Manjappa Revenue Minister

It was a strange coincidence that on the day of his death, Sir Mirza visited the Persian Mosque and Cemetery met the Imam and paid salaries to the staff there

Thus ended the noble career of a distinguished administrator whose enduring services will go down in the history of Mysore

People of all communities mustered strong to pay their respects to the late Sir Mirza Ismail Picture shows the big procession following the cortege

Thousands Pay Homage As Mirza Is Laid To Rest

The mortal remains of Sir Mirza Ismail who breathed his last on Monday, was interred in the Persian cemetery, Hosur Road, in the presence of friends and admirers of the Maker of Modern Mysore

People from all walks of life irrespective of caste or creed thronged the cemetery and paid their last respects to the administrator responsible for putting Bangalore City on the world map

The body encased in a decorated coffin was carried in an eight-mile long procession leaving Windsor Lodge at 4-30 p m and reaching the cemetery three hours later At 8 p m the burial took place, just beside his mother's grave as desired by Sir Mirza

En route, the coffin was lowered at two mosques, one of the Shia sect and the other of Sunni sect This was the first time a Muslim body was taken to both the mosques and never before a Sunni Imam led prayers for the person belonging to the Shia sect. This spoke of the popularity of Sir Mirza

The son of Sir Mirza, Mr Humayun Mirza, Assistant Secretary in the External Affairs Ministry flew from Delhi on Tuesday evening and joined the funeral procession in Avenue Road One daughter and son-in-law came from Madras The other daughter is in Singapore

STREAM OF CALLERS

There was a continuous stream of callers at the Windsor Lodge since early morning to pay homage to the illustrious son of the State The early callers included Dr M Visvesvaraya Chief Minister B D. Jatti, Dr C V Raman Mr V P Menon, Mr N Madhava Rau former Dewan of Mysore Mr M A Srinivasan and Mr J Appaji Gowda former Ministers

Others who called during the day included Ministers, high-ranking officers prominent citizens, Mr H C Dasappa, M P and Mr S Channiah former President of the M P C C

Wreaths were placed on behalf of the Governor the State Government the Corporation of Bangalore Hindustan Aircraft and by scores of institutions and individuals

The Grand Old Man, Dr. Visvesvaraya, who had intimate association with Sir Mirza for a long time, was one of the first few to hurry to Windsor Lodge on receipt of the shocking news. He was there again when the body was taken out in procession What surprised most was that he braved the winter weather to be present at the cemetery when the coffin was lowered.

Chief Ministe Jatti who had arranged to get up a party on Tuesday evening in honour of the Ghana Prime Minister cancelled it in view of this tragedy

It was a moving sight at the Windsor Lodge when young and old passed by the body placed in the drawing room and prayed for the departed Some old associates of Sir Mirza shed tears

The family members, particularly the daughter, burst with

(Continued On Page 5 Col 7)

WHEN I MET SIR MIRZA

By H. R. Sreedhar

A human heart behind the imposing presence

I WAS walking along towards Colaba in Bombay when the sight of an elderly gentleman, immaculately dressed and holding a handsome walking-stick, who by his demeanour stood out conspicuously among the jostling crowd, arrested my attention. He had stepped off the pavement and was looking this way and that obviously to snatch an appropriate moment to cross the busy road.

It struck me that I had seen this man. Yes, I had, in innumerable photographs and in the flesh too on a few occasions. I ventured forward and in a second found myself standing face to face with him. He looked at me with kind and smiling eyes. I paused for a moment and asked. "Are you Sir Mirza?" He surveyed me from head to foot and replied: "That's what people say."

Come along, young man

I, being a nobody, introduced myself as a Mysorean, whose relations, dead and gone, had served the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. When I mentioned their names he promptly said: "I knew them well," and recollected a few fascinating anecdotes connected with them. This was just after he said: "Come along, young man, why don't you walk with me?" I did not let this opportunity slip and I accompanied him to the doorway of the Taj. I gathered that he was on his way to Europe for a two-months' stay.

His genial conversation reminded me of two previous instances. The imposing personality of Sir Mirza with his sartorial splendour whom I had seen seated in front of the late Maharaja in public processions gave me an impression that he was a statue. I could not bring myself to believe that he could ever descend from his high pedestal, in spite of what I had heard, that Sir Mirza's official supervision meant his visiting on horseback localities where the poorer sections of the population dwelt.

But I corrected my impression. On one occasion I saw Sir Mirza coming out of the Government Guest House in Kolar where his royal master and bosom friend was staying. As he came out an atmosphere of cordiality came with him. All those gathered round the gate must have felt the same thrill as I did. His face beamed as he saw the crowd. I vividly remember he patted me affectionately. Then he saw a groundnut hawker with his basket on his head. He came near him and asked how his business was. I could perceive, as he left the crowd, the abundant goodwill he left behind.

Personal problems

The other instance gave me a curious experience. Once he came to our hostel on special invitation. The august visitor was ushered into my room, which I shared with another. His keen eyes seemed to look through the walls. The next day a cursory glance at the rooms would convince anyone that every student was imbued with a sense of tidiness in the upkeep of his living quarters. Every one of us began to talk about principles. Sir Mirza had not spoken a word, but it was surely the influence of a man of the highest principles in his personal life.

As I was walking by his side I had the privilege of listening to his views on diverse subjects. His informality struck me, and his eye for beauty and detail impressed me. His approach to personal problems appealed to me. When the conversation veered round to my own personal problems his analysis left me wondering at his grasp and his sympathetic counsel.

When we were in sight of the Gateway of India he espied a man in a dhoti and jubba strolling in the opposite direction. "I am sure he is from the South, let's talk to him." He greeted him as if he had found a long-lost friend. His love for Mysore extended beyond her borders. Sir Mirza's new acquaintance turned out to be a lawyer from Madras. Sir Mirza steered the conversation round the Bench of the Madras High Court, the English judges of the past and their Indian successors. Many of them were his close friends.

I left Sir Mirza with the indelible impression that the statue not only come down and moved with the madding crowd but possessed a head and heart that were extremely human.

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be non-violent; it will in fact be indistinguishable from its models in Russia and China. Virtually nobody wants it, yet all are actively working for it or passively allowing it.

The people can still stop it if they will.

NANJANGUD TOOTH POWDER

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Mirza Ismail Passes Away: Former Dewan Of Mysore

WE REGRET to record the death of Sir Mirza M. Ismail, a former Dewan of the old Mysore State, due to heart attack at 10-30 on Monday night at his residence, "Windsor Lodge", No. 2, Ali Asker Road, in Bangalore Cantonment.

Sir Mirza had a stroll in the lawns of his house earlier in the evening and he also made a telephone call just before the fatal attack. The end came so suddenly that even two injections administered by doctors proved of no avail. He was 75.

Those present at his bed side were Lady Mirza and his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Humayun Mirza. Sir Mirza's only son and two daughters were all away at the time of his death.

The body of the late Sir Mirza will be laid to rest this (Tuesday) evening.

Amin-ul-Mulk Sir Mirza M. Ismail, K.C.I.E., O.B.E.C., was connected with the Old Mysore administration for a long time and he had the privilege of attending the Round Table Conference as a member of the South Indian States.

Born in 1883 to Zebunna Begum, Mirza M. Ismail was educated in Wesleyen Mission High School, Bangalore; with His Highness the late Maharaja of Mysore at Mysore and at the Central College, Bangalore. On completion of his educational career, Mirza M Ismail entered the police service and he was made the Superintendent of Police in 1905 and in 1908 he became the Assistant Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja. In 1914, he was made the Huzur Secretary. He has served as Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja in 1922 and held the post of Dewan of Mysore from 1926 to 1941.

Relinquishing his Dewanship in Mysore, Mirza M Ismail became the Prime Minister of Jaipur from June 1942 to July 1946. He joined the Nizam's Executive Council in August 1946.

Mirza M. Ismail will be long remembered in the State for the improvement of Bangalore and Mysore cities.

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By H R. Sreedhar

A human heart behind the imposing presence

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But I corrected my impression On one occasion I saw Sir Mirza coming out of the Government Guest House in Kolar where his royal master and bosom friend was staying. As he came out an atmosphere of cordiality came with him. All those gathered round the gate must have felt the same thrill as I did His face beamed as he saw the crowd I vividly remember he patted me affectionately. Then he saw a groundnut hawker with his basket on his head. He came near him and asked how his business was I could perceive, as he left the crowd, the abundant goodwill he left behind.

Personal problems

The other instance gave me a curious experience Once he came to our hostel on special invitation The august visitor was ushered into my room, which I shared with another His keen eyes seemed to look through the walls The next day a cursory glance at the rooms would convince anyone that every student was imbued with a sense of tidiness in the upkeep of his living quarters Every one of us began to talk about principles Sir Mirza had not spoken a word, but it was surely the influence of a man of the highest principles in his personal life

As I was walking by his side I had the privilege of listening to his views on diverse subjects His informality struck me, and his eye for beauty and detail impressed me His approach to personal problems appealed to me When the conversation veered round to my own personal problems his analysis left me wondering at his grasp and his sympathetic counsel

When we were in sight of the Gateway of India he espied a man in a dhoti and jubba strolling in the opposite direction " I am sure he is from the South, let's talk to him " He greeted him as if he had found a long-lost friend His love for Mysore extended beyond her borders Sir Mirza's new acquaintance turned out to be a lawyer from Madras Sir Mirza steered the conversation round the Bench of the Madras High Court, the English judges of the past and their Indian successors Many of them were his close friends

I left Sir Mirza with the indelible impression that the statue not only come down and moved with the madding crowd but possessed a head and heart that were extremely human

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be non-violent ; it will in fact be indistinguishable from its models in Russia and China Virtually nobody wants it, yet all are actively working for it or passively allowing it

The people can still stop it if they will.

NANJANGUD TOOTH POWDER

Deccan Herald
6-1-57

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Mirza Ismail Passes Away: Former Dewan Of Mysore

WE REGRET to record the death of Sir Mirza M. Ismail, a former Dewan of the old Mysore State, due to heart attack at 10-30 on Monday night at his residence, "Windsor Lodge" No 2, Ali Asker Road, in Bangalore Cantonment

Sir Mirza had a stroll in the lawns of his house earlier in the evening and he also made a telephone call just before the fatal attack. The end came so suddenly that even two injections administered by doctors proved of no avail He was 75

Those present at his bed side were Lady Mirza and his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Humayun Mirza. Sir Mirza's only son and two daughters were all away at the time of his death

The body of the late Sir Mirza will be laid to rest this (Tuesday) evening.

Amin-ul-Mulk Sir Mirza M Ismail K C I E O B E C was connected with the Old Mysore administration for a long time and he had the privilege of attending the Round Table Conference as a member of the South Indian States

Born in 1883 to Zebinda Begum Mirza M Ismail was educated in Wesleyan Mission High School Bangalore, with His Highness the late Maharaja of Mysore at Mysore and at the Central College Bangalore On completion of his educational career Mirza M Ismail entered the police service and he was made the Superintendent of Police in 1905 and in 1908 he became the Assistant Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja. In 1914 he was made the Huzur Secretary He has served as Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja in 1922 and held the post of Dewan of Mysore from 1926 to 1941

Relinquishing his Dewanship in Mysore Mirza M Ismail became the Prime Minister of Jaipur from June 1942 to July 1946 He joined the Nizam's Executive Council in August 1946

Mirza M. Ismail will be long remembered in the State for the improvement of Bangalore and Mysore cities.

January 18th Mysindia

ROUND AND ABOUT MYSORE

By Orpheus

An affront to Mysore ★ Unsatisfactory foreign service ★ A gleam of sense on the labour question

CONGRESS governments either at the Centre or in the States have never been guilty of the outmoded virtue of gratitude. But special recognition in this modern mode was claimed by the Government of Mysore when it refused to mark the loss sustained by the State in the death of Sir Mirza M. Ismail. The justification for this lapse, by Chief Minister Mr B.D. Jatti, made matters even worse. He is reported to have said that the protocol prescribed in this regard by the Government of India did not cover the case of "former Dewans of Princely States". If the present Government of Mysore did not have greater judgement than to lump Sir Mirza together in the generic definition of a "former Dewan of a princely State", the fault is not that of the Government of India.

That a Government of Mysore could thus treat the memory of a man who did more for Mysore than *all* Dewans and Chief Ministers put together, just reveals the hollowness of the claims made in the name of democracy or people's will. Barring members of the Ruling Family of Mysore (MYSINDIA will continue calling them the Ruling Family, because that is what they are in the hearts of the people of Mysore) no single individual, repeat, no other single individual, won the hearts of the people of Mysore (of old Mysore, at any rate) as did Sir Mirza, whose love for the State and for its people was no pose imposed by political exigencies or the demands of the ballot box.

By refusing to honour the memory of the greatest Mysorean that ever lived, the Government has belittled itself only; it has demonstrated the gulf there is between itself and the hearts of the people. If people outside South India know that there is a locality known as Mysore: if today Congressmen—who had then fought against a sugar factory in Mandya, against the manufacture of steel at Bhadravati, against the location of an aircraft factory at Bangalore, and against so many other progressive ideas initiated and implemented by Sir Mirza—if today Congressmen are able proudly to proclaim before visiting V.I.P.s that "we make our steel, we make our sugar, we have an aircraft factory", it is because the late Sir Mirza had the vision and determination to push these matters through in spite of the opposition of the Congressmen of those days. (Congressmen whose memories may be short would do well to delve into the official reports of the Representative Assembly and Legislative Council of the early and middle 'thirties).

Really to mourn the memory of such a great son of Mysore as Sir Mirza, no official "Government holiday" declared by the Government of Mysore is required. The memory of Sir Mirza was mourned from the day of his vacating his office as Dewan of Mysore. The trees and shrubs in Cubbon Park and Lal Bagh; the stones on every road; the silted up ditches on any and every side of the cities and towns; the slums which sprout with such regularity all around Bangalore and Mysore—they all cry aloud for a Mirza. They might as well cry aloud for the moon!

MEMORIES OF SIR MIRZA ISMAIL

By Iswara Dutt

Not since the day when Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru died, have I felt so deeply overwhelmed by grief as at the passing away of Sir Mirza Ismail. The sense of personal loss is an individual experience and has no bearing on common reaction to the calamity. It is as a citizen of India that I bemoan, not merely the demise of the man but the disappearance of the type he represented. On this mournful occasion I recall Sir Tej's honoured name deliberately, as between him and Sir Mirza (both of whom I knew very intimately and whose friendship I enjoyed in no mean measure) there was something uncommonly common

Whether in talk or dealings with men, neither was ever conscious of belonging to a particular nationality Religion had no significance in their life except for its basic value as a code of conduct I knew of no Hindu who had a larger number of friends among Muslims than Sir Tej likewise I knew of no Muslim who had a larger number of friends among Hindus than Sir Mirza Little wonder they were instinctively drawn to each other In placing citizenship above nationality, or secularism above religion, and in treating with a lofty disdain the controversies and conflicts that tended to weaken, if not destroy the fabric of corporate, civilised life, they stood apart, a class by themselves That we should have lost both of them, makes desolation the more dreadful yet

Sir Tej was an ailing man when he died at nearly seventy-five Sir Mirza completed seventy-five last October but little did I realise that his end was so near Only recently he had been in correspondence with me about the publication of two of his books, an enlarged edition of his Autobiography and Selections from his Speeches and Writings, in response to a persistent demand from his friends abroad To him, retirement meant withdrawal from the political scene but no cessation of active, continuous interest in public affairs It was his life's passion to seek harmony, spread goodwill and set things in order—in an order that would conform to a certain pattern No contemporary of his in India could claim his born instinct as well as his cultivated taste for the aesthetic in man's life and environment Nothing hurt his sensibility more than untidiness or his sentiment more than imperviousness to the pursuit of beauty

On one of his latest visits to Delhi he poured out his heart to me in agony "To-day, I had been to Rajghat", he said "It pained me to find how neglected is the spot where lie the mortal remains of the world's greatest man No beautiful avenues approaching the sacred spot; nothing at all to make it distinctive. Such lack of imagination stuns me. What a wonderful place I would have made of it! And then look at the city It is becoming one of the international capitals and yet how badly kept It should have been converted into a beauty-spot, attracting visitors from all parts of the globe" That hardly sounded strange, coming as it did from one who built two such fine cities as Bangalore and Mysore, comparable to the best cities in the world, and who gave Mysore the Brindavan Gardens which are beyond comparison. Nor could one forget how later he refashioned Jaipur as Rajasthan's foremost show-place, by what the American visitors described as 'one of the greatest bits of civic revolution in the world'

MAN "WITH A STREAK OF ROMANTICISM"

Mr Panikkar was perhaps right in describing Sir Mirza as a man with 'a streak of romanticism in him, who believed in 'the grand vista of history, peopled with great princes in their kinkabs and jewellery living in beautiful palaces and moving in procession along straight and broad avenues' It would, however be unfair to Sir Mirza to overlook the fact that he was not less keen in his concern for the lot of the common man, that he wanted the poor to live in comfortable dwellings and fine surroundings and that he was an inveterate enemy of slums and slumlife Never could he bear the sight of an ill-dressed servant round about him

Sir Mirza had a way of doing things and getting things done which others could copy only at their peril Some of his decisions were impulsive even autocratic, and it was not unusual for departmental heads to get into trouble whether they carried them out or not as in one case it meant irregularity in practice and in another, disobedience Don't put off till the morrow what can be done in the day was one of his mottoes He was a born hustler It was this very frantic zeal for action that led to some of his indiscretions, a few of them blazing' indeed To the many friends and advisers of his who had in his later years found him a trifle frustrated if only because he had no place in the central scheme of things, he gave his own answer in calmer moments and a truer perspective This was how he put it to me once "What could they do about it' The fact is that I don't fit into the present picture You see all my life I was only giving orders. In the new setting, I can't take them, nor can I wait till decisions are taken according to democratic procedure" He realised that his day was over but he would have liked to be consulted and otherwise cared for

ESSENTIALLY A MYSOREAN

In one respect Sir Mirza seemed to betray an amiable weakness. Though an Indian first, Indian last and Indian always, he was essentially—and unabashedly—a Mysorean, as much as Lloyd George was Welsh To Mysore he gave

(Continued on page 10)

Sir,—Clause 3 of the Mysore Rice Procurement (Levy) Order 1959 refers to sale of rice to State Government by millers and dealers specifying the quantity at 50 per cent. of their existing stock as on 13-1-59 and their daily requisition as from that date. Clause 4 refers to sale of paddy to State Government by persons wishing to have paddy milled in any rice mill of the sheller type or of the combined sheller-huller type, and expects all-and-sundry growers and consumers to obtain permits for converting their paddy into rice even for their bona fide domestic use after compulsorily selling 50 per cent. thereof to Government One wonders at such anomalous orders of Government which give greater scope for the ever growing corruption and bribery in its subordinate ranks This incidentally encourages the processing of paddy in mere hullers to any extent without any permit resulting in a lot of wastage in such conversion, which is most undesirable in these days of food shortage. Further, if any miller or dealer sells 50 per cent of his acquisition of paddy to Government and the balance to any other dealer, the latter will have to obtain a permit for milling such paddy by surrendering further 50 per cent to Government The framers of the Procurement (Levy) Order do not seem to comprehend the immense scope for mischief.

Shimoga M. RANGA IYENGAR.

Mirza Memorial

Sir,—May I suggest that the Wellington Street off Richmond Road be renamed "Sir Mirza Street"? He died at his residence in Ali Asker Road which was named after his grandfather Two other roads are named after his uncles, Aga Abbas Ali Road and Aga Abdoola Road

The Arab Lines was founded by Sir Mirza's grandfather His father Aga Jan lived at 'Cheerful Lodge" in Wellington Street and Sir Mirza lived there till he became the Dewan of Mysore in 1926 Also his two brothers live on that Road. Sir Mirza has left 'Cheerful Lodge' to his wife. He has left another large property at the beginning of Wellington Street joining Richmond Road to his daughter, which is tenanted by the Survey Office of the Government of India. Above all, the Moharam procession, initiated by Sir Mirza's grandfather as a Persian custom, wends its way starting from Aga Abdoola Road through Wellington Street to the residence of the late Aga Ali Asker. Even the return of the procession lies through Wellington Street on Moharam Day. The Shiah community, bulk of whom are Sir Mirza's relations living around Wellington Street, would prefer any contemplated memorial to Sir Mirza to be amidst them.

Bangalore AGA ABDUL ALI.

MORE MEMORIES OF SIR MIRZA

By H. Rama Raj Urs

To promote the welfare of his countrymen was the supreme object of Sir Mirza in all his public activities. His solicitude for his people, particularly for the poorer classes, was well known. His keen understanding of their needs and the detailed care with which he attended to them were remarkable.

It was the desire of Sir Mirza

MORE MEMORIES OF SIR MIRZA

order to please him but it had the reverse effect.

Sir Mirza insisted upon the preservation of the beauty of avenue trees. When a branch of a tree had to be removed, it was cut at its starting point from its mother branch or tree, and the cut surface was smoothed. He insisted upon tree surgery!

The autocrat

Sir Mirza was once on an inspection tour in Shimoga District. As part of his programme he had in mind an inspection of a railway station near the Jog Falls, with a view to improving it. He had come all the way from Bangalore for the purpose.

A number of visitors, sometimes distinguished visitors, go to see the Jog Falls. This is a malnad area, and there is heavy rain at some parts of the year. Sir Mirza had thought of paving part of the platform leading to the waiting rooms, and also roofing it to that extent, in order to avoid slush and rain.

Standing on the platform, he instructed the engineer in charge to take up the paving and roofing. The engineer said rather indifferently, "That is a question of money." Sir Mirza said, "Do you know with whom you are talking?" He had to announce his authority and emphasize his power in order to bring round the cheeky engineer.

On another occasion while inspecting Ramanagaram Town (then Closepet) he suggested a deviation to the Bangalore-Mysore Road and instructed the officer concerned to start acquisition proceedings immediately. The officer said that the scheme would be costly as an additional bridge had to be built across the river, and that there was no money. Sir Mirza was not impressed with this reply. He thought there was no enthusiasm in the officer. The result was the transfer of that officer forthwith.

No place for the dhoti

There was another incident of similar kind. A college professor was granted a foreign scholarship for higher studies. He went to pay his respects to the Dewan before his departure, and presented himself wearing a dhoti. After the professor left Sir Mirza telephoned to the University authorities to stop that professor from proceeding to England and to suggest the name of another suitable person instead. He thought that the man with a dhoti could not represent our people in other countries.

Lights for Savanadurga Hill

The City of Mysore is blessed with a hill near by, and it is illuminated. The only hill which is visible from the City of Bangalore is Savanadurga Hill in Magadi Taluk. The beautification of Bangalore will not be complete until the top of Savanadurga Hill is illuminated.

As early as 1936-37 Sir Mirza made an attempt to install electric lights on the top of this hill in the process of beautifying the City of Bangalore. Electric lights were sanctioned to Magadi Town much earlier than to other sister towns. The idea

See overleaf

Hindu. 3-3-59

LATE SIR MIRZA ISMAIL

TRIBUTES IN MYSORE ASSEMBLY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BANGALORE March 2

The Mysore Legislative Assembly adjourned for the day after making a reference to the demise of Sir Mirza M Ismail former Dewan of Mysore and after the members paid their tributes to him The members stood in silence for a minute and then adjourned

Mr B D Jatti Chief Minister paid a glowing tribute to the great qualities of Sir Mirza Ismail He added that it was to him (Sir Mirza) that Mysore State owed its premier industrial position in this country He was responsible for the establishment of several industries in the State but the foremost among such were the provision of power facilities even to rural areas During his tenure of office as Dewan he was able to augment educational and medical facilities in the State to a great extent He paid very great attention to town planning and the cities of Mysore and Bangalore were standing monuments to his aesthetic sense More important than that was what he did to rouse the political consciousness of the people of the State His services rendered elsewhere in Hyderabad and Jaipur and in the all India arena were equally significant He had the foresight to visualise the dangers of any delay in accession of the States to the Indian Union and to that end he tendered advice to the Nizam of Hyderabad long before the police action took place In his passing away Mysore and India had lost a great man

Mr Jatti requested the Speaker that he might adjourn the House as a mark of respect to the memory of the great man

Mr V Srinivasa Shetty, (PSP Coondapur) Leader of the Opposition associating himself with the sentiments expressed by the Chief Minister said that among the illustrious Dewans of Mysore Sir Mirza occupied a prominent place To day in every nook and corner of Mysore they could see some indelible marks of Sir Mirza's great work Mysore was really fortunate in having Sir Mirza Ismail as the Dewan His sense of aesthetics was very great and he was well acclaimed by one and all as the architect of modern Mysore It was fitting that the great man should be honoured

Mr Mohamed Sheriff (Cong—Bangalore) said he (Sir Mirza) was always a source of inspiration He gave his best to the State His far-sighted vision his sincerity of purpose and his patriotism marked him as one among the great galaxy of Dewans of Mysore Sir Mirza gave a tone and shape to this State Mr Sheriff added The speaker regretted that on the day Sir Mirza died the State Government did not think it fit to close the Government Offices and educational institutions as a mark of respect He suggested that a fitting memorial should be raised a memorial worthy of the great man

A TRUE PATRIOT

Mr J B Mallaradhya (PSP—Nanjangud) said that in the death of Sir Mirza the infant democracy of India had lost a great champion. He zealously guarded and maintained the fair name of Mysore His main purpose in life was to place Mysore on the map as a model for efficient administration and as a welfare State It was during his stewardship that Mahatma Gandhi called Mysore *Rama Rajya*. Sir Mirza did not suffer from the narrow sectional parochialism He was international in his outlook People called Sir Mirza a despot but it was not so He was in many respects a true patriot and he yielded to none in his desire to free India from political bondage He earned the affection of the poorer classes He was one of those who realised very early the advantages of people's participation in the administration In his life, Sir Mirza practised the ideals of *Panch Sheela* and advocated non-alliance with any power group The present ruling party, Mr Mallaradhya said, should take inspiration from the life of Sir Mirza Ismail. He laid the highest standards of administrative efficiency and integrity Those should be the standards to be aimed at by all administrations

Mr K Hanumanthaiya, former Chief Minister associated himself with the reference made by the Leader of the House about Sir Mirza Ismail said that he knew Sir Mirza intimately both as a political opponent and later as a good friend Sir Mirza was not only a great personality but a fortunate personality for he was closely associated with H H Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar the late Maharaja who gave Sir Mirza unstinted support and placed the greatest confidence in him He not only increased the prosperity of the State but also enhanced its reputation

Continuing Mr Hanumanthaiya said that Sir Mirza was well known as a great administrator both in Mysore and India His innate knowledge of men and matters was greatly responsible for his success As an administrator he had the courage to eliminate red tapism and he was concerned mostly with achievements and speedy action The reputation that the cities of Bangalore and Mysore to day enjoyed as the most beautiful cities in the country was due to Sir Mirza's work The magnificent buildings in the State revealed the great personality behind them Brindavan Gardens which was his creation had evoked the admiration of all foreign visitors although his political opponents characterised it as wasteful To day the Brindavan Gardens had almost earned the money spent on it and it could continue to earn for all time to come His contribution to Indian political thought was equally great and it was much appreciated

He always promoted harmony and friendship with his political opponents Sir Mirza had the courage to play host to Gandhiji at a time when association with any Congress leader was looked upon with disfavour by the British bureaucrats in power then Catholicity of outlook was another great characteristic of Sir Mirza The Hindustan Aircraft Factory was one that owed its existence to the great foresight of Sir Mirza Ismail It was therefore fitting that he should be honoured suitably

Mr H K Veeranna Gowda President of the MPCC said that although Sir Mirza's administration savoured of dictatorship although he (the speaker) did not agree with Sir Mirza's political views yet one could not help admiring his administrative capacity and his deep love for Mysore and his efforts to make Mysore a 'Model State' The people of Mandya owed their present prosperity to the foresight of Sir Mirza in establishing the sugar factory there and thereby opening an era of prosperity to that area region

Mr Shyamasunder spoke in glowing terms of Sir Mirza's work in Hyderabad State, and how he advised the Nizam to accede without delay to Indian Union Hyderabad would remember Sir Mirza always for the reforms he introduced in that State

Messrs Mukkannappa T Siddalingaiah G N Puttanna M C Narasimhan Putturamiah L B Birje Doddameti and F W Corbett also paid their tributes to Sir Mirza

The Speaker Mr S R Kanthi, associating himself with the tributes paid by the members said the whole State had lost a great administrator a man of genius and a man who put his ideas into speedy action In his death the country had lost a man whom they may not meet for many more years to come He added the condolences of the House would be sent to the bereaved family

Before adjourning the House the Speaker appealed to the members to participate in the Small Savings Scheme Week Campaign

Deccan Herald 20-1-59

Late Mirza's Services To Mysore

CITIZENS' TRIBUTE

Sir Mirza M Ismail's genial personality his tireless industry, his staunch loyalty to the highest ideals of nationalism and his singleminded devotion to the largest public good would be remembered with gratitude by generations of his countrymen said a condolence resolution adopted by the cream of Bangalore citizens who had met on Sunday to pay homage to his memory

The Mirza Memorial meeting convened by over 40 prominent persons in different walks of life was presided over by the former Dewan of Mysore Mr N Madhava Rao

Mr V Venkatappa Chairman of the Mysore Legislative Council in his introductory speech referred to Sir Mirza as the maker of modern Mysore It was Sir Mirza who made the name and fame of Mysore heard not only throughout the length and breadth of India but even in the distant corners of the earth he added

Chairman N Madhava Rao briefly tracing the brilliant career of Sir Mirza gave several instances to show that he was really the architect of modern Mysore Out of the several flourishing industries of Mysore today the credit of starting at least 25 of them must go to Sir Mirza he said

Mr Madhava Rao said that the late Sir Mirza was though an Indian first he was essentially a Mysorean who was successful in realising the dream of producing every requirement of Mysoreans in Mysore itself Mysore sugar Mysore paper Mysore cement and Mysore Silk were a few instances of his achievements he pointed out

Referring to Sir Mirza's other qualities of head and heart Mr Madhava Rao said that he was a man of boundless energy with deep understanding of human nature It was his high sense of aesthetic beauty which made everything he touched or conceived beautiful

Mr Madhava Rao recalling Sir Mirza's dictum that one should not carry one's hatred to the grave said there were many instances to show his catholicism Such was the man whose work we recall and whose demise we mourn today May his soul rest in peace' he concluded

GREAT ADMINISTRATOR

Mr V P Menon former Governor of Orissa, paying tributes to Sir Mirza as 'a great administrator and great nation builder' said that Mysore during his stewardship was held in great esteem and admiration throughout North India 'He was all for the consolidation of this country He supported federation Mr Menon added

Mr Menon, pointing out the [illegible] suitable [illegible] prise facilities for trade irrigation works road improvement hospitals and schools and colleges town beautification public utilities and civic amenities of all kinds were the constant objects of his thought and endeavour

Retirement from official service was followed by days of public-spirited striving as a citizen by means of speeches and statements in the press on important national issues They were characterized by realistic insight and statesmanly foresight dignity of expression and constructive attitude His genial personality his tireless industry his staunch loyalty to the highest ideals of nationalism and his single-minded devotion to the largest public good will be remembered with gratitude by generations of his countrymen

This meeting further resolves that its chairman will convey its heartfelt condolences to Lady Mirza Ismail and other members of Sir Mirza's family together with the terms of the above resolution

The resolution was adopted all the assembled standing in silence

ZOROASTRIANS TRIBUTE

The Gathic Zoroastrian Anjuman of Bangalore at its special general body meeting held on Sunday adopted a resolution expressing deep sense of grief on the demise of Sir Mirza M Ismail former Dewan of Mysore

The resolution inter alia appreciated the unique and valuable services rendered by the late Mr Mirza M Ismail to the country in general and to Mysore State in particular and to various communities with fairness and impartiality

The meeting also recorded with gratitude the services rendered by him to the Zoroastrian community in Bangalore Mr R N Mirza presided over the meeting where speeches were made paying high tributes to the valuable services of the late Mirza Ismail The meeting observed silence for a while in respectful memory of the late Mirza Ismail

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Mr Menon pointing out the need for erecting a suitable memorial to commemorate the name of such a great man said that Sir Mirza Ismail was a gifted man who made everything he touched beautiful His death was a great loss to the country

Mr B Venkateshachar retired Professor of Physics, mourning the loss of his student, Sir Mirza said In his passing away we have lost a good man a great man and above all a gentleman to the tip of his fingers He gave some instances of Sir Mirza's Guru Bhakthi and added that he was the embodiment of courtesy

INSPIRING PERSONALITY

Mr Mir Iqbal Hussain, Judge of the Mysore High Court said that Sir Mirza's very presence was inspiring His was an ideal life devoted to the service of humanity Though he occupied the pinnacle of glory he was the humblest servant of humanity always thinking of the welfare of his countrymen he added

Mr P Kodanda Rao speaking on the occasion quoted the compliments paid to Sir Mirza during his life time by the Rt Hon. Sastry

Mr Mahmood Shariff eulogising the services of Sir Mirza said that the services rendered by him were the spontaneous outcome of his love for his countrymen His death had a profound effect upon those who were known to him personally His love for the State at times went to the extent of being called obsession, he said. He pleaded for perpetuating Sir Mirza's memory

Mr D V Gundappa observing that Sir Mirza was great lover of Kannada language read the Kannada version of the resolution.

The Chairman, Mr Madhava Rao, moving the resolution said: "This meeting of the citizens of Bangalore do place on record their profound sorrow and sense of public loss at the passing of Janab-ul-Jalah Sir Mirza M Ismail B.A., LL.D., K.C.I.E O.B.E Dewan of Mysore from 1926 to 1941 and later on Dewan of Jaipur and Hyderabad

'Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship of Mysore is a record of notable progress achieved by the State in all fields of well-being and the heightening of its prestige among the States of India

There was not a department of the people's life which did not receive the benefit of his sympathetic and regenerative attention

Agriculture industrial enterprise facilities for trade irrigation works, road improvement hospitals and schools and colleges, town beautification, public utilities and civic amenities of all kinds were the constant objects of his thought and endeavour

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The resolution inter alia appreciated the unique and valuable services rendered by the late Mr Mirza M Ismail to the country in general and to Mysore State in particular and to various communities with fairness and impartiality

The meeting also recorded with gratitude the services rendered by him to the Zoroastrain community in Bangalore Mr R N Mirza presided over the meeting where speeches were made paying high tributes to the valuable services of the late Mirza Ismail The meeting observed silence for a while in respectful memory of the late Mirza Ismail

Hindu.
3-3-59

THE

LATE SIR MIRZA ISMAIL

TRIBUTES IN MYSORE ASSEMBLY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BANGALORE March 2

The Mysore Legislative Assembly adjourned for the day after making a reference to the demise of Sir Mirza M Ismail former Dewan of Mysore and after the members paid their tributes to him The members stood in silence for a minute and then adjourned

Mr B D Jatti Chief Minister paid a glowing tribute to the great qualities of Sir Mirza Ismail He added that it was to him (Sir Mirza) that Mysore State owed its premier industrial position in this country He was responsible for the establishment of several industries in the State but the foremost among such were the provision of power facilities even to rural areas During his tenure of office as Dewan he was able to augment educational and medical facilities in the State to a great extent He paid very great attention to town planning and the cities of Mysore and Bangalore were standing monuments to his aesthetic sense More important than that was what he did to rouse the political consciousness of the people of the State His services rendered elsewhere in Hyderabad and Jaipur and in the All India arena were equally significant. He had the foresight to visualise the dangers of any delay in accession of the States to the Indian Union and to that end he tendered advice to the Nizam of Hyderabad long before the police action took place In his passing away Mysore and India had lost a great man

Mr Jatti requested the Speaker that he might adjourn the House as a mark of respect to the memory of the great man.

Mr V Srinivasa Shetty (PSP Coondapur) Leader of the Opposition, associating himself with the sentiments expressed by the Chief Minister said that among the illustrious Dewans of Mysore Sir Mirza occupied a prominent place To day in every nook and corner of Mysore they could see some indelible marks of Sir Mirza's great work. Mysore was really fortunate in having Sir Mirza Ismail as the Dewan. His sense of aesthetics was very great and he was well acclaimed by one and all as the architect of modern Mysore It was fitting that the great man should be honoured

Mr Mohamed Sheriff (Cong—Bangalore) said he (Sir Mirza) was always a source of inspiration. He gave his best to the State. His far sighted vision his sincerity of purpose and his patriotism marked him as one among the great galaxy of Dewans of Mysore Sir Mirza gave a tone and shape to this State Mr Sheriff added The speaker regretted that on the day Sir Mirza died the State Government did not think it fit to close the Government Offices and educational institutions as a mark of respect. He suggested that a fitting memorial should be raised a memorial worthy of the great man

A TRUE PATRIOT

Mr J B Mallaradhya (PSP—Nanjangud) said that in the death of Sir Mirza the infant democracy of India had lost a great champion. He zealously guarded and maintained the fair name of Mysore. His main purpose in life was to place Mysore on the map as a model for efficient administration and as a welfare State It was during his stewardship that Mahatma Gandhi called Mysore Rama Rajya Sir Mirza did not suffer from the narrow sectional parochialism He was international in his outlook People called Sir Mirza a despot but it was not so. He was in many respects a true patriot and never yielded to none in his desire to free India from political bondage He earned the affection of the poorer classes. He was one of those who realised very early the advantages of people's participation in the administration. In his life Sir Mirza practised the ideals of Panch Sheela and advocated non-alliance with any power group. The present ruling party, Mr Mallaradhya said, should take inspiration from the life of Sir Mirza Ismail He laid the highest standards of administrative efficiency and integrity Those should be the standards to be aimed at by all administrations.

Mr K Hanumanthaiya former Chief Minister associated himself with the reference made by the Leader of the House about Sir Mirza Ismail said that he knew Sir Mirza intimately both as a political opponent and later as a good friend Sir Mirza was not only a great personality but a fortunate personality for he was closely associated with H H Sri Krishna raja Wadiyar the late Maharaja who gave Sir Mirza unstinted support and placed the greatest confidence in him He not only increased the prosperity of the State but also enhanced its reputation.

Continuing Mr Hanumanthaiya said that Sir Mirza was well known as a great administrator both in Mysore and India His intimate knowledge of men and matters was greatly responsible for his success. As an administrator he had the courage to eliminate redtapism and he was concerned mostly with achievements and speedy action The reputation that the cities of Bangalore and Mysore to day enjoyed as the most beautiful cities in the country was due to Sir Mirza's work. The magnificent buildings in the State revealed the great personality behind them Brindavan Gardens which was his creation had evoked the admiration of all foreign visitors although his political opponents characterised it as wasteful To-day the Brindavan Gardens had almost earned the money spent on it and it could continue to earn for all time to come His contribution to Indian political thought was equally great and it was much appreciated

He always promoted harmony and friendship with his political opponents Sir Mirza had the courage to play host to Gandhiji at a time when association with any Congress leader was looked upon with disfavour by the British bureaucracy in power then Catholicity of outlook was another great characteristic of Sir Mirza The Hindustan Aircraft Factory was one that owed its existence to the great foresight of Sir Mirza Ismail It was therefore fitting that he should be honoured suitably

Mr H K Veeranna Gowda President of the KPCC said that although Sir Mirza's administration savoured of dictatorship although he (the speaker) did not agree with Sir Mirza's political views yet one could not help admiring his administrative capacity and his deep love for Mysore and his efforts to make Mysore a Model State The people of Mandya owed their present prosperity to the foresight of Sir Mirza in establishing the sugar factory there and thereby opening an era of prosperity to that and region

Mr Shyamasunder spoke in glowing terms of Sir Mirza's work in Hyderabad State and now he advised the Nizam to decide without delay to Indian Union Hyderabad would remember Sir Mirza always for the reforms he introduced in that State

Messrs Mudkannappa T Siddalingaiah G N Puttanna M C Ramaraman Putturamiah L B Burje Doddameti and F W Corbett also paid their tributes to Sir Mirza.

The Speaker Mr S R Kanthi associating himself with the tributes paid by the members said the whole State had lost a great administrator a man of genius and a man who put his ideas into speedy action. In his death the country had lost a man whom they may not meet for many more years to come He added the condolences of the House would be sent to the bereaved family

Before adjourning the House, the Speaker appealed to the members to participate in the Small Savings Scheme Week Campaign

Mr. Mirza Ismail

TEHERAN, September 23: The arrival in Teheran of Mr. Mirza Ismail, the Indian elder statesman, has set in motion a series of conferences, which while not officially admitted to be concerned with oil, has all the appearances of it.

Mr. Mirza Ismail met Dr. Mussadiq on Monday morning. "Oil being the primary question here, we also talked about it," he said.

The latest indications available here today were that Dr. Mussadiq might give Britain and the U.S. three weeks in which to reply to his counter-proposals.

Mirza Ismail

How pitiless is time to a retired politician! The voice of Mr. Mirza Ismail from Teheran seems like a voice from Timbuctoo.

Yet less than a decade ago Mirza Ismail's name made news. Men who have had their brief hour of authoritarian glory are out of place in the new India. They move uneasily in the world where the plebs are heard and the princes ignored.

It was Mirza Ismail's misfortune to spend the greater part of his career in Mysore. Hyderabad saw him for a fleeting hour and he passed through Jaipur in a flash. These three areas, estimable themselves, were no great breeding ground for democracy.

Mirza Ismail has talents though they belong more to the drawing room than the council chamber. He would make an admirable ambassador. He belongs to palaces, to spacious, lofty chambers lit with chandeliers where gracious women in trailing gowns walk through long, immense corridors.

Deccan Herald 15-8-57

Remembering Sir Mirza

THE 'FOUNDER' OF H.A.L.

WITH Walchand Hirachand to think was to decide and to decide was to act. He found in Sir Mirza a statesman with vision, and between them they founded the Hindustan Aircraft

By S. Hiranmaiya

TO recount Sir Mirza's work in Mysore would take a volume and his activities extended beyond the State in Jaipur and Hyderabad, at the Round Table Conferences and under the United Nations Organization he rendered distinguished services. Perhaps a reference to a few incidents in his career will better illustrate his great qualities.

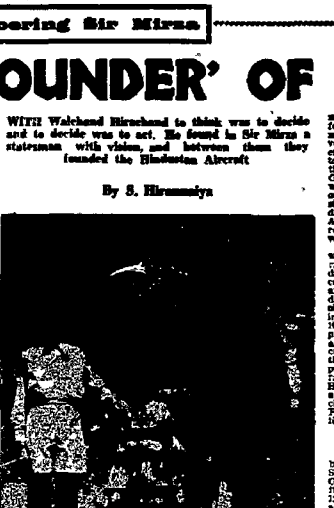
The establishment of the Hindustan Aircraft is an instance in point. One fine morning in 1940 the late Mr. Walchand Hirachand arrived in Bangalore and approached Sir Mirza—then Dewan—at Cubbon House and told him that he had come to seek the help of the Mysore Government in the removal to Bangalore of an Aircraft Factory which his friend Mr. Pawley then had in Burma and which he could not continue there owing to the imminent Japanese invasion. Mr. Walchand was armed with a letter from Sir Partab Singh to Sir Mirza recommending the grant of the necessary facilities. Sir Mirza realising the potentialities of the scheme jumped at the idea, cancelled a tea party which he had arranged in the meeting to Mr. Srinivasa Sastry and immediately went with him to Sir M. Visvesvaraya, with whom Mr. Walchand was claiming to seek the former's sympathy and support which of course were a foregone conclusion.

A recommendation went up to His Highness The Maharaja, and Sir M. Visvesvaraya and Mr. Walchand were sent to wait on His Highness and explain to him in person the details and implications of the proposal. In the meantime official action was set in motion for the grant of land, water power etc. to the proposed factory and the Government promised to invest Rs. 25 lakhs in the concern against a like sum to be invested by Mr. Walchand. There was no difficulty in enlisting the sympathy of the Government of India as the scheme would be in furtherance of the War effort and so in less than a few months time the Hindustan Aircraft became an accomplished fact.

Viewpoints

After the Factory started functions Sir Mirza felt that a concern in which the Government was a partner with a private industrialist however eminent he might be might create difficulties in the future and so he invited the Government of India to become a partner. They readily agreed and invested another sum of Rs. 25 lakhs. In the meantime while the War was going on not too well for the Allies and realising that the Factory would have to be run mainly from the defence point of view and that no kind of personal or private interest should be allowed in the concern the Government of India took action to buy out Mr. Walchand's interest by paying him in addition to his capital another sum of Rs. 25 lakhs as compensation for loss of future profits. Incidentally the Mysore Government also got Rs. 12-1/2 lakhs out of the Government's investment of Rs. 25 lakhs. The Corporation of India now wished to entertain other firms and desired to become the sole proprietors of the Factory. Feeling the Mysore Government also and the latter were initially inclined to wait and but, happily, on further consideration and consultation they did not agree to the proposal. And so, the Mysore Government remain as partners with the Government of India.

In the earlier years the Factory was mainly functioning as a servicing station for the planes damaged in the War. This, of course, was inevitable but even after the cessation of the War it did not change and the original object of manufacturing planes in this country was forgotten and it continued in the expressive phrase of Sir M. Visvesvaraya, a Jobbing Shop. The installed capacity being very much more than what was needed for this purpose the manufacturing of railway coaches was undertaken. However after many vicissitudes and unfortunate practice, things have changed for the better and the Factory has just begun to fulfil its original purpose.



SIR MIRZA and grandchildren Asker (10) and Margaret (9) on the lawns of his Ali Asker front residence—picture taken a few months before his death

Short-sighted

The Hindustan Aircraft is the biggest industrial concern in the State, second only to the Kolar Gold Mines and the strength of its employees is now more than 12,000. It has encouraged other ancillary industries and its technological influence is immense. We frequently hear proposals to withdraw our capital from the concern—a paltry sum seeing how crores are spent nowadays—or things good and indifferent. Let us hope that this short-sighted proposal will be abandoned and that the representative of the Mysore Government on the Management will make his voice heard and protect the legitimate interests of Mysoreans who have helped to bring the Factory into existence.

Mr. Walchand Hirachand was a great industrialist and patriot and with him to think was to decide and to decide was to act. Happily he found in Sir Mirza a statesman with vision and capacity for quick decision and drive. Between them they founded the Hindustan Aircraft and on the Annual Founders' Day both of them will continue to be honoured.

Portrait From Memory

HIMSELF handsome, his motto was Handsome is as handsome does

By M. G. Rangaiya

IT was in May 1914 that I became acquainted with Mirza M. Ismail. The Mysore Madras Cauvery Arbitration Proceedings had just then been completed and the Arbitrator had given his award. Sir Mirza was then Assistant Huzur Secretary. He wrote to me that I was commanded to see His Highness. At the audience, His Highness expressed pleasure at the award which was favourable to Mysore. Sir Mirza who led me in and out of His Highness' audience chamber added his personal compliments. The award was satisfied by the Government of India in 1916. But on an appeal by the Government of Madras the Secretary of State for India did not upset the award but suggested settlement by mutual negotiation between the two. After some negotiations the two came to an agreement in 1924 which was reclaimed by the then Dewan Sir Albion Banerji as a great success. Sir Mirza had his own doubts in this matter. He wrote to me a confidential letter and asked me (then Executive Engineer Water Supply Division) to give my opinion on it. I pointed out how disadvantageous the agreement was to Mysore and how a one-sided bargain had been thrown upon us. This not, in the usual course, was shown by him to His Highness. It was in this way that he placed trust in me and encouraged me in my work.

14 Hours A Day

He used to work tremendously hard for 14 to 16 hours a day and pass orders the same day or the next on papers referred to him. His decisions were marked by lucidity and comprehension.

He was a born architect and had a natural taste for town planning. In the design of buildings or in the lay out of towns, he touched nothing but what he did not adorn. In the cities of Mysore and Bangalore he has left indelible and beautiful marks of his taste. The numerous circles, squares, street and road functions, the several big buildings such as the Puttanna Chetty Town Hall, the new Municipal Offices, Sri Krishnarajendra Silver Jubilee Technological Institute, the Maternity and Mental Hospitals—all these in Bangalore and the Brindavan Gardens in Krishnarajasagar were all planned and executed under his personal supervision.

Many large civil and irrigation works were executed in his time for all of which he gave funds liberally. The new Bangalore Water Works (Chamarajasagar), the Irwin (now Visvesvaraya) Canal from the Krishnarajasagar Reservoir, the Ajranpur Reservoir, Ma konahalli Reservoir are some of the large works executed during his tenure of office. Jog Falls, Hydro-Electric Works were started during his time. He also gave impetus to the execution of smaller irrigation works distributed all over the State particularly in the dry taluks such as Madhugiri, Chikkanayakanahalli, Hosdurgapet, Doddaballapur, Kankanhalli, Nagamangala Works which had been abandoned in an urgent economy-stricken period of retrenchment, go by or Sir Albion Banerji his predecessor in office, were re-started and completed in his time. He found funds for these works from Famine Relief and Irrigation Cess Funds which had been accumulated for several decades. He used to say—"What is the use of keeping these funds idle instead of utilising them for such works as would prevent the occurrence of famine conditions? Works started in haste during actual famine times would result in waste of public funds."

Iron Works

His policy in regard to industries was the less liberal. For Sir Albion Banerji been allowed to pursue unrestricted his policy of retrenchment the Bhadravati Iron Works would have been closed. There is no doubt that Sir Mirza's restraining influence prevailed and the works were not closed at the time. This was obvious from the fact that as soon as he became the Dewan in Mar 1926 His Highness the Maharaja personally visited the Works in that month and thus showed keen interest in its continuance. The wisdom of this step very clear now.

Sri Krishnarajendra Mills in Mysore which was in a moribund condition owes it to Sir Mirza that it has now become a very lucrative and useful enterprise. Sir Mirza would not allow anything connected with His Highness's name to end in failure.

The Mandya Sugar Factory, The Channapatana Silk Mills, the Tharagupe Silk Factory the Belagola Fertiliser Factory, the Hassan Implement Factory and the Krishna Machine Tool Factory were all started in his time with State encouragement. He adopted the wise policy of dispersing these industries in the several places stated above, instead of concentrating them as is being done now by ever-growing so many large industries in Bangalore.

Tours

Sir Mirza toured all the districts of the State with a view to ascertaining personally the wishes and wants of the population, rural and urban. He would begin his inspection at 7 O'Clock in the morning and return to camp Head Quarters by about 8 p.m. Immediately without taking rest he would sit up and see petitioners. Cases that could be disposed of without correspondence would then and there be decided in consultation with the heads of departments who would be generally requested to accompany him during his tour. Such sittings would go on even up to 10 p.m. and no-one if he had any thing to represent, was sent away with a hearing.

Sir Mirza was full of the milk of human sympathy. As Chief Engineer I had to accompany him on a tour of inspection along the Tumkur Road. The level crossing gate at Yeshwantapur was just then closed. We had to wait for 20 minutes for the gate to be opened. At the time an old ryot came near the Dewan's car and seeing the Herled Jamadar on the front seat understood that a high officer was in the car. The old ryot bowed respectfully to the Dewan who enquired where he was going. The villager mentioned a hamlet some 12 miles off. Feeling that the old man had to walk a long way on a return not then served by buses Sir Mirza asked him to sit beside the Jamadar in the front seat and dropped him at the hamlet. The old man was delighted beyond measure that he should have been so honoured.

Religion

Though a devout Mohammadan himself Sir Mirza showed great regard for other religionists. He took very great interest in the preservation and maintenance of Hindu temples. He made it a point to visit temples during his tours. When worship was offered in his honour he would receive the *sampharathi* and present a few rupees to the *archak*. He used to particularly observe whether the *Raja Ashirvada* in the prescribed traditional style was chanted on such occasions. Once when he visited a temple in Sorab, a place famous for medical and jury arrears he noticed that the Archak did not offer *Raja Ashirvada* properly. Immediately he requested of the Revenue Commissioner (the late C.S. Balasundaram Iyer) who was by his side to circumlocuse the correct phraseology and see that the *Archaks* were trained to chant the *Raja Ashirvada* every day during worship.

Let me conclude this tribute by stating that Sir Mirza, a handsome personality believed in the motto "Handsome is as handsome does." He lived up fully to this ideal. Among the Dewans of Mysore three stand out foremost, namely Sir K. Seshadri Iyer, Sir M. Visvesvaraya, and Sir Mirza M. Ismail. We have a statue of Sir K. Seshadri Iyer. I hope that the Government will take the necessary steps for the erection of statues or other suitable memorials for the latter two Dewans also.

Some Anecdotes

HE is no more. But he lives in our memory—through incidents such as these

By H. Rama Raj Urs

ONE day at noon Sir Mirza returned to his camp from his tour in the interior of a district. Two farmers met him at the gate and said that they were waiting to see him for two days without food. Perhaps they said that in order to enlist his sympathy and yet their work done quickly. But Sir Mirza, instead of hearing their representations, pulled out a ten rupee note (or pre-War value) and requested them to have food immediately and come back later.

Cleaning the cities, towns and villages was a fad subject with Sir Mirza. Cleanliness was next to Godliness. He insisted upon destruction of rats and bandicoots. He thought it was no sin. But the public were not prepared for it, on sentimental grounds. Even Government servants were hesitant. They could not be forced to kill as this could not be treated as part of official duty. Sir Mirza called for monthly reports of destruction of dogs from each district and reviewed these reports personally. He said that he would form his own opinion about the work of the Officers in this respect. It might look curious for a Dewan or a State to attend to this work and in the manner he displayed. But it is a fact.

While insisting upon the killing of dogs he encouraged the rearing of cats. As a short-sighted man he knew their value. The problem of preserving the valuable records from the ravages of rats in the Record Room of the Secretariat was facing the Secretaries to Government. He suggested the rearing of cats and purchasing them. Dogs the contingent amount. The expenditure was then provided in the Budget perhaps! It was a sovereign remedy.

Big Overseer

In his early career a colleague of Sir Mirza is said to have remarked that he (then Mr Mirza) was a "big overseer." Maybe Time proved that he was not a big overseer but a great statesman. He had a passion for beautifying towns and cities. He had the vision of Paris, London and Rome. It was his desire to emulate such and every village or town with a road or two. Of course, the story is told which there appears to be no mature pile of stones.

Once, while travelling by train to Adityanand a Revenue Sub-Divisional Officer in a strange way "Sir so & so, you must know that those who travel on train also have eyes." The Sub-Division Officer at once caught the meaning and the remark and admitted that he would see to the removal of cow-dung pile deposited on either side of the railway line.

On another occasion while going on an inspection tour Sir Mirza happened to sight a nameboard of a village which was rather low. He called the driver, sitting in front by the driver with both hands affectionately though rather briefly, and said that the name-board was for a dwarf and that it should be replaced by another one of the height of an average man.

Blossoms In Dust

Growing of trees and plants was another of his favourites. He encouraged the planting of mango and orchard trees—particularly the fruit-bearing varieties like the Bangapalle. While one (impertinently) questioned him as to why should eat that fruit he said it was immaterial as to the fruit-bearing trees "Let the fruit eat." he said.

Sir Mirza had a passion for flowers. It is needless to say he had a fine taste. It was during his time as Dewan that an attempt was made to grow Roses on either side of the railway line from Bangalore to Mysore.

Even as he knew the indispensable services of a cat, he knew the inestimable value of this plant. It does not require fertile soil. It thrives on stony ground, as in K.G.F. and does not require much water. No fencing is necessary to grow it—animals do not touch it. It is a highly decorated plant and yet grows wildly in the forests and in rocky regions. It grows to a height size bears flowers in rich variety of colours and has deep green leaves. It is not a pest. It can be eradicated easily and at low cost.

Sir Mirza was a true Mohammadan. It seems he never tasted liquor. When the members of the Century Club approached him with a request to become an Honorary Member and ex-Officio President of the Club, he refused to do so as long as the Bar existed in that Club.

Sir Mirza achieved many things in his regime as Dewan. Government orders with regard to improvements were received by the public with a mixed feeling those days. As a rule, the common man's comments, whenever he found that his instructions were not received with enthusiasm, he would say to his Officers, "You must know from whom those instructions come from." Obviously he meant that those instructions came from the Baker. But he would not say so!

Cutting from "The Leader" MIRZA ISMAIL DEAD

Bangalore, Jan.5 - Mr. M. Mirza. Ismail, former Dewan of the old Mysore State, passed away at 10.30 tonight after a heart attack. He was 75.

Mr. Mirza Ismail leaves behind his wife, two daughters and a son.

Cutting from "Statesman" MIRZA ISMAIL'S FUNERAL

Bangalore, Jan.6 - Mr. Mirza Ismail, a former Dewan of Mysore, was laid to rest at the Persian cemetery in Hussur Road at 8 p.m. today.

The funeral procession passed through the main thoroughfares of the city.

Dr. M. Visveswaraya was among those present at the cemetery.

Cutting from "Pioneer" dated 8/1/59

GIRI'S CONDOLENCE TO LADY MIRZA

LUCKNOW, Jan.7 - U.P. Governor, Mr. V.V. Giri today sent a condolence telegram to Lady Mirza Ismail on the death of her husband.

The telegram says: "Deeply grieved sad event. His demise irreparable loss to country. My sincere condolences to you and family."

Cutting from "Statesman" dated 21/1/59

SIR MIRZA ISMAIL

Sir,-Apropos of your leading article on Sir Mirza Ismail (The Statesman, January 7), when I arrived from America in 1936 to take up work in an Industrial School in Kolar, Sir Mirza arrived there on tour. He was interested in our school and invited me to lunch. I was then invited to a Durbar where I was presented to the Maharaja. I had to scrape up my kit in order to be presented to His Highness. Fortunately, his Private Secretary was about my size and did not need his "tails".

Even though a guest at Lakeview I was unable to see my host until that night, at the conclusion of the Durbar. As I walked back past the Throne and bade farewell to His Highness, there stood the Dewan, waiting for me with a twinkle in his eye as he welcomed me to this glittering fairyland. He seemed to derive tremendous pleasure from making other people happy. That Durbar season I was able to see the beauty of Mysore, its hydro-electric potential and agricultural development, and its village planning which was a quarter of a century ahead of India's present "Plans".

The passage of years has only increased my admiration for this great man. I was driving with him in Jaipur some time later, when he stopped his car and beckoned to a water-man to tell him that he was splashing too much water on the streets. What interested me was not only that the Prime Minister of the State should stop his car and give guidance to a workman but that the latter should approach the car with head erect and no trace of awe whatsoever. The working class had nothing to fear from Sir Mirza.

Sir Mirza was just as eager to get a beautiful church built in Mysore (with a handsome donation from the Maharaja recommended by himself) as he was to erect a mosque of his own design in Bangalore. In his passing, a landmark has gone, but he has blazed a trail for us to follow.-
Yours etc., H.A. Townsley,
Delhi, Jan.14

Cutting from "STATESMAN" dated 15/1/59.

Not just a city like Bangalore but our age and environment imperceptibly alter when people, like Sir Mirza Ismail pass on.. There is still much ability about the vision and capacity for personal relations seem rarer to-day than in his generation. I doubt if his last years were happy. Old men, with years of influence and distinction behind them, are liable to be critical of new things. But that was not all with Sir Mirza. Many who knew him felt that his talents and mature judgment were not being used. Visiting him in his charming house (and garden) at Ali Asker Road one often got the impression that he was frustrated, having nothing more to do than to write letters, comment on developments or offer advice. He was a meticulous writer and filer of letters and I hope his correspondence, which must include letters from most notable figures in Indian public life, will not be lost. It could throw much interesting light on political and constitutional developments; Hyderabad's affairs would be only one of the many things which could become clearer. He was a firm admirer of the Press and recognized its great potentialities; among his friends and correspondents was Geoffrey Dawson of "The Times".

Part of his irritation I could understand. He was, of course, an excellent administrator and, during his Dewanship, rode through Bangalore daily on horseback with two aides inquiring into complaints, noting grievances and doing something about them promptly. Much slipshodness, he thought, had crept into administration since then. I could understand perfectly his irritation when buildings, roads or monuments were not well kept. I remember his taking me to a palace in Bangalore whose building and interior decoration he had supervised, and the pain on his face when he saw unrepaired walls and fences. I also remember his wry smile at the mention of a large, artificial pink lily which opened and shut electrically in Mysore's Vrindavan Gardens. "I had nothing to do with that", he said.

Perhaps about certain things he had grown rigid but some young people at least found him remarkably flexible and open to new ideas. Conversation with him was a pleasure. He would have made an ideal Vice-Chancellor for Delhi University. He had been sounded once, some years ago, but thought Delhi then too far from his beloved Bangalore where he sleeps now, probably near his ancestors who came over from Persia.

Cutting from "Hindustan Times" dated 15/1/59

Sir - The death of Mr. Mirza Ismail removes a wonderful personality from our midst. Everybody knows that he was a great administrator and he and Dr. Visweswara built modern Mysore and made it the wonderland of the South. Mr. Mirza Ismail made his influence felt as Dewan of Jaipur and Chief Minister of Hyderabad. He was a democrat of democrats. I have seen him, when he was the president of the Mysore Assembly, show consideration to even the most unruly of members. Once when he was attending a moonlight tattoo in Mysore, an old man approached him with a petition. He spoke to the old man very kindly and said that that was neither the place nor the time to submit a petition. But he gave him time to see him in his office the following day. On another occasion I saw him feel rare compassion for a poor woman who had been waiting a whole day to see him. But he could not help her. He said he could give her money and food but could not do what she wanted him to do. The woman's son was facing a trial for theft and she wanted Mr. Ismail's help to secure his release. Does it not remind one of the Roman Judge Brutus?

Since he was not a communalist, he was once badly treated by Muslim students at Dacca. He took the garlands offered to him off his neck and put them round the necks of some of the students. He, really, was neither a Hindu nor a Muslim; he had a truly secular outlook. - Yours, etc.

Nirmal Kumar Gupta

Delhi

Cutting from "Hindustan Times" MR. MIRZA ISMAIL PASSES AWAY

Bangalore, Jan.5 - Mr. Mirza Ismail, a former Dewan of the old Mysore State, passed away at 10.30 p.m. to-day after a heart attack. He was 75.

Mr. Mirza Ismail leaves his wife, two daughters and a son.

Cutting from "Statesman" dated 7/1/59 MIRZA ISMAIL DEAD

Bangalore, Jan. 5 - Mr. M. Mirza Ismail a former Dewan of the old Mysore State died here at 10.30 tonight, after a heart attack. He was 75.

He is survived by his wife, two daughters and a son.

Cutting from "STATESMAN" dated 8th January, 1959.

Under its maharajas, Mysore came to be known as the model State. More than that, it was, in excellence of administration, a model for some provincial Governments. During his fifteen years as Dewan, Sir Mirza Ismail, who has just died immensely strengthened an administrative tradition that had long been sound. Sagacious, painstaking, accessible and of broad, liberal views, he commanded the confidence of all classes and communities in Mysore and he got things done. Progressive in his ideas and with a passion for detail, he promoted advance in every public activity, from education to village welfare and industrialization. His outstanding qualities as an administrator were later displayed in Jaipur State.

To India in a period of transition he brought the same wide outlook. Had his opinions been more widely shared, developments that later caused unhappiness would have been avoided. In the thirties he was an advocate of a federation, towards which too many leaders in Princely India were chilly. He was opposed to the partition of India. Hyderabad State would not have been a problem in 1948 if he had still been Prime Minister and his advice had been locally acceptable; but he had resigned in the previous year, finding the atmosphere there frustrating. In late years he has spoken wisely on educational and other cultural subjects. He was a great Indian who would have been a distinguished figure in the Government of any progressive country.

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جلسۂ تعزیت

امین الملک سر مرزا اسمٰعیل

سابق دیوان ریاست میسور و جے پور

و سابق مدار المہام حیدر آباد دکن کی وفات حسرت آیات

اظہار درد و غم کرنے کیلئے صدر انجمن مسلمانان ملک میسور بنگلور

جمعرات ۸ جنوری ۱۹۵۹ء کی شام کے ۶ بجے

(بجائے جامع مسجد بنگلور سٹی) مسلم ہال بنگلور سٹی میں جلسۂ تعزیت

بصدارت جناب **محمد حنیف صاحب** بی اے ایل ایل بی ایڈوکیٹ

مقرر ہے جسمیں شہر کے مشہور ہندو مسلم احباب کی تقریریں ہونگی

استدعا ہے کہ جمیع احباب اس جلسہ میں بہ تعداد کثیر شریک ہو کر

مرحوم کے ساتھ اپنی محبت اور عقیدت مندی کا ثبوت دیں۔

ملتمس:- سید عبد القادر جنرل سکرٹری صدر انجمن مسلمانان ملک میسور بنگلور

الشاہد پریس بنگلور سٹی

IN MEMORIUM

The Mysore Horticultural Society records with profound regret the sad and unexpected demise of Amin-ul-Mulk Sir Mirza M. Ismail, K.C.I.E, O.B.E., Retired Dewan of Mysore, on January 5th, 1959, at the age of 75. During his tenure as Dewan the Department of Horticulture made rapid progress The beautification of Mysore State in general and the cities of Bangalore and Mysore in particular speak of his very high aesthetic taste. Beautiful gardens and lawns were laid out during the period besides the planting of avenue trees. The world famous Brindavan Gardens at Krishnarajasagara near Mysore were laid out during his time.

Sir M. Ismail was an Honorary Life Member of the Mysore Horticultural Society since 1932 till the time of his death.

MAY HIS SOUL REST IN PEACE.

REMINISCENCES OF SIR MIRZA

By H Rama Raj Urs

THE purpose of this article is to chronicle some small incidents which throw light on the personality of this great man

One day at noon Sir Mirza returned to his camp from the interior of a district Two farmers met him at the gate and said that they had been waiting to see him for two days without food Perhaps they said that in order to enlist his sympathy and get their work done quickly But Sir Mirza instead of hearing their representation took out a ten rupee note (of pre-war value) from his pocket, gave it to them and told them to take food immediately and come back

Destruction of dogs

Cleanliness to Sir Mirza was next to Godliness Among other things he insisted upon the destruction of diseased and loathsome dogs He thought that to destroy such dogs was no sin

But the public were opposed to it on sentimental grounds Even the Government servants were hesitant and they could not be forced to kill dogs, as it could not be treated as part of their official duty

Sir Mirza had to surmount this difficulty He called for monthly reports of the destruction of dogs from each district, and reviewed those reports personally He said that he would form his own opinion about the work of the Officers in this respect

It may seem curious for the Dewan of a State to attend to this work, and in the manner described But it is a fact He attached so much importance to sanitation

Rearing of cats

While insisting upon the killing of dogs he encouraged the rearing of cats He knew the value of cats The problem of preserving the valuable records from the ravages of rats in the Record Room of the Secretariat confronted the Secretaries to Government He suggested the rearing of cats and purchasing milk for them from the contingency amount It was a sovereign remedy

Early in his career a colleague of Sir Mirza is said to have remarked that he (then Mr Mirza) was a 'big overseer" Time proved that he was not a big overseer but a great statesman

He had a passion for beautifying towns and cities He had the tastes of Shahjanan and the zeal of a missionary in this regard It was his desire to encircle every village or town with a road to serve as a boundary or belt within which there should be no manure pits or slums

Beautification

Once while travelling in a train he addressed a Revenue Sub Division Officer 'Mr So and So, you must known that those who travel in the train also have eyes" That Sub Division Officer was a clever man He at once caught the meaning of this remark and replied that he would see to the removal of the cowdung pits from either side of the railway line

While on an inspection tour, Sir Mirza happened to see a village name-board which was fixed to a short post The overseer was sitting in front of him by the side of the driver Sir Mirza patted him on the back with his hand affectionately but authoritatively, and said that the name-board was for a dwarf and that it should be replaced by one of the height of an average man

The growing of trees and plants was a passion with him He encouraged the planting of avenue and orchard trees, particularly fruit-bearing varieties, like the roseapple When someone asked him who would eat the fruit of the wayside trees, he said that it was immaterial "Let the children of the place eat them"

Vinca

It was during his time as Dewan that an attempt was made to grow vinca plants on either side of the railway line from Bangalore to Mysore for the enjoyment of the passengers As he esteemed the services of a cat, he knew the inestimable value of this plant It does not require fertile soil It thrives in stony ground, as in the K G F, and does not need much water No fencing is necessary to grow it, as animals do not generally eat its leaves It is a domesticated plant and yet it grows wild in the forests and in rocky regions It grows to a handy size, bears flowers in a rich variety of colours and has deep green leaves It is not a pest, it can be eradicated easily and at small cost Sir Mirza realised all this and hence showed a partiality towards this plant

A man of principle

Sir Mirza was a true Mussalman It seems he never tasted liquor When the members of the Century Club approached him with a request to become an Honorary Member and ex officio President he refused to do so as long as the bar existed in the club

Public service is a thankless job Government orders with regard to improvements were received by the public with mixed feelings in those days There were also unnecessary comments Only a man of character and boundless energy could have pushed through his programme Many a time too he had to employ tact

Whenever he found that his instructions were not received with enthusiasm by his Officers, he would say, "You must know from whom these instructions come' Obviously he meant that those instructions came from the Ruler, but he would not say so in so many words He would occasionally invoke the aid of that august and saintly ruler, Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar IV of revered memory, in order to gain his noble ends

The confidence reposed in him by the rulers of India was a tribute to his integrity and devotion to duty May his soul rest in peace!

Cuticura SOAP

now contains *ACTAMER the powerful new antiseptic to relieve and guard against PRICKLY HEAT

The unpleasant and distressing itching and burning of prickly heat are quickly eased and soothed with medicated Cuticura Soap—and it protects the skin from germs for hours after each washing.

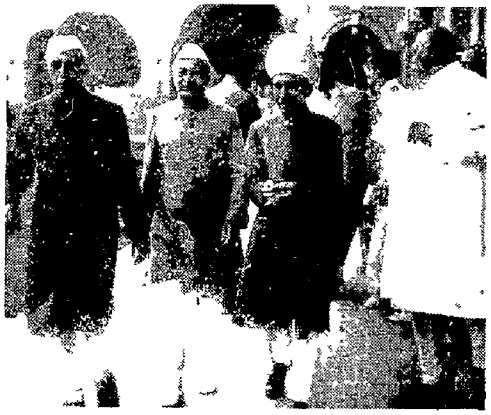
Cuticura Soap is powerfully antiseptic yet fragrantly mild.

NANJANGUD TOO

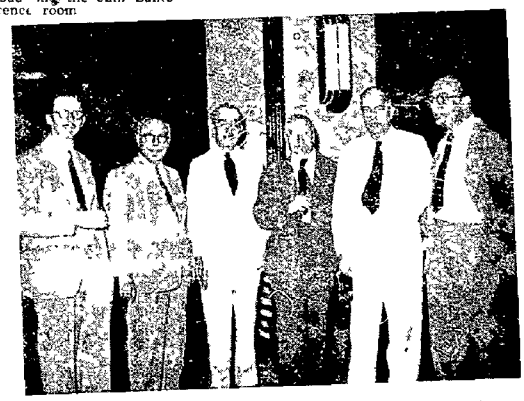
MANUFACTU

THE SADVAIDYASALA PRIVA

and Rajpramukh Conference in progress at Rashtrapati Bhawan New Delhi Mr Nehru Dr Rajendra Prasad the and the Maharaja of Mysore the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar the Maharaja of Gwalior and the Maharaja of Patiala are seen sitting from left to right



(L to R Mr Jawaharlal Nehru Mr Mangaldas Pakwasa (Governor C P) the Nizam of Hyderabad and the Jam Sahib snapped outside the conference room



Another photograph taken at the inaugural reception of Hollerith (India) Ltd. at the Taj last week shows (l to r) Mr D. W H Nelson, Mr H. P Hira Sir Mirza Ismail, Mr A. Cranfield, Sir Vithal Chandavarker and Mr R. A. Lang.

INDIA REVISITED

DECADE OF CHANGE

5—HYDERABAD STATE

By L. W. MATTERS

One bright morning we dashed outhard pressed for time—to the Madras airport and boarded a plane for Hyderabad Deccan. Our good friend and guide, whom we have called the "Director of Transport" was relieved that we caught the plane Why must so many airports be so far out from city centres?

My wife and I have by now long overcome all nervousness about flying We get into a Dakota with as much unconcern and just as carefully as we step into the Baby Eight car back home, and I rather suspect that my wife feels safe in a Dakota than she does in the car with me driving.

One of the first kind messages of welcome—had on reaching Madras was a telegram from Sir Mirza Ismail inviting us to pay him a visit. It has been my privilege to know Sir Mirza for some twelve or fourteen years, and a decade ago I saw much of the flourishing State of Mysore when he was its Dewan and I was his guest. The Prime Minister of the Nizam's territory never forgets those whom he counts as his friends and it was a great pleasure to me to receive his telegram and accept his invitation

The airport at Hyderabad is 18 miles from the city and the city itself spreads over an area some seventeen miles by fifteen One of the first things Sir Mirza told me was that within a short time another aerodrome only four miles away will be brought into use for large aircraft. This is the kind of change in the amenities of any territory where he is responsible as chief executive for which Sir Mirza is noted. Conceivably he is gratified when people speak of him as a "builder and beautifier" That is high praise of any man but I have long noted that most of Sir Mirza's works of improvement have a definitely practical purpose Adornment and beauty in the features of a city or a place naturally make a strong appeal to his aesthetic senses I abhors the ugly and shabby but when one looks with discernment on what he has done in Mysore and Jaipur and is now doing in Hyderabad one will usually find that quite apart from beautifying he is always making the people more comfortable traffic more easy to handle commerce more fluent in its flow and so on The artistic and the useful are linked together in so many of the "improvements" he takes in hand

Years ago in Mysore I went out with Sir Mirza on one or two of his visits of inspection and got a good idea of the way he works and gets others to work too His methods have not changed with the passage of time and now as Prime Minister to H. E. H the Nizam he carries on with the same feverish energy and eagerness for improvement and betterment As one of his dearest personal friends said to me He has no pleasures only work I am glad to add that the years have treated him kindly thus proving in his case again that exacting duties and concentration of effort do not palpably age any man who has an ordered logical mind and does what he has to do in a systematic manner and with his heart in it Sir Mirza seems to be as physically fit as he was ten years back and to converse with him on politics in India world affairs, and a host of less abstruse questions is to appreciate that his mind is as brilliant as ever He is a charming host very sensitive in anticipating every possible need of his guests and most excellent company Yes I proclaim myself one of his great admirers.

BIG CHANGES TAKING PLACE

Big changes are taking place in the city and State of Hyderabad It is not for me to go into the politics of these changes but it is not quite good enough for certain critics of the Prime Minister to belittle the importance and the meaning of what he is doing by saying that he is invested with enormous authority and so can get things done quickly—frequently in the drastic manner of a dictator even though benevolent That is to make light of initiative and drive and plenty of vision which many men start with but few maintain after a life of hard work Certainly Sir Mirza Ismail has special advantages as the administrator of the State but nobody who knows Hyderabad well would say that that makes the job easier, they say The Prime Minister has occupied his present position for less than a year and those who know are well aware that he has had plenty of criticism and no small measure of hostility to the policy he has mapped out. Sir Mirza is the last man to say anything about this kind of thing but journalists get to know quite a lot and I know something about the opposition he has encountered—even about certain intrigues and representations that sought to keep him away from Hyderabad

It is related—of one of Napoleon's marshals I think—that when a great soldier was receiving his orders he replied Sire We shall do what is difficult at once That which is impossible will take a little longer This seems to be the guiding spirit of the team of officials Sir Mirza Ismail has already gathered around him for the task of developing and modernizing Hyderabad It is not unfair to say that the State does need much change to bring it abreast of the times Every progressive mind in Hyderabad accepts that as truth

Driving around and about Hyderabad city one cannot escape the conviction that the mind and mind of the Prime Minister are behind work Shabby old buildings are being torn down and new ones are going up. Streets are being straightened and widened and what were eye-sores of ugly corners and dilapidated areas are giving place to neat and attractive structures or pleasant garden plots and lawns. Shrubs and trees are being planted everywhere I was told of the man who returned to Jaipur after Sir Mirza Ismail had been there as Dewan for a couple of years. Bewildered he gazed around him and said "But this is not the Jaipur I knew before" It was a new city That is what is going to happen in Hyderabad Take an example of what is going on there In front of a handsome hospital building stood a high, ugly iron railing and by it ran a noisy traffic artery Across the road was an open stretch of land of some extent, and beyond it the river its bank falling in "Take down that fence" said Sir Mirza "Put the gates across that road at the corner and close the road Lay a lawn on that vacant area Everybody had objections to make, particularly about closing the road. In a week or two the river bank was so majestically strengthened, a new road was under construction by the river thus by-passing the hospital by a couple of hundred yards and convalescing patients were able to stroll happily where grass and a future forest of shady trees will have taken the place of a rubbish dump It all looks so simple when it is done

The public gardeners in Hyderabad are bubbling with enthusiasm energy and pride in their work The civic engineers, the road builders, and the local architects, are discovering that they, too, have ideas and that for every idea which spells progress there is both scope and encouragement Perhaps there was a lot of protest and opposition when the new regime set to work when this small mosque, right in the middle of a busy traffic lane, came to be removed, and that Hindu shrine or temple went the same way when trees were uprooted and age-old roads looked as though a bomb had hit them. My information is that there was plenty of direct hostility over radical changes in the administrative system and the ending of many bad old practices or custom involving privilege and patronage. Maybe that is why Hyderabad has not yet raised Sir Mirza Ismail to a master of tact and diplomacy, handling the different communities I in smoothing the way to the fulfilment of his own ideas, and so far as the public at large is concerned he has turned criticism into warm approval People in crowded cities soon get over temporary discomfort and dislocations, and just as soon applaud what they were inclined to resent This is what has taken place in Hyderabad As for the hostility the Prime Minister with the backing of H. E. H. the Nizam can no doubt overcome that. He is just as firm as he is tactful.

I was not well enough to travel about to see the many industrial activities that are being promoted or further developed from earlier beginnings, but I can well believe from what I know of Mysore that in this field also Sir Mirza Ismail will exert every effort to put Hyderabad on the map of Indian industrialism

What we did see was a compact and very impressive exhibition of home industries opened officially by the Nizam in person An inspection of the stalls and the exhibits gave the element of pleasure of the immense variety and high quality of the secondary manufacturers of the State and also of the brilliance of design and skilled artisanship common to the cottage industries of Hyderabad I believe it is the intention to make the industries exhibition next year accessible to all India manufacturers This will mean widespread publicity for the State and a host of visitors Quite probably in years to come Hyderabad will be famous as the show place of Indian industrial progress

In conclude this series of articles, scrappy and superficial as they seem to be I would like to say that my general impression of India is that of a country fully alert to all the possibilities before it, and eager to advance itself in every way Of the kindness and generous hospitality and goodwill of its people no one can be more appreciative than myself JAI HIND!

(Concluded.)

Official Language Issue In South India

GOVT. WARNED AGAINST DISRUPTIVE CONSEQUENCES

MADRAS, December 22.

THE Union Language Convention of South India, forced recently to oppose the adoption of Hindi as the official language of the country, today unanimously adopted a resolution moved by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, urging the *Government of India to continue English as the official language of the Union and to amend the Constitution accordingly*

The largely attended convention was presided over by Dr. C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar, and was addressed among others by Mr. Mirza Ismail, Dr. M. Ramaswamy, Mr. P. T. Rajan and Mr. P. Pulla Rao. It cautioned the Government of the disruptive consequences of any change in the *status quo* by the substitution of Hindi for English, as the official language.

The Convention constituted a seven man "Action Committee" headed by Dr C P Ramaswamy Aiyar and Mr Rajagopalachari for taking executive action from time to time in furtherance of the "resolution."

FIGHT AGAINST HINDI

The Convention also decided to communicate its resolution and proceedings to the President of India the Prime Minister the Home Minister of the Government of India and the Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee on the Official Language issue.

Mr C Rajagopalachari moving the main resolution declared that "the adoption of Hindi as the official language would be sure to fail" and demanded that English which is now prevailing as the official language should not be disturbed.

Calling upon the people of South India to stand united on this issue the elder statesman declared "we have to fight battle both and we have to fight it against overwhelming opposition North will not be able to dominate over the South unless the South divides itself."

Mr Rajagopalachari referred to the great and formidable opposition against which they in the South had to fight and said our only friend and understanding man in this matter up in the North is the Prime Minister and nobody else has been from the outset pointing out what we have been pointing out

TEXT OF RESOLUTION

The resolution reads Recognising that the pattern of rule and labour is to promote the emotional integration and preserve the composite unity of the nation this Convention (a) The rallying and difficult as present is nature of the and Hindi speaking peoples who form the bulk of the population in all except the central region of India. (b) The decidedly disruptive consequences of any change in the *status quo* by the substitution of Hindi for English in the conditions of the centralised forces already generated by the reorganisation of the States on a linguistic basis. (c) The principle that in no circumstance should the *views and feelings* of a minority be disregarded and a mere all majority be allowed to overrule them, on an issue of such importance thereby negativing the basic principles of true democracy (d) The fact that Hindi, with its variations is not spoken between three fifths of the population of India (vide Language Commission Report) and is not Hindi as mother tongue to the people of Madhya Pradesh and Bihar and overshadows its usage in the other areas of this vast country (e) The further fact that English language has been in of Hindi use for administrative judicial and legislative purposes throughout the country. For over a century including the last ten years after independence and that any departure of this arrangement will inevitably lead to such a *fundamental change* in the entire social structure of India as result in a marked deterioration in efficiency in all the departments aforesaid

ANGLO CONSTITUTION

(f) The intimate connection that exists between universal education and the language of the public services as well as between universal education and the secondary school courses leading up to it. (g) The necessity for continuing to use in the higher grades of academic study the source books in English and in particular the growing volume of scientific and technological literature and the fact that translations of such books and literature even if made available, cannot serve the purpose (h) The circumstance that every regional language is already accepted as the language of administration in the respective States and the consequential absence of any conflict with the desire of unity of language between people and Government in the event of English being continued as the official language of the Union Government (i) The overall importance of English as a medium of interstate and international intercourse and (j) The need for reducing to the minimum the language barrier in the course of education which qualify for entry into the public services—and remembering that in every State all departments of Government will function in the regional languages. Into which all acts and proceedings of the Central Government will have to be translated

The convention resolves (i) That English should continue as the official language of the Indian Union. (ii) And that the Constitution of India should be amended accordingly

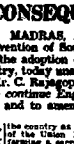
NORTHERN DOMINATION

Dr M Ramaswamy, former Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University and Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcoming the delegates said on the question of official language, the main thing they had to consider was its effect Hindian point of view.

The question before them was whether the use of English as the official language would facilitate the administration of and or would the substitution of any other Indian language be more helpful than English as an instrument of administration. Dr Rajkumar-ramy said because of its backwardness and the area of development Hindi was not an instrument of modern expression. The adoption of such a language as official language would be like using bullock cart in the age of motor cars.

The equal status of Hindi with English would only strengthen the cry of Northern domination in the country as the official language of the Union in this we are performing a sacred duty not to benefit interests, but for the benefit of land.

Appealing to the sincerity and excellence of the motive which has induced the Hindi speaking people to foster a consciousness of unity in the country, he said that effect would be produced by the possession of a truly national language — one which would be accepted in its own right by Madras people and National Hindi is not, nor I think can it ever become, such a language. It is in the language of a section, English is enough and brought to a sense of oneness by the imposition of something even only alien to so many



Mr Mirza Ismail one people. In the cultural sphere it is laudable enough and artificial. We can never be the imposition of something even only alien to so many

Meanwhile let English continue to be the official language of the Union Government and pitch its tents permanently and consenting force in Rajasthan splendidly so far and we may be sure this service will continue provided we do not so shape our educational policies as to deprive ourselves of this tried and effective instrument

HINDI IS IN MAKING

Dr C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer in his presidential address said the present Hindi was still a language in the making and it was their best prompt call, it finally and concluded in the Constitution. He quoted Article 351 of the Constitution in support his contention that Hindi language was still in the process of making. They should therefore wait till that language was developed. He said

He believed that Hindi could not be entrusted to their successors in the *industrial* as well and *scientific* advancement of the country English alone could achieve this. Even then if a long *sighted* point of view was taken a speaking people would be placed in a great disadvantage compared to Hindi *was adopted as the official* organs.

Mr Rajagopalachari moving the resolution said it would be foolish to throw away the advantage of retaining English as the official language. He said *it is because of sentiment* that we retained the Convention. Hindi would have to fight against overwhelming opposition in their attempt in retain English

You all know the feelings about Hindi in the North *It is South or the non Hindi speaking* areas have to win their battle they will have to act very powerfully and unless they will succeed Otherwise you will not succeed There is much talk of Northern domination over the South. *North* will not be able to dominate over the South unless the South divides itself he said

Rajagopalachari warned that the adoption of Hindi as the official language would be suicidal leading to the disintegration *of the country. He regretted the* attitude of the Madras Government in adopting a policy of less resistance when it was clear that both English and Hindi should be retained as official languages

We do not win battles by not saying that I want to utter a warning that it is not a fond proposition This is a point that I want the State Government to remember It will be easy to adopt the easy way, but we will be difficult later on we have to stand together he said—P T I

I.S.I. Marks For More Goods

EXPORT POLICY

MADRAS, December 21 The Central Government has under consideration the question of giving the benefit of export duty remission without the certification marks of the Indian Standards Institution Dr Lal C. Verma, Director of the Indian Standards Institution said here today

Addressing a press conference, preparatory to the 10th convention of the Institution to be inaugurated here on Monday by the Union Commerce Minister Mr *Manoj Desai*, Mr Verma said that at present only one Indian manufacturer—aluminium stampings is obliged to bear the I.S.I. certification mark for export.

The more progressive of the nearly 1,800 members of the Institution were adopting the standards specified by the Institution Dr Verma said. The Centre and State Governments had helped the popularisation of the I.S.I. Standards by giving on them for their material purchases.

INCREASING DEMAND

The value placed on the I.S.I. certification mark has borne out by the increasing demand for them by industrialists and commercial entrepreneurs Within the last two years 12 standards specified have been specified Many had applied for the mark but later withdrew their applications on realisation that their products did not answer the specification.

The convention in Madras programmed for last one week for Vermont said would concentrate its attention on agricultural and food products and the changeover to the metric system.

NO SIMPLE PROBLEM

Answering a question whether *they I.S.I. would recommend the* compulsory carrying of I.S.I certification marks by all India export goods Dr Verman said the problem was not a simple one that the importers of Indian goods were themselves against such a move because they were more familiar with the private brand sold of the goods they bought There was such opposition from foreign buyers against to more and shelter for which India to develop the export trade. Besides the country is not yet technical manpower necessary to do the job of the magnitude proposed.—P T I

"Actual Secret Not Given Out"

U. K. MINISTER'S DEPOSITION

"A.P." and "The Times of India" News Service

LONDON December 20 The British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Peter Thorneycroft—the man who ordered the September increases in Britain's bank rate—told an investigating tribunal today that he gave newsmen some advance guidance but never gave out the secret.

Mr Thorneycroft told the tribunal that he had called in newsmen and a few other persons for a briefing on Britain's financial situation because he wanted maximum support for the measures he proposed.

But he said he never told any of them the actual secret—that the official bank rate *was being raised to 7 per cent.* from 5, on September 19.

This was the final day of the tribunal's hearings The chairman body named by the Government has heard 134 witnesses in 12 days in an attempt to discover *a* there was any leak age of the bank rate secret.

There has been reports in newspapers of inspired after hours selling on the London stock market the day before the bank rate was increased. Testimony during the tribunal's hearings disclosed that several millions of pounds worth of gilt edged securities—whose value would be lowered by a rate increase—had been unloaded.

In his testimony Mr Thorneycroft said he gave the prior guidance to the press with the Cabinet approval

The fifth All India Identified Experts Conference which concluded in Patna on Saturday suggested the formation of a cadre

Experts in fingerprints, footprints fire-arms and handwriting for purposes of scientific investigation of crimes.

Achieving Public Health Service Targets

CALL TO MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE EXPERTS

"The Times of India" News Service

RAJKOT, December 22.

EXPERTS in the field of maternal and child welfare should help stretch the existing resources of the State to fulfil the targets and extend public health services in the entire State during the Second Five Plan period, Bombay's Chief Minister, Mr. Y. B. Chavan, said here today.

Addressing the first Bombay State Conference on Maternal and Child Health, Mr Chavan said the conference provided an excellent forum to discuss and find solutions to the many problems confronting the public health programme in the State

Complimenting the Saurashtra Regional Public Health Institutions for its excellent service rendered during the last few years Mr Chavan said that the Government attached considerable importance to the public health programme It was determined to provide health services to the entire rural areas of the State

Our goal is clear and we know what our resources are It is now our task to find methods of stretching our resources so that the entire State is provided with public health facilities be added.

TRIBUTES TO EXPERT

The Health Minister Mr M S Kannamwar who *presided* over the conference paid glowing tributes to Dr (Mrs) Oga Makesna public health *expert* of the World Health Organisation for helping the Regional Public Health Department in establishing 120 maternal and child health centres in Saurashtra alone during the last two years.

The maternal and child health centres in Saurashtra are recognised as the best organised and conducted ones in the whole country.

Dr Makesna explained to the 200 delegates at the conference how responsible co-operation from the people in the rural areas of Saurashtra helped solve the task of establishing public health facilities in the entire region during the Second Five period much easier

The delegates will discuss various problems of public health schemes in the State They will also consider the working of the public health programme in Saurashtra

Prominent among those attending the conference are the Consul General of the Soviet Union Mr Gromyko, Mr Robertson and Dr Rohmann of the WHO

UNEF Praised By U. N. Chief

"VITAL SERVICE FOR PEACE"

"A.P." and "The Times of India" News Service

UNITED NATIONS (N.Y.) December 21 The Secretary General Mr Dag Hammarskjold paid a special tribute yesterday to the United Nations Emergency Force He said it was rendering an important service in the maintenance of world peace

The Swedish Secretary-General praise was contained in a Christmas message to the U.N staff printed in the Secretariat paper.

Mr Hammarskjold is in Stockholm en route to the Gaza Strip where he will spend Christmas as a guest of UNEF and its Commander Major-General E. L. M Burns.

UNEF which guards the Egyptian Israeli armistice line consists of about 5,500 troops from Brazil Canada Colombia Denmark Finland India, Norway Sweden and Yugoslavia

Mr Hammarskjold's Christmas message said

I shall be enjoying this Christmas day with the new and significant addition to our United Nations family the men of the United Nations Emergency Force in the Gaza Strip Separated from their families stationed far away from their native lands the soldiers of UNEF have been rendering an important service in the maintenance of international peace It is appropriate that I should be with them at this time"

Doctors at the Grady Memorial Hospital termed the operation a success. A similar operation will be performed on the other eye.

BEE-KEEPING INDUSTRY

Satisfactory Progress

KALLPATTI (Madras) December 19 Mr K T Satyanam a Chief Executive Officer Khadi and Village Industries Commission Madras and the delegates attending the three-day All India Bee keeping seminar here that the efforts the Commission during the last four years towards the development of the Bee keeping industry had yielded encouraging results.

Satyanam, who is a minor partner in Mr Sitaramaiah's wild Bees Honey All India Pvt Ltd Madras *Industrial Board* a report that from 1953 the total number of colonies of wild bees in Madras State increased from 1,000 to 1,000 and the total quantity of honey produced was 1,000 lbs. Today the total number of colonies is 50,000 There were 1,000 beekeepers who had found employment in the job Travancore Mysore and Cochin was 5,000 There were 1,000 beekeepers who had found employment in the job

The Minister said Andrews and the Lion will be translated into the two alphabet and consider it ethically that they should be written

The alphabet must consider in four ways language—using the two alphabets and ease of use, cost of production and speed of reading

He believe we can carry on Shaw's alphabet with the money saved and the time and energy *spent in the two transition will be* a good investment. Shaw's alphabet the Public Trust told in press conference

Mr Isaac Pitman MP and a leader of the Simplified Spelling Society will head a panel of three *linguistic experts who will advise* on the selection of the new alphabet

He said a new phonetic alphabet was practicable and could be taken up by schools telescope printing Books could be half as big and twice as cheap. He said—Reuter

NEW PHONETIC ALPHABET

Shaw's Plan Launched

LONDON December 19 George Bernard Shaw's plan for a new phonetic English alphabet was launched yesterday seven years after the death of the great playwright and author Shaw died at 94.

A long legal statute ended when the British Court of Appeal was told that a compromise had been reached

The Public Trustee the writer's sole executor—will receive £8,500 to carry out Shaw's plan from the three charities which benefited from the £75,000 estate the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art, the Royal Society of Literature and the National Gallery of Ireland

The Public Trustee previously ruled that the Alphabet Trust could not get any money if it was not charitable or valid

Ideas for a new alphabet Winner of the competition will receive a £500 prize

The Shaw's plan Andrews and the Lion will be translated into the two alphabet and consider it ethically that they should be written

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Closure Of Bihar Shipping Will Make 1,100 Jobless

"The Times of India" News Service

CALCUTTA December 22 Nearly 1,100 men will be thrown out of jobs if the Joint Steamer Companies carry out their decision to close their services in Bihar from January, according to Mr M Gilani General Secretary of the Bengal Shipping Union

While admitting, that the Companies were not under obligation to keep their services at a loss Mr Gilani inserted in a press conference here yesterday that the Companies profits from services in Assam the Bengal Bihar and Uttar Pradesh more than covered that loss

He contended out that the Companies were only intent on increasing the profits in transporting the businessmen plying in Bihar and Assam

He added that in 1953 the Bihar services carried 1,468 000 maunds of cargo earning a freight revenue of more than Rs 10 5 lakhs

MINISTER'S APPEAL

The stoppage of the services has said Mr Gilani the Second Plan, as it would not increased pressure on the railways to carry Bihar's agricultural products

It would also be against the appeal last year of the Union Minister Mr Lal Bahadur Shastri to the Minister to relieve the pressure on the railways by resorting more and more to other modes of transport. Mr Gilani said

The Bihar Inland Water Transport Services Inquiry Committee has suggested the continuance of the Bihar *River service for at least* a few years more The Bihar Legislative Council in a non-official resolution, has also urged against the stoppage of the services which would affect about 1,000 miles of river transport from Calcutta to Bihar

CHRISTMAS ISLE Transfer Of Authority To Australia

LONDON December 19 Christmas Island in the Indian Ocean is to be detached from Singapore which now administers it on January 1 1958 the Colonial Secretary Mr Alan Lennox Boyd announced today.

Britain is transferring authority over the island—not to be confused with that in the Pacific from which Britain made her hydrogen bomb tests—to Australia.

Mr Lennox Boyd said he the transfer would take some time to effect because legislation is needed both by Australia and Britain the island would be administered as a separate dependency of the United Kingdom as an interim measure

When he made his announcement on June 6 that the *Colonial Secretary said that a* view was constituted arrangements for transfer the British Government not yet set up the Singapore Government not yet set up the Legislative Council was to be elected in Christmas Island in the *half*

The sole activity on the island was the mining of phosphate by the United Kingdom Phosphate Companies on which was wholly owned by the Australian and New Zealand Governments

Singapore is to receive from the Australian Government 25 per cent of the royalties on the phosphate

Mr Lennox Boyd said today that Singapore would be paid over to the Singapore Government on January 1—Reuter

NO LOWERING OF STANDARDS

Call To Musicians

"The Times of India" News Service

DELHI 21 December 22 Mr Shimala Jash Secretary of the Sangeet Natak Akademi New Delhi inaugurated here yesterday the all all India Music Teachers Conference

A music festival was also been organised along with the conference held under the auspices of the Vidhi Bharati Sangitalaya a Maharashtrian Mandal

Miss Jashi said that though the Present Pupil growth and expansion of music was highly appreciated it could not be denied that taking against a lowering of standards and for the *Sangeeta* do of music in its very seats and vital of our heritage

She said that the common people who were be proven patronised music and were given prizes on the occasion.

Promotion Of Hindi

NEW DELHI December 22 As part of the programme for the promotion of Hindi in the non Hindi speaking areas in the South the Government of India has formulated a scheme to hold periodical seminars of all all teachers from the non Hindi speaking states in the Hindi speaking areas and vice versa

Under this scheme two fortnightly seminars of Hindi teachers from non Hindi-speaking States will be held from December 23 to January 6 at Varanasi and Gwalior

Irrigation Works

NEW DELHI December 21 The Standing Committee of the National Development Council will meet here on January 12 under the chairmanship of Mr Nehru

The Standing Committee will discuss among other things the progress made in the various States in the utilisation of irrigation potential on major and medium schemes the steps taken to ling means and methods of such a popular programme, and the clearance of minor irrigation works specially tanks and wells.—P T I.

PUBLIC NOTICE
Continued From Page

GOVERNMENT OF A.P. PRAISE
Public Works Department
NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED FOR CONSTRUCTING PLANS, QUARTERS, TYPE AT HILL FORT HYDERABAD. On.

1 Group No. 1 Name of Construction family type 4 at H Fort size 6 blocks of in each (2 ground floor 2 floors each 2 blocks One block of ground floor only) 3 Amount tendered 2,70,000 4 Earnest money to be accompanied 5 Type of chalkan only 6 Class of contractors eligible Tender A & B class.

2 Group No. 2 Name of Construction family type 4 at Hill fort 6 blocks of in each (2 ground floor 2 floors each 2 blocks One block of ground floor only) 3 Amount tendered 2,70,000 4 Earnest money to be accompanied 5 Type of chalkan only 6 Class of contractors eligible Tender A & B class.

3 Tenders will be opened at 4.30 p.m. on 28th December 1957

2 Tenders will be opened in the presence at 4.30 p.m. on 28th December 1957

3. The tender forms and other rates will not be sold after receiving tenders on 28th December 1957

4 The above works are completed in the end of 1958

5 Detailed terms and conditions are to be seen at office of the plans and specifications in the office of the Chief Engineer P.W.D. Secretariat Hyderabad On the above Engineer P.W.D. Hyderabad On the above

6. Only those class of contractors are to fill the form are eligible to tender works and have proof income-tax clearance certificate before tender forms and works will be purchased.

7. The work is to be carried out N.P.S. Engineer

SYED ALI P.
Executive Engineer P.W.D.
Special Div I Nizamsagar, Hyderabad

BOMBAY STATE FISHERIES BOARD
TENDER NOTICE NO. 1/57-58

SEALED tenders are invited for the supply of tank of keepers

Tender Form Fee Rs 5 PLAING SLEEPER Rs 5 Tender Form Fee Rs 5 FORWARDING Fee Rs 5 Tender Fee Rs 5

The tender form may be obtained from the office of the undersigned on payment of the fee by cash or money order.

The Tender form may be obtained in full in tenders sent in the office of the undersigned on receipt of the fee.

The tender form will be written with a fountain pen for every round 3 x cm of the letters must be saved double.

The tender form can carry on Shaw's alphabet with the money saved and the time and energy *spent in the two transition will be* a good investment. Shaw's alphabet the Public Trust told in press conference

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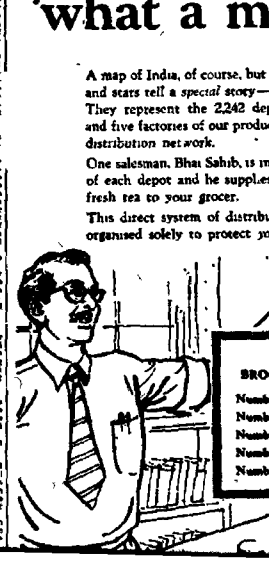
'what a map, Bhai Sahib!

A map of India, of course, but the dots and stars tell a *special story—our story* They represent the 2,242 depots and five factories of our production and distribution network.

One salesman, Bhai Sahib, is in charge of each depot and he supplies factory-fresh tea to your grocer.

This direct system of distribution is organised solely to protect *your* interests, Bhai Sahib. There are *no middlemen no delays*, and we are certain of giving you really fresh tea at fair prices

The quality of your Brooke Bond packet is thus guaranteed All this costs nothing *extra*, Bhai Sahib On the contrary, this is the only way in which it is possible for us to assure you full value for your money.



HERE ARE SOME FACTS ABOUT BROOKE BOND DISTRIBUTION BHAI SAHIB:

Number of Brooke Bond Depots and Sub-Depots	2,242
Number of Brooke Bond Sales Staff	2,276
Number of Distributing Godowns	155
Number of Branch Offices	29
Number of Factories	5

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C RANGANATHA RAO SAHIB

THE TIMES FRIDAY

AUGUST 6 1948

NIZAM'S NEW ATTITUDE

HYDERABAD AND THE UNION

AVOIDING WAR

From Our Correspondent

DELHI, AUG 5

The Nizam of Hyderabad, ruler of the only State which has so far not joined the Indian Union, is now reported to be prepared to sign the draft agreement of June 17. He may, however, ask the Indian Government to include an arbitration clause in the draft to settle differences, and to raise the stipulated limit of his army.

The decision, it is learnt, has been taken to avoid the possibility of war, and to ensure peace for his subjects. If the draft is signed the Nizam will have to dismiss the present Cabinet in favour of a more representative one, and make an announcement introducing constitutional and administrative changes. This may, however, lead to disturbances by the Razakars, the semi-military public organization in the State.

The change in the attitude of the Nizam is due to the efforts of Sir Mirza Ismail, a former Prime Minister of the State, who sent letters to the ruler and the Indian Prime Minister two days ago emphasizing the urgency of breaking the Indo-Hyderabad deadlock in the interests of peace.

HYDERABAD, Aug. 5.—Mir Laik Ali, Prime Minister of Hyderabad, submitted his resignation to the Nizam to-night. His decision was stated to have been influenced by the Nizam's action in negotiating for a settlement with the Government of India through Sir Mirza Ismail, thus by-passing the Hyderabad Council of Ministers.

Although official confirmation is lacking, informed quarters stated that Mir Laik Ali's resignation has not been accepted.—*Reuter.*

THE TIMES SATURDAY

AUGUST 7 1948

Hyderabad in the Balance

Decisive events may be at hand in Hyderabad. The fresh conversations between the Government of India and the NIZAM, set on foot by SIR MIRZA ISMAIL, can still ward off a resort to force. The NIZAM is said to have taken negotiations into his own hands. He has apparently told the Government of India that he is now willing to come to terms on the basis of the June plan. This he turned down then on the advice of his Government, and some members of his Cabinet have now resigned. Time is desperately short. Every day the chances of a settlement dwindle as extremism grows on both sides. In India the Government is called upon to merge Hyderabad by force into the Union. In Hyderabad the militant Razakars are pledged to preserve the old Muslim domination and to fight against any settlement which does not keep the country free and independent. The ugly prospect looms of a conflict which could easily put in peril again relations between Hindus and Muslims throughout the land.

If the Government of India can muster the good sense to meet the NIZAM'S new overtures peace may still be saved. Both have resentments to set aside for the sake of a settlement. The Government of India is impatient at Hyderabad's failure to accept the proposals agreed between LORD MOUNTBATTEN and SIR WALTER MONCKTON. The NIZAM has all along felt badly let down by the failure of the British Government, who now have no title to intervene on his behalf, to safeguard his unique status as an ally when power was handed over. The main Indian grievance against Hyderabad is its rule by a Muslim majority; but this has endured for centuries and cannot be upset overnight by fiat or threat of force. The blockade of Hyderabad has done much harm to the chances of a peaceful settlement. The Government of India denies that it has deprived Hyderabad of food and sorely needed medical supplies, but some provincial Governments have clearly not shown the same restraint. India is the stronger and must bear a corresponding responsibility. The Government of India can try to press home its advantage at the cost of bitterness and bloodshed, or it can try instead, if it is not already too late, to save the day and open up again the prospects of a fruitful partnership with Hyderabad in the future.

THE MANCHESTER

FEAR OF UNREST IN HYDERABAD

Militant Moslems

From our London Staff

FLEET STREET, THURSDAY.

Mr. Krishna Menon, High Commissioner for India, discussed the Hyderabad situation at a press conference in London to-day. He denied accusations that India was withholding supplies of food and medical stores or that she was about to wage war on Hyderabad. He also denied that Hyderabad had ever been an independent State.

When asked about the discussion in the House of Commons on Indian affairs Mr. Menon said that it might be the duty of Parliament to discuss any country in the world in which Britain had an interest either directly or as a member of the United Nations Provided India was not discussed in the tone reserved for colonial territories, he did not think there could be any objection So far as the Government was concerned he thought their behaviour had been quite correct and he had no complaint to make about what the Prime Minister had said

When he was asked about the "Manchester Guardian's" message from New Delhi to-day about the presence there of Sir Mirza Ismail, Mr Menon said that he had no official information about any negotiations. He imagined that Sir Mirza could be described as "using his good offices." He was a former Prime Minister of the Nizam's, a Moslem a Liberal, and a man of high political reputation

In support of his denial that any blockade existed, Mr Menon gave details of some medical supplies and foodstuffs exported to Hyderabad from India, pointing out that the figures were not at all complete but were produced merely to show that in general trade was being carried on as usual. He said there had been some delay in shipments caused by transport difficulties

GUN-RUNNING BY AIR

The High Commissioner referred to the smuggling of arms into Hyderabad by air, and said that no nation had the right to "violate our skies" by flying across Indian territory without landing for Customs examination. There was no doubt that such smuggling was going on, because one of a group of bombers had crashed and was found to be loaded with arms. He said the Razakars were the "Storm Troopers," who were preventing a settlement

No British officers serving under contract in the Indian Army were being used in any military operations, Mr Menon said, and—although it would be legal and proper to call upon them to do so—they would not be asked to serve About 230 British officers, he said, remained with the Indian Army; apart from some senior commanders, they were mostly technicians.

SHEIKH ABDULLAH APPEALS FOR KASHMIR SETTLEMENT

SELF-DETERMINATION AS PEOPLE'S RIGHT

From Our Special Correspondent

SRINAGAR, APRIL 23

Sheikh Abdullah, the opponent of the present Kashmir Government who was released from detention in January, said in an interview with your Correspondent to-day that it was imperative for the people of Kashmir that the dispute between India and Pakistan should be amicably settled without delay The interview at his modest brick villa on the outskirts of Srinagar lasted almost three hours, outside, a modest gathering of his adherents waited under the alternating cloud and sunshine of an almost English spring

Sheikh Abdullah talked fluently and tirelessly, with a surprising lack of bitterness or rancour, and an equal absence of false modesty—"One has to pay the penalty of being popular," he remarked at one point Much of the conversation inevitably turned on the circumstances leading to his arrest in August, 1953 He said he was convinced that from 1951 onwards certain members of the Indian Government in conjunction with Hindu extremist elements conspired to undermine his position, because of his refusal to act as India's "stooge" he had even ended he said, by making an offer to Mr Nehru to resign if he no longer enjoyed Mr Nehru's confidence

In view of this offer and remembering the "old happy days" when he had been virtually a member of Mr Nehru's family, he still could not understand how the latter had agreed to the *coup d'Etat* against him

RIGHTS OF MUSLIMS

What had been his points of disagreement with India? First, he had always felt that to cement the bonds between Kashmir and India it was necessary to dispel the "fear complex" of the Muslims toward the Hindu majority in India As Prime Minister of Kashmir he had sought to restore to the Muslims the rights usurped from them under the rule of the Maharajas, but some high officials in Delhi had seemed interested only in the welfare of the Hindu minority

He had also had to resist pressure from Delhi for a complete merger of Kashmir with India His view had been that accession should be limited to the three subjects of defence communications, and foreign affairs explicitly mentioned in the instrument of accession, until the initiative for closer integration came from the people of the State He had advised Mr Nehru that the "accession of hearts" which he hoped for could come about only by giving the Muslims fair play and justice never through force intimidation, and corruption

Finally in June 1953, he had told a meeting of the working committee of the National Conference Party that he had come to the conclusion that there must be a settlement of the Indo-Pakistan dispute before there could be any real hope of progress for Kashmir A sub committee of eight members was appointed, including the present Kashmir Prime Minister, Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed and it reached unanimous agreement on four alternative solutions—a plebiscite throughout the State with the three options of joining India or Pakistan or claiming independence, outright independence for the whole State, a condominium with defence and foreign affairs jointly controlled by India and Pakistan, or threefold partition of the country, with the Hindu majority area of Jammu going to India, the north-west areas, including Gilgit and Hunza, going to Pakistan, and independence for the valley of Kashmir and the neighbouring Kashmiri-speaking areas

These decisions were subsequently communicated to Mr Nehru with an assurance that whichever of the alternatives proved most acceptable to both India and Pakistan would be accepted by the Kashmir Government

Sheikh Abdullah declared that the accusation of "plotting with a foreign Power" put about after his arrest was fantastic and unfounded Asked to define his approach to the present situaiton, he promptly said that for him the four alternatives put forward in 1953 remained valid

He could recognize no act of the Kashmir Government since August, 1953, as valid The present Government had been created by *coup d'Etat* and did not enjoy the support of the people, while the subsequent decisions of the Constituent Assembly—including the "final accession" to India—had all been taken under coercion and intimidation The elections of 1957 had been a "farce and not free."

Self determination was the inherent right of the Kashmiri people "No amount of force or fraud is going to keep the people of Kashmir within India against their will The people will continue their struggle for self determination even if it takes 25 or 50 years to obtain it"

Asked what choice he would recommend to the Kashmiris, he said he would have to be in a position to confer with leaders from the other side of the cease-fire line and compare conditions on both sides before making up his mind Could he still envisage supporting a union with India? "Once bitten twice shy All I can do is to argue with people and try to persuade them, and what arguments has India left me?"

GROWING DISILLUSION

What had he to say about Pakistan? "They made a disastrous mistake in 1947 I begged them not to precipitate matters but to allow the Kashmiri people to consider the issue of accession after the situation in India and Pakistan had returned to normal They allowed passage to the tribal invasion which of course completely changed the situation" Did he consider that there was nevertheless strong sentiment in Kashmir in Pakistan's favour? He felt that the Muslim masses, especially after the events of 1953 had become increasingly disillusioned with India and to that extent had turned towards Pakistan

Was it true that he felt a personal preference for independence? He said he had no particular preference but it was an alternative which could not be eliminated out of hand Continuance of the present partition along the cease fire line was no solution, as it meant a denial of self determination He considered that Pakistan's latest offer to Dr Graham the United Nations mediator presented a fair basis for a plebiscite and India's continued opposition was not reasonable

Sheikh Abdullah said he was not afraid of re arrest "Even now I do not consider myself a free man, I have only exchanged a small prison for a larger one"

ITALIANS ARREST A SOVIET OFFICIAL

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

ROME, APRIL 24

Officers of the Italian counter espionage service have arrested in Rome Alexander Solovov, an assistant to the Soviet military attaché here Documents found on him were said to indicate that he was engaged in organizing espionage activities in Italy The report of the arrest given to-day by the Agenzia Continentale a news agency specializing in news concerning Communist activities in Italy, was not denied by the Foreign Ministry

SAN DIEGO CALIFORNIA—The United States submarine Bigara accidentally hit the destroyer Yarnall with a dummy torpedo during exercises and holed her at the waterline There were no injuries and only minor flooding on board the Yarnall.

READERS' VIEWS

The Kashmir Issue

To The Editor Times of India

Sir—I have read with much interest the indignant letter of National Conference Worker in your issue of November 30 criticising the suggestion I made for the solution of the Kashmir problem National Conference Worker may be interested to know that the suggestion was put forward by me with the full concurrence of that eminent jurist and statesman who alas is now no more Sir B Nagsing Rau

Sir Narsing Rau and I discussed the question when we met in New Delhi during his last visit to India and we came to the conclusion that no better because fairer solution could be thought of for ending the impasse

I met Sheikh Abdullah in Bangalore soon after my talk with Sir Narsing Rau We naturally discussed the Kashmir question I explained to him what our solution was He seemed quite satisfied and promised to discuss it with the Prime Minister and seek his guidance I do not know what happened in New Delhi—I had no further communication with him—nor do I know what went wrong with him when he returned to Kashmir and started campaigning furiously Possibly he laid too much emphasis on independence and too little on autonomy The autonomy I had in mind was more or less the kind of autonomy that the former Indian States enjoyed under the British I suggested autonomy not independence for the valley No country can be called an independent country when it has no foreign relations nor an army of its own Sheikh Abdullah's personal loyalty and attachment to Mr Jawaharlal Nehru was manifest in everything he said to me so also his loyalty to India

I venture to hope that on further reflection National Social Worker will find that my (or should I say our?) suggestion is not so insane after all and that much can be said in favour of it

A word more He is quite wrong in saying that I wanted the valley to have 'the right of appeal to the United Nations in case of a dispute between India and Pakistan"—an absurd idea All I said was something quite different If difficulties should arise I said between the valley and either of its powerful neighbours it should have the right of appeal to the United Nations—an obviously necessary precaution

MIRZA M ISMAIL.

Bangalore December 2

Kashmir

While Mr Nehru was in Europe Mr Pant, the Home Minister of the Indian Government made a frank speech about Kashmir. It appeared to confirm what many people had surmised was India's policy in Kashmir While it accepted in principle the United Nations proposals for a plebiscite, India has found reason after reason for postponement Now it is able to claim that the link between India and occupied Kashmir is so strong that circumstances have changed and a plebiscite is no longer practicable Mr Nehru on his return, has toned down a little what Mr Pant had said He says that India stands by its engagements about a plebiscite but that its hands are tied by a clause in the Indian Constitution which binds India not to accept any decisions about Kashmir without the agreement of the Kashmir Assembly This clause was of course put into the Constitution with Mr Nehru's agreement If he says now that it makes it hard for him to carry out his engagements presumably he had this in mind when the clause was inserted Of course India has always had a case of sorts over Kashmir But it is sad if it prefers to get its way by arguments which look like chicanery Mr Nehru may not realise how every time he makes a speech on world affairs people have in the back of their minds, politely unspoken, the doubts about his behaviour in Kashmir He may not realise that among his other titles to fame is that of gaoler of Sheikh Abdullah

Danger in Kashmir. By Joseph Korbel. Oxford, for Princeton University Press. 30s.

The dispute between India and Pakistan about possession of Kashmir is still with us, unsettled after nearly eight years of immense argumentative effort by the two disputants and by the UN, and after fourteen months of a shameful undeclared inter-Dominion war, a source of continuing misery (like the still unsettled Palestinian and Korean disputes) to the many hundreds of thousands of innocent fugitives whose lives have been disrupted by it, a standing disgrace to the British Commonwealth, whose vaunted resources in internal statesmanship it has totally baffled, and a recurrent—though just now perhaps less active—threat to world-peace Here, in these careful pages, the whole fascinating, absurd, and unnecessary tragedy lies barr opened up and dissected by a distinguished Czechoslovak of the Benes Masaryk school who himself—like so many Kashmiris—is a fugitive, who in that capacity has intimate experience of the wretchedness caused by iron curtains and cease-fire lines, and who, moreover, as Chairman of the UN Commission set up in 1948 to mediate in the dispute, had access to unrivalled sources of information His qualifications, both of head and heart, for undertaking an authoritative study of the subject from his university refuge in America were thus probably unique

And authoritative this outcome of his research and his memories certainly seems to be Wide in scope, admirably documented, penetrating in analysis sympathetic, founded upon direct knowledge of most of the personalities, and of the country involved—and at times refreshingly frank about the former, as in his remarks (page 236) on Kashmir's present Prime Minister—the book sets a standard which future writers would find it hard to surpass In unravelling the controversy's main political strands and in apportioning blame Mr Korbel, as befits a peacemaker, shows himself transparently indeed sometimes painfully, eager to be fair To extremists—of whom on Kashmir there are too many—parts of the book may consequently prove maddening, often, when apparently just about to reach a conclusion the author recoils, points to some possible alternative, and then discreetly sidles off Nevertheless, from quotable passages

in most chapters (*e g* pages 41-2, 130, 132, 158, 168-70, 179 87, 184 5 254 304) the broad inference seems plain Mr Korbel felt compelled by the weight of facts—as have many other unbiased observers—to regard Pakistan in this great affair as more sinned against than sinning, in respect both to its origins—what he says (pages 54 72) on the happenings between July and October 1947 is illuminating—and, even more to the astonishing sequence of obstacles and negations which India has contrived to put up—drearily catalogued in Chapters 6 and 7—against holding the promised plebiscite Perhaps of special interest to readers in this country, will be his verdicts, in the main unflattering, on the effect which Lord Mountbatten's decisions and advice had during the crucial days of October 1947 in shaping the controversy's future course (pages 79, 84, 85)

The eminent American who in March 1949 was appointed formally by the United Nations as Plebiscite Administrator, Admiral C. W Nimitz, and who, owing to Mr Nehru's objections, has never yet succeeded in functioning on Indo-Pakistani soil, contributes a dignified and interesting foreword The book is well printed and suitably indexed The first chapter seems less effective than the rest and contains a few obvious small errors Perhaps the two maps might have been better, and the bibliography omits some relevant British publications.

PAK. TROOPS IN AZAD KASHMIR

NEHRU, URGES WITHDRAWAL

PLEBISCITE IN STATE NOT NEEDED

ALLAHABAD, April 4

Prime Minister Nehru said here to-day that the accession of Kashmir to India was legal. The Prime Minister was addressing about a lakh of people at a public meeting here this evening.

Reiterating what he stated in the Lok Sabha, Mr Nehru supported the stand taken by the Russian Prime Minister, Mr Bulganin that the accession of Kashmir to India was legal and there was no necessity of a plebiscite under the circumstances which had considerably changed since Kashmir's accession to India. He urged Pakistan to withdraw her forces from the "Azad Kashmir" territory, as suggested by the U N Commission, which had given its verdict that it was Pakistan that was the aggressor.

Mr Nehru recalled his recent statement on Kashmir at a Press conference in Delhi and said that it had caused a great resentment in Pakistan but there were other countries which had welcomed it. The Prime Minister said that by making that statement he had cleared the whole position as he was feeling that by keeping this matter in suspense they were retarding the progress of Kashmir.

Mr Nehru said that Kashmir had made enormous progress in the past few years. "If we open the Kashmir question now the people of Kashmir would be ruined just as lakhs of refugees from East and West Pakistan have suffered".

Mr Nehru said that people from the so-called "Azad Kashmir" part of the State were anxious to cross the Cease-Fire line due to economic depression. If that entry had not been stopped lakhs of Muslims would have come this side.

Mr Nehru detailed the factors which led him to reconsider the policy towards the Kashmir problem and declared, India is not prepared to settle the Kashmir problem under any threat. (Cheers)

MIRZA CRITICISES INDIA'S STAND

LAHORE April 4

The Pakistan President, Maj Gen. Iskander Mirza said at Bhurbhandhal headquarters of Azad Kashmir yesterday that India's stand on Kashmir as declared recently by Mr Nehru, constitutes a menace to the cause of peace in Asia.

Replying to an address of welcome presented to him, President Mirza said: "Mr Nehru's statements to Parliament and later at a Press conference were only a desperate effort to wriggle out of the international commitment under which India, Pakistan and the United Nations had jointly undertaken to hold a free and impartial plebiscite.

He said, "This undisputed flouting of the fundamental agreement is a challenge to the conscience of those who believe in good ethics in (1) field of international relations. This also constitutes a menace to the cause of peace in Asia.

Gen Mirza continued: "As it may, Pakistan shall not yield to any bullying tactics." He said "Pakistan aims at the ideal of peace but in her dictionary peace is not synonymous with acquiescence in aggression or threat of aggression. Let there be no doubt about it in anybody's mind."

Earlier in his speech Gen Mirza declared "Now that we have, by the grace of God, completed the task of constitution making we are resolved to concentrate our entire attention and endeavour to helping our Kashmiri brethren to achieve their basic rights of self determination."

VISIT TO CEASE-FIRE LINE

The President arrived in Muzaffarabad yesterday on a short tour of the Pakistani held territory of Kashmir.

Pakistan Army Chief, Gen Mohd Ayub Khan and Mr Din Mohd, Pakistan Government's Adviser on Kashmir Affairs, accompanied the President.

Gen Mirza in a morning visited the Pakistan side of the Kashmir Cease fire Line. He was accompanied by Gen Mohd Ayub Khan and Col Sher Ahmed, President of the Azad Kashmir Government.

According to Radio Pakistan, the President may curtail his visit to Azad Kashmir and has promised to visit Mirpur and Punch at a later date.

NEHRU REPLIES TO PAK. PREMIER'S LETTER

KARACHI, April 4.

Prime Minister Nehru has replied to the Pakistan Prime Minister Chaudhury Mohammad Ali's second letter on a No-war Declaration and on Indo-Pakistan problems. It was learnt here to-night. No indication was, however available about the contents of the reply.

Mr Nehru's reply is the fourth note to be exchanged between the two Premiers. The first note was sent by Chaudhury Mohammad Ali early in March. To this Mr Nehru replied on March 11. Mr Mohammad Ali wrote again to Mr Nehru last week.

KASHMIR DISPUTE AND U.N.

PAK. GOVT'S RESOLVE

KARACHI, April 4.

The Kashmir dispute will be referred back to the United Nations by the Pakistan Government, according to a Pakistan Government spokesman.

At his weekly Press conference this afternoon, the spokesman was asked whether Pakistan would take back the Kashmir dispute to United Nations. He replied, "It is an alternative."

The spokesman, however, said the Government had not yet determined the details like when and in what shape the matter should be referred to the U.N.

A correspondent asked what was meant by Mr Nehru's recent statement that he was prepared to discuss practical aspects of the Kashmir case with Pakistan. The spokesman replied "Mr Nehru's case knows the answer to that."

The spokesman replied in the negative when asked if the Pakistan Government had plans to open a diplomatic mission in Goa. The spokesman said he did not rule out the possibility of Colonel A. S. B. Shah being appointed as Pakistan Ambassador at Mapusa. The post is vacant at present.

Colonel Shah was recalled from Goa because he was Pakistan Ambassador last year in retaliation against India's decision to recall its Minister in Karachi in protest against formation of a single unit West Pakistan province.

PAK. MINISTER'S VIEWS

KARACHI, April 4

Pakistan's Minister for Foreign Affairs, Air Marshal Nur Khan today said to-day that Mr Nehru's recent statement on a plebiscite in Kashmir should be an important subject for discussion at the Ministerial level meeting of the Baghdad Pact Council starting in Teheran from April 16 as it affects the region.

Mr Choudhry did not say at what stage and in what form the discussion would be raised.

The Pakistan Foreign Minister however indicated to Pressmen that the situation arising out of Mr Nehru's statement would be discussed by Pakistan with other members, particularly British delegates, outside the conference hall.

Mr Choudhry said that the Government was studying the question relating to reopening of the case in the United Nations.

The Pakistan delegation to the Tehran meeting will be led by the Prime Minister, Mr Mohamed Ali and will include the Foreign Minister, the Foreign Secretary Mr M E A Baig, and the Defence Secretary Mr Akbar Husain. The delegation will fly to Teheran on April 14.

STEEL PLANT AT DURGAPUR

U.K FIRMS TO TAKE UP CONSTRUCTION

ANNOUNCEMENT FROM LONDON

LONDON April 4

British Firms are to build a giant iron and steel plant at Durgapur in West Bengal at a cost of 80 million sterling it was announced to day in London.

The Indian Steelworks Construction Company a consortium of British companies, declared that the contract placed with them by the Indian Government was probably the largest single overseas order ever secured by this country.

The projected plant will be capable of producing about one million ingots tons a year with provision for future doubling of this total. The company described it as a "package deal."

The steelworks will be built and handed over to the Indian Government complete instead of the more usual arrangement of purchasing equipment from this country and for the local people to build it themselves possibly with foreign guidance.

The consortium consists of four steel works plant manufacturers who will each be responsible for various sections of the works.

In February when broad agreement on the plan was announced in New Delhi the Financial Times London said that Britain would play a major part in finance as the scheme it described it as "an excellent example of the kind of co operation which the Colombo Plan is able to foster".

The project arose from a visit of a British technical mission to India over a year ago to advise on a third Indian steel plant. Of the total estimated cost of about 80 million sterling or coal sterling expenditure will be about 52 million.

The sterling portion of the contract will be financed up to 25 500 000 sterling from British sterling subvention 15 million sterling by a British Government loan and 14 500 000 sterling by credit facilities arranged by Lazard Brothers with Lloyds Bank Barclays Bank Martins Bank the District Bank and Glyn Mills.

Final tenders for the work are to be submitted by May 15 and it is said be well on by June 30. Construction should start shortly afterwards.

The project was arranged under the Colombo Plan Technical Co operation Scheme. The Indian Government decided to go ahead after the Technical Mission had submitted its report.

Later British manufacturers and bankers formed the consortium and sent representatives to India to discuss costs and other details.

Last month it was announced in New Delhi that India and Russia had signed a firm agreement to build a steel plant worth 32 500 000 sterling at Bhilai with Soviet machinery and technicians.

Another plant at Rourkela 200 miles west of Calcutta is being contracted for by a German firm.

FT. MEETING OF BORDER POLICE OFFICERS

AMRITSAR, April 4

The Commandants of the Punjab (India) and West Pakistan Border Police met at the Attari-Wagah border to day to discuss ways and means of preventing border incidents.

About thirty police officers from each side including senior Superintendents of Police of Lahore and Amritsar Superintendents of Border Police Picket Commanders supervisory staff and inspectors were present at the meeting.

Both the Commandants addressed the officers for fifteen minutes each stressing the need for goodwill and cordial atmosphere on the Indo-Pakistan Frontier.

They exhorted the officers not to resort to firing as had happened half-a-dozen times in the middle of last month.

They said that matters of disputes or trespass into each other's territory should be reported to their respective officers.

Those present at the meeting took lunch together. The Indian Commandant, Ch Ram Singh said after the meeting that they had a long friendly chat mainly with a view to creating be er understanding and good personal relations between them which would go a long way in eliminating border incidents.

Ch. Ram Singh added that while no disputed matter was discussed at the meeting, general discussion on ways and means to prevent border incidents took place.

He said that a series of meetings of this kind were being held in accordance with the decision arrived at between the Inspectors General of Police of both sides on March 27.

Ch. Ram Singh said that officers had been appointed on both sides to fill up trenches and demolish other defence structures within four hundred yards on either side of the "de facto border" running along the former Pakistan province of West Punjab. There were no advance for ces now along the entire border. Joint efforts to exchange stray cattle and to prevent smuggling on the border were also in progress.

OF INDIA

"Kashmir Is And Will Be, Part Of India"

MR. ABDULLAH DEFENDS OFFICIAL POLICY

The Times of India News Service

NEW DELHI Ap 2

SHEIKH Abdullah, deposed Prime Minister of Kashmir was an internal part of India [illegible]

READERS' VIEWS

Kashmir

To The Editor Times of India

Sir In his speech [illegible] Sir Mirza [illegible] Kashmir problem [illegible] of the use of an Air force [illegible] Kashmir [illegible] Nehru has tried [illegible] Mirza [illegible] Nehru [illegible] India and with Pakistan [illegible] independent with no [illegible] for defence or foreign affairs [illegible] Kashmir [illegible] to have the right of appeal [illegible] the United Nations [illegible] a dispute between India [illegible] Pakistan Forces [illegible] not attempted [illegible] Sir Mirza [illegible] the dismissal of Sheikh Abdullah [illegible] his detention [illegible] was also planning [illegible] Sir Mirza's [illegible] and he rejects [illegible] he was [illegible] Pakistan [illegible] events [illegible] Sheikh Abdullah [illegible] which even [illegible] of the U N [illegible] to settle [illegible] NATIONAL CONFERENCE WORKER

Srinagar November 23

It seems to me that the general policy and attitude of the Kremlin towards the West may be expected to undergo a marked change as a result of its realization of the growing power and influence of China. The Kaiser's bogey of the Yellow Peril will raise its head once again and loom large on the Russian horizon.

The emergence of a new, self-conscious and assertive Asia and Africa, with their suspicion and dislike of the West which represents the white races of the world, will induce the Kremlin to revise its policy and to look more to the West than to the East for friends and allies. Time and Realism in invariable accompaniment, will blunt the edge of old animosities and change Kremlin's outlook for the better.

The Peking Government cannot be expected to remain much longer a docile instrument of Russian policy and a subservient partner in an unnatural alliance. It is now entirely dependent upon Soviet Russia for its military necessities. It is this more than anything else that has hither-to, I believe, kept Peking tied to Moscow's apron strings. A feeling of coloured verses white races is likely to be engendered by the Bandoeng Conference, although all the countries participating in it may not share that feeling. The general trend, however, will persist in that direction among the majority of the countries, represented at the Bandoeng Conference. Peking stands to gain the most from it.

Plebiscite Only In Kashmir Valley

BRITISH PAPER'S SUGGESTION

LONDON January 13 Next week the Kashmir dispute will be back after four years on the United Nations plate, says the 'Economist' today

The journal adds Both Pakistan and India will inevitably lean hard on each other's past misdeeds and on United Nations ruling of bygone years

For other parties anxious for an end to a problem that has tainted the Asian air for nine years the task is to cut firmly through the tangle of recriminations and quotations to the essentials These are relatively simple

First the prime interest of India and Pakistan is to live together in friendship Their inability to do so affects the future relations of the Asian people directly and another wider even than all Asia indirectly

Secondly, friendship and calm cannot be attained while the Pakistanis have to watch Kashmir being run as a police State and there is no prospect of India being able to run it as anything else—even after it has been solemnly taken into the constitutional bosom of the otherwise democratic Indian Union

Thirdly any change in its status will set out ripples of passion and if these are to be minimised the change too must be kept to the minimum needed to enable Indo Pakistani friendship to flourish

All this points straight to the one solution that has never been properly aired—to leave with India and Pakistan those sections of Kashmir that are visibly content to stay with them, and to offer a choice only to the people of the Kashmir Valley

COMMUNIST STAND

'Neither country is as yet disposed even to look at this solution There is all the more need for others to press it upon them The members of the Commonwealth the Bandung group of Asian and African States, indeed the whole United Nations fraternity could perform no better service than to urge India to drop its self-injurious stubbornness and Pakistan to modify its all or nothing claims

Would the Communist Powers put a spoke into such a wheel if it began to turn? That need not be taken for granted A year ago, Mr Khrushchev flitted into Kashmir and told its people that their fate was settled, but last month Mr Chou En lai told the Pakistanis that he would have to study the problem before saying anything about it One is inclined to regret Communist China's absence from next week's Security Council debates"

OBSERVER'S COMMENT

"The Observer commented that Britain would appear only as hypocrite' if she backed Pakistan on Kashmir while keeping silent on Goa

This influential newspaper said 'Unlike some other border conflicts this quarrel is unlikely to lead to war, if only because of India's evidently superior strength but it remains a permanent source of division and weakness among the free nations of Asia ' The best that Pakistan could hope for was to bring pressure on India to accept her demand for a plebiscite in Kashmir

But India will be sensitive to such pressure only if it comes from countries which support self determination in other disputed areas as well, as Goa

If we take our stand on principle in this way we may impress Indian opinion if we support Pakistan on Kashmir while keeping silent on Goa we shall appear only as hypocrites backing a military ally for opportunist reasons —NASEN and Reuter

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"GUARDIAN'S" ADVICE TO U.N.

LONDON Jan 15

The *Manchester Guardian* today urged the United Nations Security Council to study India's case concerning Kashmir with sympathy It also said that Pakistan's case cannot be shrugged off

The paper asked whether anything useful would be done by an uncompromising resolution which India in the present circumstances would be bound to disregard

The paper said that if the Security Council debate on Kashmir is to be worthwhile it must be seen to be an grand against those who resenting India's action over Goa hope now to coerce India into a similar disregard of the United Nations Charter

Legally India is on weak ground but it should come to mind Mr Nehru's fear that the Pakistan engineered and tolerated the foolish and tragic raids on the Kashmir province by dissidents

The Guardian said that Pakistan's argument would turn largely on the Security Council's resolution of 1948 The paper said This says specifically that the fate of Kashmir is to be settled by plebiscite

Delhi says India will abide by the plebiscite has been shown to be impossible because of acts of the Pakistan Government It says that it reserves which will need the most vigilant study A good deal of Indian past history will have to be revised

Questions may be asked why Sheikh Abdullah is still in prison India will have to answer effectively for she can ill afford her moral prestige be clouded

Yet the *Guardian* said India's case must be studied sympathetically and is a strong one The proposal for a plebiscite dates from eight years ago and time changes many things

Stability has come to India's people Kashmir Its education programme has been remarkable The tourist trade on which its prosperity depends has flourished It would be jeopardised by new changes

If the existing settlement should be altered there would probably be an influx of Hindu refugees from Kashmir to India This would almost certainly inflame opinion and start new communal riots

It must be considered in a spirit of realism whether anything useful would be done by an uncompromising resolution which in the present circumstances would be bound to disregard

Mr Nehru's uncharacteristic cynicism about right and wrong in Kashmir must be deplorable but it is a fact which cannot be wished away or argued away

AGREEMENT ON DISARMAMENT

POSSIBLE ONLY THROUGH U.N.

HAMMARSKJOELD'S VIEW

LONDON April 2

Mr Dag Hammarskjoeld United Nations Secretary General said here to day it was obvious controlled disarmament would be possible only through the United Nations, because any disarmament system has to be adopted and administered by a world organisation whose members include practically all the nations of the world'

He was addressing a meeting of the British group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union

The Secretary General added However that does not exclude the use of private diplomacy both within and outside the United Nations Indeed such diplomacy is necessary in preparation of decisions in the United Nations on disarmament '

He added How it can best be exercised is a matter for the Governments individually concerned to decide What is of the utmost importance and indeed of the utmost urgency is the exercise of diplomacy whatever level within or without the United Nations may be necessary to win agreement upon some first step or steps which would put some brake upon the armaments race and contribute to the realisation of security of all concerned

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN ASIA AND AFRICA

Turning to economic development particularly in Asia and Africa Mr Hammarskjoeld said

I hope that the industrially developed countries—both Western democracies and Communist—will give increasing weight to the United Nations approach to their economic relations with Asia and Africa The dominant mood of the peoples of these continents is often described as nationalism This is a fair enough description

But the basis of this great change goes deeper I think there is at the bottom of it also a desire of the countries of Asia and Africa to see applied what the Charter calls the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small

Further he said that in the United Nations We see reflected, the political rebirth of Asia and the awakening of Africa

Speaking of the name of the world body the Secretary General said that a more effective and increasing use of the United Nations as a diplomatic instrument offered the best hope for a peaceful evolution in the relationship of Asia and Africa with the West just as it should do in the relationships of the West with the eastern European countries

He observed that the world body should be used as a diplomatic instrument in which the functions of debate and vote were used more frequently to further a diplomacy of reconciliation in the sense of the Charter rather than merely to score propaganda points, or to defend against them

Mr Hammarskjoeld said criticism had been directed against the greater emphasis which he had in recent years put upon the adaptation of private diplomacy to the multilateral framework of the world organisation, in pursuit of the goals of the Charter 'But whether you call it private diplomacy, or quiet diplomacy or something else, I believe it is in the interests of the member States that we move in this direction".

KASHMIR: ABDULLAH'S OBJECTIVE

By Kingsley Martin

As I left Kashmir after too short a visit the news reached me that Bakshi the Premier of Kashmir had banned processions and demonstrations in the Valley

I am not surprised Bakshi is a law-and-order man who knows all the tricks of control and is not at all afraid of the allegation that he is running a police State—a moderate one according to the standards of to day but nevertheless tough and efficient Since his release Sheikh Abdullah has been allowed to say anything he likes He still draws big crowds, and at one of his meetings where batches of police took part one man was killed a lot injured and a great many arrested A number of the Sheikh's leading supporters are in jail awaiting trial and Bakshi is obviously looking forward to the time when there is no one to challenge his police I had a long and interesting talk with him in which he made it quite clear that he was confident that the people will gradually accept his regime and that the Sheikh's following will diminish the everyone knows that India's decision is final Mr Sadiq though opposing Abdullah and against a plebiscite takes a less complacent view he said dissident groups which broke away from Bakshi and for the loss of their all liberty with the strict Moslem hunt and lawless police terror

I hope to see the Sheikh in his home in Srinagar but he has come back much ill at a long and [illegible] he delivered to his followers I was in a quite reasonable mood In fact he thought it could not prejudice the future of a plebiscite in the meantime of renewal of communal violence or cut in Kashmir in the interests of India he said he [illegible] will continue [illegible] he was willing to accept [illegible] of stay common [illegible] a plebiscite was held on West and could be held [illegible]

I [illegible] the Sheikh [illegible] confined by [illegible] people who live in [illegible] years I first met him in 1948 and my own judgment is the same as theirs he is not communal and has never been with the communal only witness India's [illegible] quotes he Kashmir [illegible] because he [illegible] India [illegible] opposing India [illegible] he is not pro Pakistan and has never I think been concerned with other parts of Kashmir except the Valley His object remains what I believe it has always been he accepts the partition of Kashmir with the northern mountains [illegible] the cease fire line in Pakistan hands and Jammu as part of India envisaging himself as the unquestioned and independent ruler of the Valley I questioned his opponents about the charges that he was intriguing with America and became convinced that his prolonged private conversations with Americans did not involve acceptance of American intervention He no doubt hoped that he would obtain American aid in building up the Valley under his own rule He has always wanted a sheikhdom of his own

This concep of an independent Valley sounded sense in 1948 but to day the chances of such a compromise are remote Even if Indian opinion could now be induced to accept such a settlement it would depend, as it has always done, on an agreement of India and Pakistan jointly to guarantee the Valley You can't have a Switzerland unless the bigger Powers around it guarantee its neutrality To-day there are strategic considerations Russia and China have to be thought of as well as India and Pakistan Even if we rule these out relations between Pakistan and India have become so much hardened and indeed so hostile that the concept of a joint guarantee is not now on the map

Nehru has revealed to the Indian Parliament that he did some years ago offer partition to Pakistan which bluntly turned down India therefore has fallen back on its legal claim to rule the whole of Kashmir—even though everyone knows of the pretence that Bakshi's rule extends to Gilgit or Poonch Nehru's offer I understand included some adjustments of the cease fire line the most important of which was the offer to Pakistan of a substantial piece of Poonch now held by the Indian army It is doubtful whether Indian opinion would stand for any greater concession than this to Pakistan In any case Pakistan will agree to no concessions at all and continues on the basis of the facts to demand a plebiscite for the whole of Kashmir This is quite meaningless but gives Pakistan the chance continually to conceal that it the United Nations since Nehru called in the use of plebiscite the very different [illegible] has never [illegible] formally rejected

SITUATION IN PAKISTAN

[illegible]

[illegible] 100 miles [illegible] the Bengalis [illegible] Pakistan [illegible]

[illegible] to hold its [illegible] not trouble [illegible] to take [illegible] communal [illegible] exercise [illegible] Pakistan [illegible] of [illegible] emotions He would [illegible] to doubt to [illegible] disputes [illegible] from [illegible] conversation with Nehru [illegible] to [illegible] Meanwhile [illegible] Kashmir [illegible] Pakistan [illegible] had [illegible] comfort [illegible] the Valley [illegible] more compelling than economics

CONCEPT OF INDEPENDENT VALLEY

I [illegible] the danger and the tragedy of [illegible] likely to continue The stupidity and sadness of it all was brought home to me on both sides of the frontier both in [illegible] and Bengal The people I talked to have no [illegible] they [illegible] each other indeed they [illegible] not [illegible] so much as to be on ordinary friendly human terms with their relatives and neighbours now separated by the most artificial of frontier lines In Lahore, especially I could detect no bitterness remaining from the ghastly communal massacre of 1947 and people described to me how when in 1953 an enterprising Pakistan High Commissioner in India arranged an Inter State cricket match thousands of Indians poured over the frontier not to see the match but to fall on the necks of old friends and neighbours from whom they had been disastrously cut off—(Copyright By arrangement with *New Statesman*)

Inside Persia

The return to London to-morrow of various oil company representatives, including the leader of the delegation, to consult their principals completes another stage in the slow negotiations towards a settlement of the Anglo-Persian oil dispute. While the experts deliberate in London GENERAL ZAHEDI has the more difficult task of consulting with his Cabinet colleagues on the political implications of the proposed terms of settlement. Two salient considerations will be uppermost in his mind. The first is that settlement is the prerequisite of every detail of his extensive programme of fiscal, economic, and, most important, agricultural reform. At the moment, the Persian economy exists by virtue of American aid—$60m. since DR. MOUSSADEQ was deposed—which has been granted on a short-term basis pending an oil settlement. American grants in aid will certainly enable GENERAL ZAHEDI to cover his running expenses for some months to come. But to bring to anything like completion the rehabilitation programmes already begun oil revenue is essential. The second consideration is that, although economically vital, an oil settlement will impose heavy political strains on the régime.

The Persian people are not moved principally by material calculations. Apart from fierce, unreasoning nationalism, there is a deep religious strain which induces them almost to worship suffering. Utilitarian or Marxist interpretations of Persian motives are more than usually wide of the point. It is this religious and emotional obsession which may pose GENERAL ZAHEDI his first major challenge. Can he resist the allegation of his opponents, however false it may be, that he

THE TIME

is selling Persian integrity for dollars? There can be no doubt that leaders like MULLAH KASHANI, no less than the underground Tudeh Party, and the GENERAL'S many personal enemies will see in the final stages of the oil negotiations a favourable moment to attempt to whip up national hysteria. The GENERAL, however, has several unusually strong cards in his hand. In the first place, the most striking internal development in Persia since DR. MOUSSADEQ was overthrown has been the revival of the SHAH'S prestige. So long as GENERAL ZAHEDI has the SHAH behind him he can rely on the army's loyalty. In addition, the new Majlis is filled with Government supporters. No doubt in time they will follow the Majlis system of turning on their benefactor, but there are no signs of it yet. The régime has also been carrying out a systematic purge of public life which must have seriously reduced the ability of its opponents to organize effective resistance.

Internally, therefore, the opportunities for an oil settlement have seldom been so promising. To be successful, however, it must not only recognize Persia's highly susceptible national feelings, but must do so without equivocation. Much will depend on how the settlement is presented to the Persian people. Finally, the Government will miss a great opportunity if the oil revenues, when they start flowing, are not put to better purposes than they were in the past. It would be a tragedy if all the time and effort spent on reaching an oil settlement only resulted in the further enrichment of the ruling class.

Mirza Ismail's Mediation

Oil Dispute

TEHERAN, Sept. 23.

The arrival in Teheran of Shri Mirza Ismail, the Indian elder statesman, has set in motion a series of conferences which while not officially admitted to be concerned with oil has all the appearances of it.

Shri Mirza met Premier Mossadeq on Monday morning.

"Oil being the primary question here, we also talked about it" Shri Mirza said.

TALKS WITH ENVOY

He has already met the American Ambassador, Mr Loy Henderson "who is an old friend" and the Indian Ambassador Dr. Tarachand. He proposes to meet the British Charge D'Affaires, Mr. George Middleton, the Iranian Foreign Minister, Mr Hussein Nawab and Speaker Kashani.

Shri Mirza said he might meet Dr. Mossadeq and Deputy Premier again.

The influential evening newspaper "Keihan" said that the Indian Ambassador, Dr. Tarachand, and the Turkish Ambassador, both of whom met Dr. Mossadeq on Sunday tried to persuade Iran not to bring about a full rupture of relations with Britain.

This newspaper added that Dr. Mossadeq told the Ambassadors to persuade Britain "not to persist in their adamant views" rather than ask him to climb down.

3 WEEKS' RESPITE

Latest indications available here last night were that Prime Minister Mossadeq might give Britain and the United States three weeks in which to reply to the Iranian counter-proposals to the Anglo-American offer for settling the Anglo-Iranian oil dispute.

Another 'PTI' report said that the evening newspaper 'Ittelat' reported last night that Iranian artillery had been moved down to reinforce south Iranian garrisons, following reports of British troop movements near the Iran-Iraq border.

The editor of 'Bakhtar Emrooz'—Teheran's most influential newspaper—has decided at the last minute not to join a party of Iranian editors who are to visit Britain for a month's stay as guests of the British Government.—PTI.

"IRAN OFFER VERY REASONABLE"

Mr. M. Ismail's View

TEHERAN, September 26: The veteran Indian statesman, Mr. Mirza Ismail, here on a private visit, expressed the hope that the oil dispute between Iran and Britain would soon be settled in the interests of both countries. If it were not settled and if misfortunes should as they seemed likely, overtake Iran, the responsibility would largely be that of the British Government, he said.

Mr. Mirza Ismail

Mr. Ismail thought Iran's request for payment of £49 million was "a very reasonable one" in the circumstances in which Iran was placed, if mutually satisfactory arrangements could be made for the disposal of the oil. Compliance with this request would be a striking manifestation of British good ill towards Iran at such a critical juncture.—P.T.I.

(*U.K. & U.S. reactions on page 7*)

Mirza Ismail Is Hopeful Of Oil Settlement

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He has already met the American Ambassador Mr Loy Henderson who is an old friend and the Indian Ambassador Dr Faruchand He proposes to meet the British Chargé D'Affaires Mr Cecil Mallerton the Iranian Foreign Minister Mr Hussein Nawab and Speaker Kashani

Shri Mirza said he might meet Dr Mossadeq and Deputy Premier again

The influential evening newspaper Keyhan said that the Indian Ambassador Dr Faruchand and the British Ambassador both of whom met Dr Mossadeq on Sunday tried to persuade Iran not to bring about a full rupture of relations with Britain

This newspaper added that Dr Mossadeq told the Ambassadors to persuade Britain not to persist in their "arrogant views" rather than ask him to climb down

3 WEEKS' RESPITE

Latest indications available here last night were that Prime Minister Mossadeq might give Britain and the United States three weeks in which to reply to the Iranian counter proposals to the Anglo American offer for settling the Anglo Iranian oil dispute

Another PTI report said that the evening newspaper Ettelat reported last night that Iranian artillery had been moved down to reinforce south Iranian garrisons following reports of British troop movements near the Iran Iraq border

The editor of Bakhtar Emrooz—Teheran's most influential newspaper—has decided at the last minute not to join a party of Iranian editors who are to visit Britain for a month's stay as guests of the British Government —PTI

"IRAN OFFER VERY REASONABLE"

Mr. M. Ismail's View

TEHERAN, September 26 The veteran Indian statesman, Mr Mirza Ismail, here on a private visit, expressed the hope that the oil dispute between Iran and Britain would soon be settled in the interests of both countries If it were not settled and if misfortunes should as they seemed likely, overtake Iran, the responsibility would largely be that of the British Government, he said

Mr Mirza Ismail

Mr Ismail thought Iran's request for payment of £49 million was 'a very reasonable one' in the circumstances in which Iran was placed if mutually satisfactory arrangements could be made for the disposal of the oil Compliance with this request would be a striking manifestation of British good will towards Iran at such a critical juncture —PTI

(U K & U S reactions on page 7)

Mirza Ismail Is Hopeful Of Oil Settlement

TEHERAN Sept 26

Veteran Indian statesman Shri Mirza Ismail here on a private visit expressed the hope that the oil dispute between Iran and Britain would soon be settled in the interests of both countries

If it were not settled and if misfortunes should as it seemed more likely to overtake Iran the responsibility would largely be that of the British Government he said

Shri Ismail thought Iran's request for payment of 49 million pounds sterling was a very reasonable one in the circumstances in which Iran was placed

If mutually satisfactory arrangements could be made for the disposal of the oil he added compliance with this request would be a striking manifestation of British goodwill towards Iran at such a critical juncture of her history —PTI

NEHRU'S APPEAL TO WORLD POWERS

(Continued from page 5)

the past few months. So far as India was concerned their whole policy has been based *right from the beginning* on the conception of coexistence and the idea was not new to them. Naturally we do not wish to interfere with others in any way and on the other hand we do not propose to be interfered with by others.

Naturally the consequences of this approach is certainly there. There can be no other. It is only when you want to interfere or you are afraid of being interfered with that consequences does not exist. In the world today nobody can be certain of not being interfered with in this or that way. Interference with each other can be checked or controlled or not. If it is, it must be checked of course. It can be not checked here and conflicts arise. And we have *seen it all* in the world when a small conflict is likely to develop into a big conflict and a big conflict into a world war. There are no small wars. But now so that the problem of other coexistence is possible or not is a very important one. It is not possible. The other alternative is World War. I do not know what you will call it—a deterrent.

But whatever one likes the present state of affairs in the world or not one has to choose between a policy which I had to wage *a large scale and a general* speech meant by the word coexistence. He continues that the Geneva Conference resolved that the alternative to not accepting some idea of co-existence was war which they were interested in prevent.

GENEVA AGREEMENT

The Geneva agreement had not actually laid down that the country of India China would be the peacemaker and this should not have resulted although other countries have or play with either co-existence and shouldn't not or less before.

but might be called the spirit of peace. There was some argument about it. It was not in the actual word. But the *spirit* of the Geneva decision was quite clear.

If the Indo-China countries or any of them who were there had a talk with one two third countries they have with the other three countries and they have agreed to the peace. I could go on with this. I had to wage a war of co-existence. I could go on with this. I have agreed that this may be prolonged for the period of a month or two and the other three countries will be there. I hope they will be able for the future to live with co-existence.

So under such circumstances we should try to see from I have *to make the most of it*. Therefore this unprecedented peace which should be for China could be shorter for the people. Let us let the military have their time and let some other form of peace. Let the colleges will decide the other matter.

SEATO CONFERENCE

Some time this Conference here Mr. Nehru said I was asked to be the chairman of a meeting to consider the question of South East Asia Treaty Organisation. In the 19 years of foreign affairs time for a meeting I spent half an hour there. I was asked to be the chairman of this meeting. I said I would not be the chairman but I would *do all I for* my country which was given other deep thought. Some of the countries of the Indo-China Conference are countries with which we are normally on friendly terms. I mention this because I want to be perfectly frank with all deference to the Powers represented. It so happened that particular meeting they specifically at the particular juncture was unfortunate. It so happened it is likely to create the whole trend in a way that the Geneva Conference has created by its decision called Cho. This conference *in Philippine* was likely to give a wrong direction to the trend towards peace. Some people were thinking in a wrong direction. I felt in Philippines that wish was a good in a wrong direction or do anything which will make the tension more. I felt that it would be very unfortunate if there should be any.

In no few years and I am convinced of it that the result of the Geneva Conference and the ending of the Indo-China war was to bring about a great sense of relief in Asia and all over the world—also a greater *feeling* of security or a lesser feeling of insecurity. A move towards less fear and suspicion of each other gradually leading towards some settlement into western approach the question in the way it is problem which leads to the adoption of the Philippine Conference. It seems to me it is very likely to upset these fears and suspicions again and thereby instead of assuring peace to encourage a feeling of insecurity. The immediate result of that Conference will be unfortunate *and possibly* the ultimate results too.

In this context Mr Nehru continued our attention that conference would have been chiefly towards going back to a large extent on our policies of non-alignment. Also having accepted the chairmanship of all three Commissions in Indo-China it seems to us to talk inappropriate and unbecoming *for us to join a conference* of this type which would really have come in the way of our functioning with the Dominions that we are expected to function in these Commissions—in for these reasons we were unable to accept that invitation and we gave our reasons quite clearly.

The question of Goa has said had produced some excitement in India and indirectly more excitement in the mind of the Portuguese Government. It was extraordinary. Now in the last month or so The Portuguese Government *had started an organised campaign* against India in regard to Goa and said all sorts of things in the course of these campaigns.

They had made it out Mr Nehru said that some major military intervention was going to take place either by Indian soldiers as such or disguised as fisherfolk carrying arms. There had *also been considerable additions* to their normal military force in Goa. There had been a good deal of correspondence with the Portuguese Government and on reading it one would feel Sevilagard as he himself had been.

Mr Nehru referred to Portugal's suggestion for India that observation of the situation and India's acceptance of the same *and her proposal for a conference* and said "During the last two weeks, we have exchanged note after note and yet that meeting has not taken place. The two sides had nominated their representatives and yet they could not meet and some excuse or other is being found by the Portuguese Government, and apparently they want us to commit ourselves in regard to these matters.

We are not prepared to commit ourselves about anything we do we are *going to commit* themselves. Naturally we talks between our representatives and the Portuguese Government is not going to solve the Goa problem. They are not going to discuss the basic problem of de facto and de jure transfer of Goa. It is not to be left over for future discussion. The present stage is a limited stage to discuss what is happening. These are not regarded as that no commitment is necessary nor can be made. If the Portuguese Government wants us to make any commitment *going on or modifying our ideas in regard* to Goa they are mistaken. We are not going to do that nor do we ask them to make any such commitment. We want to proceed step by step peacefully and quietly and arrive at some settlement.

PORTUGUESE PIONEERS

Mr Nehru said One thing has surprised me very much and that is the action of some countries to this Goa issue. Some of them I think are probably not fully aware of the facts because when we placed the real facts before them they admitted that they did not know them. Others knew the facts in particular have acted in a way which has surprised me.

Mr P. Sundarayya One such country is the United Kingdom.

The Prime Minister referred to Western Goa's funding. I cannot say Mr Nehru said I have significant regard and the first intention of expansionist Europe are Asia and the Africa I refer to India or Africa. Portugal who established itself in Goa taking advantage of the conflict between the British and French colonial *Allegations* Mr Chou drew attention to the fact that one of the issues in Delhi was based after Albuquerque to show that India had no claims in these matters. There was no claim. Indians, excited about it now, because Goa is long time back. He was also talking in any his claims to the Portuguese. Some of some of the Portuguese of that period.

Fifty years after their conquest in Goa Mr Nehru said that there is something else which this was not very nice and that was the strict use of the expression in Goa. But these are all matters of history. But for a variety reasons Goa had remained a kind of colonial pocket which does right in the middle of *a large scale life. I felt signed all around.*

The time came for making a decision in India as to the whole of the disposal of the Portuguese Goa. Pondicherry Goa and Daman were in a way. It was effective to use the force in the course of latter colonial here had come out. I felt India had to do this.

FOR CLEARER SITUATION

In the 19th century Mr Nehru said there was a particular period when the Colonial Powers were perfectly satisfied in the strength of the British power in India and therefore Goa was under the shadow of the British power and continued all colonial. I felt it was a question. It could be possibly action. After the year of for India and that the Portuguese. It was not for him to let such conditions in Goa and Portuguese India. It was for parts. But I learnt of the Portuguese Government in that when we felt a whole equilibrium in the region. The time for Goa from our point of view. It would have been a change of circumstances. It could not have been so if it had been so we felt in India.

The Prime Minister said that the future of Goa in the direction of a clearer situation. We felt India ought to be in a position to take the matter of Goa in the future. We felt India ought to be in a position to take the matter of Goa in the future. Some people were concerned about Goa. They were not well known to us. Some people felt we were concerned about the fate of Goa and control for Goa. The Hindu and Government of India felt surrounded by the Union of India and as an island *Union Government and* said strength. They felt in a small island. The Portuguese Government felt the Goa was dangerous. Government felt the Goa was dangerous. Government felt the Goa was dangerous.

NEHRU'S APPEAL TO WORLD POWERS

(Continued from page 5)

the past few months. So far as India was concerned their whole policy was based right from the beginning on the conception of coexistence and the idea was not new to them. Naturally we do not wish to interfere with others in any way and on the other hand we do not propose to be interfered with by others.

"Naturally the consequences of this approach is obvious. There can be no other. It is only when you want to interfere, or you are afraid of being interfered with that co-existence does not exist. In the world to-day nobody can be certain, but you can form your own guess whether superpowers with each other can be checked or controlled or not. If they cannot be checked, of course there can be no co-existence and conflicts arise. And we have arrived at a stage in the world when a small conflict is likely to become immediately, into a big conflict and a big conflict into a world war. There are no small places left now so that the problem whether co-existence is possible or not is a very important one. If it is not possible—that is the only alternative to World War. I do not know what you will call it—co-destruction."

But whether one liked the present state of affairs in the world or not, one had to choose between a policy likely to lead to war on a large scale and a peaceful approach meant by the word co-existence. The countries at the Geneva Conference realised that the alternative to not accepting some form of co-existence was war which they were naturally not prepared to face.

GENEVA AGREEMENT

The Geneva agreement had specifically laid down that the countries in Indo-China should be independent and they should not have military alliances with other countries or align with other countries and could more or less belong to what might be called the area of peace. There was some argument over about the interpretation of the words, but the general idea of the Geneva decision in regard to Indo-China countries was quite clear.

"If the Indo-China countries or any of them alone themselves or jointly with one powerful group of nations, they become a threat to the other and, therefore, they become a cause of conflict. On the one side it was feared that they may be a springboard for the forces of Communist countries and on the other, it was feared that they would be bases for attacks against those countries.

"So, unless you can isolate them in a military sense from these groups, you make them a cause of conflict. Therefore, this interpretation was made that these Indo-China countries should as far as possible keep out of these military alliances and in a sense they belong to part of the area of peace. How that idea develops will depend on other circumstances."

SEATO CONFERENCE

Soon after this Geneva conference, Mr. Nehru said proposals had been made to India to attend a meeting of the Seven of a South-East Asia Treaty Organisation which followed on a Portuguese's time the meeting was being held in the Philippines to consider these proposals. India was also invited to that meeting, but they had expressed their inability to attend it for reasons which were given in their reply. Straight, some of the countries attending that conference were countries with which they generally agreed and proposed to consult with all deference to the Powers represented at that conference. Only that particular meeting was specially at this particular juncture, was unfortunate. It somehow was likely to change the whole trend towards peace. But the Geneva Conference had accepted by its decisions on Indo-China. The conference in Philippines was likely to give a new and a severe direction to that trend towards peace. Many more people, who like going to Manila in Philippines, do not wish to give it a wrong direction or do anything which might make the prospects of peace less. Indeed, I think we found that they are actuated by a desire for peace and security.

"But the fact remains, and I am convinced of it, that the result of the Geneva Conference and the ending of the Indo-China war was to bring about a great sense of relief in Asia and all over the world—also a greater feeling of peace, of security, or a lesser feeling of insecurity, a more feeling towards less fear and suspicion of each other. Anything leading towards some settlement, immediately you approach this question, in the way it is certainly likely to be adopted at the Philippines Conference, it seems to me it is very likely to arouse these fears and suspicions again and thereby instead of assuring security, encourage a feeling of insecurity. The immediate result of that Conference will be unfortunate and possibly the ultimate results too."

"In any event," Mr. Nehru continued, "our attention that conference would have been obviously some check to a large extent on our policy of non-alignment. Also having accepted the chairmanship of the three Commissions in Indo-China, it seems to be totally inappropriate and unbecoming of us to join a conference on this topic which would really have come in the way of our functioning with the impartiality that we are expected to function in these Commissions—so for these reasons we were unable to accept that invitation and we gave our reasons quite clearly."

The question of Goa, he said, had provided some embarrassment to India and infinitely more embarrassment in the mind of the Portuguese Government. It was extraordinary how in the last month or so the Portuguese Government had started an organised campaign in all the capitals of the world against India in regard to Goa and said all sorts of things in the course of those campaigns.

They had made it out, Mr. Nehru said, that some major military intervention was going to take place either by Indian troops as such or disguised as fishermen carrying arms. There had also been considerable addition to their normal military force in Goa. There had been a good deal of correspondence with the Portuguese Government and on reading it, one would feel bewildered, as he himself had been.

Mr. Nehru referred to Portugal's suggestion for conciliation of the situation and India's acceptance of the same and her proposal for a conference and said, "During the last two weeks, we have exchanged two other note and yet that meeting has not taken place." The two sides had nominated their representatives and yet they could not meet, and "some excuse or other is being found by the Portuguese Government, and apparently they want to commit ourselves in regard to these matters."

"We are not prepared to commit ourselves about anything and do we ask them to commit themselves. Naturally, these talks between our representatives and the Portuguese Government is not going to solve the Goa problem. They are not going to discuss that basic problem at de facto and de jure transfer of Goa. They are not going to do that, nor do we ask them to make any such commitment. We want to proceed step by step, peacefully and gradually and arrive at some settlement."

PORTUGUESE PIONEERS

Mr. Nehru said: "One thing has surprised me very much and that is the reaction of some countries to this Goa issue. Imagine, I think, very probably not fully aware of the facts because usually we placed the real facts before them, they admitted that they did not know them. Others, knowing the facts, nevertheless have acted in a way which is surprising."

Mr. P. Sundarayan: "One such country is the United Kingdom".

The Prime Minister referred to Vasco da Gama's landing in Calicut in May 1498. "A very adventurous event and the first intrusion of expansionist Europe into Asia and the overall later in India of Adventurous, aggressive, self-established kingdom of Goa, taking advantage of the conflict between the Bijapur and Vijayanagar Kingdoms. Mr. Nehru drew attention to the fact that one of the goods in Delhi was planned after Albuquerque to show that India had no animus in these matters. There was no ill-feeling excited about it now, because it was a long time back. He was also willing to pay his tribute to the adventurous spirit of some of the Portuguese of Goa etc.

"Fifty years after their coming to Goa, Mr. Nehru continued, there was something else happened which not very nice and that was the starting of the institution of Goa." But these were all matters of history. That for a variety of reasons, Goa had remained a kind of concealed past history, a political machine which does not change while life has changed all around.

"The movement for independence in India was for the whole of India, obviously including the Indian States, Pondicherry, Goa and other places. It made an allusion to an issue in the course of history, colonial forces had come and divided India between them."

19TH CENTURY STRUGGLE

In the 19th Century, Mr. Nehru said, there was a struggle between the big Colonial Powers and ultimately it resulted in the triumph of the British power in India and therefore Goa came under the shadow of the British power and continued with its connexions and under its protection. It could and possibly continue after the withdrawal from India of that British Power. It was not for him to decide the constitution in Goa or Portugal during the long period. But the moment the underlying Power in India went and the whole area of the Goan remaining portions ceased and ceased to exist, it would have been the nature of things if at that time this problem had been solved amicably."

The Prime Minister recalled that a little before or after the transfer of power, the then Hyderabad Government, which had adopted a non-aggressive line with the rest of India, had started negotiations with the Portuguese Government about Goa. That was the second time known to everyone. Some propositions were mentioned about some kind of common control for Goa.

The Hyderabad Government at that day "felt and mentioned the union of India" and was an Indian State Government and had a right to allege. They wanted an outlet to the sea. A new issue then arose of sovereignty and upto the Day of Independence and later to the Arabian Sea on Goa.

Mr. P. Sundarayan: And still the Nizam continued.

Mr. Nehru: I come to that later.

Mr. Sundarayan: I am not referring to the Nizam.

Mr. Nehru said that it was not too plausible, only single mind of that but the persons who were the owners of its behalf at the time of negotiations had mostly left Hyderabad and some of them had been shot and accepted for it.

The point was, Mr. Nehru said, that Portugal presumably thought that Hyderabad might be an ally against the Indian Union and wanted to join hands with them. But that idea did not come out of it because other changes took place with some rapidity. "But it is interesting to see how the Portuguese Government of the day, not long ago, were delighting in the problem of Goa with the Hyderabad Government and how they asked the line that this subject is too sacred to be talked about or to be discussed. I refer to this only to show how at one stage when they felt that because of the British protecting Power would carry their future to be uncertain, they wanted to do something.

Since then, he said, India had stated that Goa must become a part of India. The historical and other necessities for this remaining a separate were finalised. Nothing could keep it there. It was not the question of its opinion or the opinions of the House, but there were certain factors which were bound to have full play.

COLONIALISM IN RETREAT

Apart from the fact of Goa being in this country, and the fundamental fact of Goa's inhabitants wanting it, the major fact was that "what is called Colonialism is in retreat and has to go", Mr. Nehru added: "We talk about the crisis of our time and many people view it in different ways. Probably in the United States the crisis of the time is supposed to be Communism versus Anti-Communism. It may be so to some extent. But the crisis of time in Asia is Colonialism versus Anti-Colonialism. Let us be quite clear about it." (Cheers).

He had referred to Indo-China and the seven and half years of war and the terrible destruction there. But was it not due to an attempt to restore a Colonial era when it had ceased to have real strength or significance? The same decision had come or would come and those countries would become free and independent. But a who decision had been taken seven years ago, that would have spared this war and all kinds of other developments and consequences which had taken place.

That wise step was taken in Burma and India. In Indonesia there was some trouble, but it was solved to some extent. One could see the difference where this trend of modern history had been recognised and they had been a peaceful change-over and friendliness on them and the countries which had till then dominated them. It was in this larger context of a policy in countries that they should see the problem of Goa.

He could understand, Mr. Nehru continued, the Portuguese having a soft corner in their hearts for the days of Portugal's grandeur. But that did not justify in any sense, logical or otherwise, the Portuguese adhering to a policy by day of holding on to Goa against the wishes of the people of Goa.

CATECHISM IN INDIA

Mr. Nehru said: "One thing I deeply regret and that is the way the Portuguese Government has brought the Christian Church into this matter, especially the Catholic Church, thereby trying to make this a religious issue which, of course, it is not. The top-most Catholic leaders in India had expressed themselves quite clearly on this issue not only of religious but of nationalism in India, but on Goa itself and had supported the Freedom movement in Goa. Circulars had come to India long before it went to Portuguese or to Europe. We would like the members to remember that Christianity was not in Goa for ages, but as much an Indian religion as any other. It had been in India for the last 1900 years, especially in South India. There were some five million Roman Catholics in India. In matters concerning their lives and of their social and economic, they themselves had said that they had full freedom. So it was a matter of deep regret so long that this religious bias was being given to this purely political question of Goa.

"As a matter of fact, if I may put it in another way, by giving this religious bias, the Portuguese Government or the Portuguese Prime Minister has done no service to Catholicism in India because it is association Roman Catholicism with Colonialism. It is Catholicism, thing is a religious Catholicism. A religious must stand on its own, not as a part of political doctrine or under the umbrella of a Colonial Power. So let us keep religion out of this picture and look at it from the point of view of political and economic aspects and the fact that India has had interest in India and in Asia, and it is manifest, looking at it from this point of view, that all one can say about Goa is to express regrets that it still continues a Portuguese possession.

If the British Power had withdrawn from India and had left Goa as a friendly territory as they did, it was extraordinary coincidence or accident that only small footholds on the coast of India were left and they recall a time under colonial domination.

People were realising that Colonial domination was not in the age. Indeed, Goa was a part of Portugal proper. In answer and the argument that the Goanese were fond of Portuguese administration, would very easily be decided. If Goa never heard the Portuguese Government refer to self-determination, but I know the Portuguese Government has to bring in large number of Africans from Africa to Goa to carry on their administration. There are no some of the Goanese in Goa representing the Portuguese Government there.

Mr. Nehru said he was seven years so, though India was in not quite the Commonwealth, the movement of the Goans in Burma and elsewhere, they had, generally, perhaps unconsciously, very strong feeling in favour in the matter because they wanted to settle the issue peacefully and consequently. The state of mind in the Portuguese Government from that day to today is the result of his, or rather, the Prime Minister's representation. He had in the past, with the Portuguese Government not more than this world was not aware of what passed upon in Portugal. It was not in certain world war the situation in Portugal not quite clear. We were not certain what happened in India.

He had not referred to Goa as the Portuguese Prime Minister was, Pattachi historical forces in the Portuguese would be a part of the Arabian Sea on Goa.

Mr. Nehru said: "Now, I come to the Goan movement that grew at work. They wholly sympathised with the Goans. They could do nothing like Goa and liberty. Newspapers could not be published. An editor's sentence was given to end deported because he said in a paper that Goa must be a part of India. People were expressed political complications. We used to deal with the question was for the people to talk with each other. Therefore, we was sure India did not want to do it because thought it may be a small place it would lead to all kinds of national and international complications. We used to settle this respectfully and we hoped it would be done if the other party is prepared to discuss these matters."

Mr. Nehru referred to India's attempts during the last five years to negotiate with Portugal on the subject and said: "It has been rather a frustrating experience for us."

He was not surprised that people round about Goa, Daman, Diu and so on were frustrated and have taken the law into their own hands. He could sympathise with their feelings. But nevertheless they had resolved them not to do so as all kinds of complications would arise. They could put stop the Goans, but they had deliberately prevented Goans from going in with arms and non-Goans from going in, whether with arms or without arms. Various forces were at work both in India and outside India and he had no doubt at all in his mind as to what the fate of Goa was going to be. "It must become a part of India principally because Goans desire it."

Whatever might happen, said Mr. Nehru, "I do hope that our general policy that we will measurement only the Government, but the people will be a policy but not non-violent policy in this matter. We are not too big. If I may put it another way, to talk of any other method. (Cheers.) No, I do not think the country is to some extent, to exercise some patience in this matter."

When Mr. Phulbehi Gupta (Communist) said that the Americans were sending arms to Goa, Mr. Nehru replied: "I think the statement is not right. In the statement he has made about the Americans sending arms, I do not think they have sent arms. I do not think they will send arms and I do not very much care if anybody sends arms." (Cheers.)

Replying to further interruption by Mr. Bhimsen Gupta and Mr. Sundarayan, Mr. Nehru said "It does not make much difference whether there are a few more Portuguese or other regiments there or a few more arms is Goa or a few less arms. The whole situation, but for its slightly tragic aspect, has a comic aspect about it and we must not lose our sense of perspective in looking at it. It is the people of Goa that count ultimately, not other people who want to go in and put there in difficulties."—PTI.

INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY

(Continued from page 5)

the Government of India, [illegible] to Goa was the only one that [illegible] political in the [illegible] circumstances. It was stated that the [illegible] of Portuguese India would not accept that what was the alternative? [illegible] Government of India [illegible] suggestion that Indians should [illegible] allowed to [illegible] the adjacent areas would lead to further complications.

Dr. H. N. Kunzru (Independent) said Mr. Nehru had stated that the China had stated that subject matter of the Geneva Conference was [illegible] problems, relating to them and that [illegible] of water that the [illegible] relation of water that the [illegible] to some [illegible] that the Indian [illegible] [illegible] and economic projects in Cambodia, Laos and Siam. Did not all [illegible] keep in the establishment of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

ONLY ALTERNATIVE TO CO-EXISTENCE IS A WORLD WAR

Mr. Nehru's Warning In Rajya Sabha

DEBATE ON FOREIGN POLICY BEGINS

NEW DELHI, August 26.

MR. Nehru declared today that the only alternative to co-existence was a big world war

Initiating the foreign affairs debate in the Rajya Sabha Mr Nehru said that co-existence assumed non-interference in each other's affairs. The alternative was a big world war which might lead to mass destruction

Mr Nehru said that the Indo China settlement at Geneva had given rise to a feeling of ease but on a lower level of insecurity and the world was moving towards less fear and excitement as a great deal had been done towards a settlement.

Any approach to the question in the West tended to be coupled with the proposed South East Asia Treaty. Opinion on conference in the Philippines was both in favour these treaties and against them and therefore engendered a feeling of uncertainty.

Mr Nehru said that the general idea of the Geneva conference was that the various States in Indo China should keep out of military alliances with one powerful group of nations or the other and that they should belong to what they call an area of peace. If this was not done it would be a cause of conflict.

PEACEFUL SOLUTION

Mr Nehru also referred to the Portuguese Government in India and said that the Government of India wanted and hoped that a peaceful solution would be found. But that could only be done if the Portuguese parts were opened to diverse influences.

Referring to the attempts of the Indian Government to establish contacts with the Church and particularly with the Roman Catholic Church in this country Mr Nehru said that the Government had been sensitive to Roman Catholicism in India but was asking Roman Catholicism to cooperate with it in a friendly way for Roman Catholicism is a force in India and on its own has a great deal to do. It should come in under the umbrella of Indian Polity.

Mr Nehru also referred to the visit of the Chinese Prime Minister to Delhi and said that they had discussed Tibet and Indo China and the Chinese Prime Minister had stated that he was coming to India and China hoped to visit India. China would like to be on friendly terms with India and not merely with India.

Mr Nehru also referred to the visit of the Chinese Prime Minister and the Prime Minister and Mr Pham Van Dong and the Prime Minister and said that it was a great thing that Indo China had become a part of an area of peace in South East Asia.

THE CRISIS OF OUR TIMES

Many Points Of View

Mr Nehru said that along the globe as detached forces pulled in many developments had taken place which might not either be predicted or be in the course of a few years. It could be viewed from many angles. He could look at the continent of America in its own angle and from the tip of Asia it would have a different angle of vision. But he saw every different angle might be there in the Middle East and in Asia.

Referring to the Geneva conference Mr Nehru said that the Indo China problem had to be seen against the background of the crisis of our time. The conference on Asian problems was held in Geneva and was chiefly dealt with by Europeans. Americans and the like. We all had the respect he had for these European and American countries it does not make the slightest difference in that that we must have a sense of feeling for our fates and Asia's destiny.

The conference at Geneva tried to discuss Asian matters ignoring what Asia thought on the matter. China which was intimately connected was there. A large number of Asian countries including the Colombo conference countries were not represented. At the conference he felt Asia were neverthless constantly referred to. Geneva Mr Nehru could not speak the impact of feeling on an Asian mind of doing things. The unreal way that has forgotten the Asian target speaking. But the fact that Asia was there and had to be kept helpful was points in regard to the Indian mind and he was not sure that was conducive to implanting on them although it was not present at the conference.

WRONG APPROACH

He was not saying this to criticise he was only doing it because it rather the way of the West had got lots of our sidering Asian problems. No doubt no problem could be isolated and he could well rather stand the deep interest of Europe in Asia. Asian problems just as European problems were of interest to India and Asia for the simple reason that they will affect us. As it affect Where a problem might lead to one place it affect it be it at or remote that problem. Not that it affect most of us but you know, of course, to be to be concerned with European affairs. Asian affairs India when there problems affect us. All the time we felt at Geneva and though the Asian nations were not there all the time presented there in some extent the views were heard and had a great deal of effect on the decisions there.

He had paid a tribute to the Indian statesman at Geneva who came to an agreement. Behind all that was the compromise of some of one to a lesser or greater degree and what it meant. It was not a final settlement in the sense it solved all the problems. It did indicate how people can deal when they have a free policy of a free choice. They decided that she should peace and that is the results so far. Not only Geneva but everywhere he added.

NEW SPIRIT OF FRIENDSHIP

Good Beginning

Mr Nehru referred to the conference and said that in India it had been a new spirit and feeling. The Asian conference in Delhi and as far he was concerned all that had been done so far in regard to the three countries was the impact and the impression. This showed that there is a great deal of the spirit of working together. All the nations in Indo China had also so far been very grateful. The conference held in Delhi showed a friendliness and a spirit of which was the same thing.

So we have started on the work in India that in a sense it has fulfilled its purpose.

In a full based on broad basis relationship and all kinds of problems are likely to arise. That has to be dealt with.

What will happen elsewhere in the China Seas or elsewhere it cannot show would have a effect on India.

In Korea Mr Nehru continued was little progress had been made but the situation was not so tense. It is hoped one 19 Nehru however that attempts to achieve a peaceful settlement would continue to be made.

During the Geneva conference the Chinese Prime Minister Mr Chou En-lai had come to India on a visit. China and India were the two biggest countries of Asia and both of them had a very long past which had touched each other's in the course of history. In the present day that had both to play an important role in Asia, if not in a wider sphere.

"We have therefore thought it always of the highest importance that India and China should understand each other and should as far as it is possible, cooperate with each other. We are neighbours with 2000 miles of common frontiers. Anyhow we are big, dynamic, vital growing and progressive nations and we are bound to come into touch with each other in many places. That coming into touch could be either a friendly touch or in conflict. It is my belief and I believe it is the desire of the Chinese Government that our contacts should be friendly and that we should cooperate in as large a measure as possible.

As a result of this came the agreement on Tibet. It was a minor agreement but then the five principles contained in it of non aggression, mutual recognition of territorial integrity, mutual non interference in each other's affairs etc had became the basis of a new approach to these matters.

FRANK TALKS WITH MR. CHOU

Common Approach

The visit of Mr Chou was important to us. We talk to each other to discuss matters frankly and fully. At that time the Geneva conference was going on. No one knew what the turn to-pull would be and so we had occasion to discuss Indo China matters as well as many other matters pertaining Asia and the world. We discussed quite frankly the fact that China and India had different political and economic approaches but we felt that we were going to come into conflict with each other need not be. Two countries could tolerate and not interfere with the other.

These talks, therefore led to a large number of common approaches in the peace area in spite of such different approaches. We might have in fact in Indo China also we have to solve our own respective problems. I was to see Mr Chou's speech but I heard in the meeting and believe I was not mistaken to the Prime Minister of China spoke of a few days in India. He said I have had a feeling of more or less of something of the nature of a family reunion between the two countries of Asia and both India and Burma and India, South East Asian countries. I think therefore he felt he was received considerably by the hospitality and warmth of our reception and actions.

AREA OF PEACE

Mr Nehru said in reply to Chinese Prime Minister at the Burma and Indian Ministers [illegible] and [illegible] in the Indian House of Commons [illegible] Indian Ministers [illegible] Indian House of Commons [illegible] Indian Ministers [illegible] Indian House of Commons [illegible] Indian Ministers [illegible]

ANTI-INDIAN TIRADES AT NAIROBI TALKS

Chairman's Rebuff To Pak Delegates

NAIROBI, August 25.

PAKISTANI delegates at the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association conference which is being held here behind closed doors are exploiting the absence of India from the conference to ventilate their differences with the Indian Republic, sources close to the Commonwealth delegates declared.

The sources said that after India had become made the target of continued charges and attack by several Pakistani delegates during the last two sessions, Mr. Archie Cosely Hayford, Gold Coast Minister of the Interior, asked the Chairman, Mr. James Griffiths, former British Labour Co. tial Secretary, whether the Pakistani delegates were in order in discussing "controversial topics" when India was absent. Mr. Cosely Hayford was supported by the Rt. Hon'ble Mr. Harold Holt (Australia).

The Chairman of the conference, Mr. Griffiths, accepted the views of both these delegates and ruled out of order further references to these controversial subjects by the Pakistani delegates.

The main topics which Pakistani delegates are believed to have singled out for attacking India contained Kashmir, the canal waters and the freedom movement of Goans in India.

VIEWS ON KASHMIR

On Kashmir Dr. Khalida Shujaddin (Pakistan) told the Commonwealth delegates that never India's problem had been on the basis of "religion" Kashmir which was 85 per cent. Muslim should go to Pakistan.

The leader of the Pakistani delegation, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, alleged that India refused to have an fair plebiscite in Kashmir while Pakistan wanted it.

On the canal waters, Dr. Shujaddin's theme was that India had diverted river waters "to the detriment of Pakistan" and that consequently millions of acres of Pakistan land had been rendered barren.

Referring to the Khan Abdul Qayum Khan's expressed fear that India's disagreement against the Portuguese pockets in India had been stopped because of apprehension in the South American countries and the United Kingdom. He is reported to have told the Commonwealth conference, "But it is possible that tomorrow from India may be Hyderabad or Goa."

AIM OF TALKS

Some Commonwealth delegates embarrassed indeed that the Pak. The objection had gone beyond the scope of the Commonwealth conference but attempt had to have instituted a "gross" at man instead of that the idea of including such a controversial subject in the Commonwealth conference was in the interest of the Commonwealth as a whole. It was a matter for the Commonwealth to discuss and not for a single member of the Commonwealth to discuss, which is intended to be a forum for all members of the Commonwealth to discuss common problems.

Those delegates pointed out that what had been said in India that the conference or no India's absence from Pakistan let the conference which conference was being arranged in an fair way is being taken on an equal footing under discussion.—PTI

Restoring Govt. In E. Bengal

FLOODS BLAMED FOR DELAY

"The Times of India" News service

DACCA, August 26.—Because relief of flood-stricken Government could in East Pakistan, has been put off by floods in the interior, Mr. Tajuddin Prime Minister, Mr. Mohammad Ali told journalists at Dacca airport before leaving for Karachi today.

Touring his two-day visit here, Mr. Ali visited the worst flood-affected areas of the East Pakistan.

The new cabinet, stating the Pakistan Prime Minister said, was to provide relief and rehabilitation to millions of people affected by the worst flood in the history of the province.

Mr. Ali said the people for the coming and feasible with which they were facing this calamity. Leading the damage to crops, according to him, was not as extensive as was feared.

In reply to a question, Mr. Ali said that his Government was examining a report submitted by an American expert on the question of reorganisation of the country's administrative machinery.

The extent of damage caused by floods was not known yet. The Government of East Bengal has set up a Committee to make an estimate of the damage.

FRENCH POLICY ON MOROCCO

Debate In Assembly

PARIS, August 29. The French National Assembly back from a two weeks' holiday, today opened a debate on M. Pierre Mendes-France's hitherto-secret policy in Tunisia and Morocco.

This will be immediately followed tomorrow by a debate on the French settlements in India, over which negotiations with the Government of India are now going on.

The two debates are to end tomorrow night in a vote. The Premier is free to make the vote a confidence issue.

Should he decide to do so, it is expected here that the vote will not take place until after the big EDC debate, which is due to start on Saturday and which is the chief focus of political interest here.—Reuter.

President Thanks Mysoreans

"GREAT KINDNESS SHOWN"

BANGALORE, August 28: Presidential Party left tonight for Madras by the Madras Mail en route to Delhi. He was seen off by Mr. K. Hanumanthaiya, Chief Minister, and other Ministers of Mysore, diplomatic, military and civil officials and prominent citizens.

In a message to the people of Mysore before his departure, he said: "This is the first occasion when I have had a prolonged stay in Mysore State for a month. During this period, in Mysore, in Bangalore and the other places which I have visited, I have received the greatest affection from the people. From His Highness the Maharajah, the Chief Minister and other Ministers, right down to the commonest man in the street, everybody have been anxious to make my stay as pleasant and as profitable to me as possible.

"I am, therefore, leaving Mysore State filled with feelings of gratitude for all. The enthusiasm and the affection shown towards me were not, I am sure, intended only for an individual, but for the President of the Republic of India and were expressive of the deep attachment which the people here have towards the country at large.

EXPRESSION OF LOYALTY

"It is a spontaneous expression of that loyalty and respect of unity which people of all castes and all classes have and which they vied with one another in showing during my stay here. I hope and believe that best wishes for the progress and prosperity of the people of the State are given them, my heartfelt thanks for all that they have done during my stay."

Earlier, over half a million citizens of Bangalore Bhadra on the occasion as the President drove through the principal streets here.

At every Avenue street mounted on a metal-lined pillar, in Avenue Road, Kempegowda Circle, Mysore Road and parts of Mysore and Cantonment areas, arches of flowers were presented to the President. Cloth gates bearing the name of the President were also erected.

The entire route was gaily decorated with flags and festoons. Some of the best arches were particularly striking with flowers, fruits and vegetables. At the Avenue Road, Mr. Prasad was garlanded by over 20 garlanders.—PTI

PROTECTION OF TENANTS

Andhra Ordinance

"The Times of India" News service

KURNOOL, August 28. The Andhra Government today promulgated an ordinance for the protection of tenants in respect of crops sown and evicted.

The ordinance, which will have retrospective effect from October 1, 1953, will apply to crops which are not yet harvested.

Tenants who were evicted after October 1, 1953, will apply to crops which are not yet harvested and will be allowed to resume possession of their lands on payment of arrears of rent or an amount equivalent to two years' rent, whichever is less.

An official spokesman said that October 1, last year was chosen as the cut-off from which the ordinance would take effect, because that was the day on which Andhra State was inaugurated and the present Ministry came in.

The original decision in favour of 1947 was given up because it would involve complicated legal issues and a large amount by way of compensation to tenants.

MURDER OF TWO INDIANS

Malayan Outrage

KUALA LUMPUR, August 28: An official communique today described the murder of two Indian rubber workers as the work of a gang of terrorists burglariously in a new terrorist outrage at a rubber estate here.

The communique said that two Indian and two Chinese terrorists had two Indian tappers in rubber trees. While 30 other tappers mostly Indians watched helplessly the terrorists slowly disembowelled the two men. One of the victim's wives was watching—Reuter.

WEEPING PREMIER

General Pandikan Rahadi, President of Iran, weeps after speaking over radio on August 19 at the foot of the statue erected in Teheran in memory of Reza Shah, who had been given in had year's popular uprising in which Mr. Mossadegh was driven out of power.

Court's Ruling In Lohia Case

ENFORCEMENT OF ACT IMPROPER

"The Times of India" News service

ALLAHABAD, August 26: Mr. Justice Agarwala hearing the habeas corpus petition of the Praja Socialist leader, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, in the Allahabad High Court, today held that Section 3 of the Uttar Pradesh Special Powers Act was inconsistent with Article 19 of the Constitution.

He also ruled that the enforcement of Section 3 of the Act was not "in the interests of public order."

Mr. Justice Agarwala had been asked to hear Dr. Lohia's petition after Mr. Justice Desai and Mr. Justice Chaturvedi, constituting a Division Bench which originally heard the petition held divergent opinions on the petition.

The points of difference between them were formulated in the following terms for obtaining a third judge's opinion:

"(1) Was the Provision Section 3 of the U.P. Special Powers Act of 1932 making it penal for a person to spoken words to indicate a class of persons not to pay due process of law, inconsistent with Article 19 of the Constitution?

"(2) If so, was it in the interests of public order? Dr. Lohia, who heard Justice Agarwala's judgment in court, said: "It has vetoed our faith in democracy."

Dr. Lohia was arrested at Fatehgarh some time ago for attempting to the untouchables not to pay the enhanced irrigation cases.

Pakistan has decided to appoint a Minister to Dominican Republic (news received in Ciudad Trujillo Agency, and in Belgrade on August 25 Federal Secretary Mr. Mihajlo Orlanovic's appointment as Minister will be opened.—Reuter.

LISBON REJECTS DELHI NOTE

"No Firing On Satyagrahis"

NEW DELHI, August 28: The Portuguese Government has rejected India's protest of August 20 against the firing on unarmed satyagrahis who were not engaged in any form of violence and the killing of a satyagrahi by the Portuguese armed forces at Tarakhol on August 19.

The Portuguese Government's reply released by the Portuguese Legation here tonight denied that the Portuguese troops fired on satyagrahis.

The Portuguese Government regret," the reply said, "that Government of the Indian Union did not employ greater care in ascertaining the facts before publishing their Note of August 20 in the form of an emphatic protest against an act which never took place—the alleged firing by Portuguese troops at Tarakhol on August 19 on unarmed and non-violent satyagrahis resulting in the killing of one being killed and some wounded."

REASONS GIVEN

Giving reasons for rejecting the Government of India's protest, Portugal said that the version of the events given by the Ministry of External Affairs was not in accordance with the facts. No intervention by a foreign Government could be accepted. The Portuguese Government had more than once informed the Government of India of their firm intention to resist by force any act, however disguised, involving the violation of their frontiers and it made "no sense" that the Government of India "should allow the organisation on their territory of bands of disorderly persons who propose to invade and have invaded—Portuguese territory."

APPEAL TO INDIA

"For their part," the reply said, "the Portuguese Government wish to register a strong protest. Once again they stress that they wish their frontiers not to be disturbed by events originating in the adjoining Indian territory and they hope that the Government of the Indian Union will use its influence or failure to act create a state of affairs which might lead to the Portuguese Government having to resort against attempts to violate their rights involving recourse to adequate defence measures."

It was noted that the Goan inhabitants of Tarakhol who had sought refuge on the other side of the Tarakhol River "touched the march of events from the Tiny Bay and took to the land in thanksgiving when the Portuguese flag was hoisted again in the fort."

"We short what happened at Tarakhol cannot now regrettably happen, which will serve to confirm this fundamental point, that the Union authorities have the international duties of neighbour States should be observed and that Indians persons should not be allowed to assemble, organise and carried within the territory of the State for the purpose of attacking that of an adjacent State."—PTI.

400-Mile Embankments To Control Brahmaputra

PEOPLE MAY BE TOLD TO HELP IN PROJECT

By B. G. VERGHESE
"The Times of India" News Service

NEW DELHI, August 25.

THE construction of 400-mile embankments on either side of the Brahmaputra from Dibrugarh to Dhubri as an immediate flood control measure in Assam has been tentatively decided on.

The project, which is expected to cost Rs. 4 to 6 crores will have to be completed in a single season, presumably before the onset of the next monsoon. The embankments will have to be about 10 feet high.

There are already a number of embankments along the Brahmaputra some of them dating back to the time of the Ahom Kings.

The reconstruction of the embankments will be facilitated by popular voluntary effort only because the time is too short. This should not be difficult, as a considerable amount of assistance was given labour is idle during the winter.

The people should be willing to cooperate in preventing the floods in view of the great losses that occur every year to them. Forty per cent. of the 20,000 square miles of plains in Assam have been submerged this year. The damage to crops is quite and area alone is estimated at about Rs 9 crores. Damage to village roads, livestock property and other property is estimated at another Rs 10 crores. Over two million people have been affected.

There is however, some doubt whether banding of the Brahmaputra along will suffice as much of the flood waters are supplied by its mighty tributaries. It is feared that unless flood control measures are extended to these rivers, the flood problem may not be solved and might, in certain circumstances, be even aggravated.

But long-term flood control measures on these subsidiary rivers, however desirable, will be feasible only after until scientific data is available. These data, information and have already been set up to collect data on 10 rivers. It has now been decided to set up a river circle to cover hydrological data from a wider area. A circle consists of four to six investigation divisions.

Other aspects of the problem are also under consideration. One is to set up a highway to dikes. The road board under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister of Assam is in an overall charge of collecting data and implementing schemes. The other proposal is to appoint a technical advisory committee under a senior engineer of the Central Water and Power Commission.

Concern is also felt at the slow rate of progress on the Dibrugarh-Sadiya road. The present rate it will take seven years to complete the job by contract. Departmental methods of work should be tried. It has been decided to try and complete this work within the next year, that is, it should be completed before the latest floods.

Even at the recurrent damage to Assam the railway owing to floods, it has been decided that the line should be laid further south away from Bihar, that would be less vulnerable to flood damage.

Punishment Untouc

PROPOSAL TO JOINT CO

"The Times of In

THE Lok Sabha today took tion to refer the Untou a joint select committee of

The committee is expected to submit its report by the last day of the first week of the next session.

Moving the Bill, Dr. K. N. Katju, Home Minister, emphasised that the Government had all along been committed to ending anti untouchability. He hoped the measure would be on the statute book before the end of the year.

Dr. Katju warned members, however, that mere legislation would not be enough. What was needed was an active change of heart and the creation of a healthy opinion against the evil of untouchability.

The Constitution, he said, had abolished untouchability and the law could only ensure that the rights guaranteed under it were exercised.

Referring to the amendments moved, he said some members had suggested that the Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion. Such a step was utterly unnecessary as the Bill had been before the public for some seven to eight months. Moreover, there was no doubt or dispute that the Bill was welcome.

Earlier, the Sabha passed the Food Adulteration Bill.

IGNORANCE PLEA

PUL adds:

Today's discussion on the Bill to prevent food adulteration mainly centred on the provision which lays down that it shall be no defence in a prosecution for an offence relating to the sale of any adulterated or misbranded article of food to plead merely that the vendor was ignorant of the nature, substance or quality of the food sold by him.

Mr. Tek Chand (Congress, Punjab) thought it offended against the fundamental rule of criminal jurisprudence. Intention and guilty mind and the criminal should be punished. The provision was however supported by Mr. H. N. Mukerjee (Congress, U.P.) and Mr. S. A. Matin (Peasants and Workers' Party—Bombay).

The Health Minister, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, said that without such a provision, vendors both could plead ignorance and escape punishment. She said she would be prepared to accept a suggestion that the onus should be on the prosecution to prove that a person knew the nature of the adulteration.

The Minister agreed to a suggestion by Mr. Mitra (Ind.) that the Bill should be called "Prevention of Food Adulteration Bill" instead of "Food Adulteration Bill."

She also accepted a suggestion to extend the right of inspecting the sale of adulterated food to the authorities of the Union Territories. She said she would accept the report of the Bill along with the amendments, the right of prosecution under the Original provision, in consultation with the State Governments and local bodies. The House accepted the amendment.

The Bill was passed.

The House then, Dr. Katju, the Anti Minister, moved that the Bill to provide punishment for the practice of untouchability or the enforcement of any disability arising therefrom be referred to a joint select committee of the two Houses.

SUPPORT OF PUBLIC

He said that he would not be satisfied by the mere passage of the Bill or even the stringent enforcement of some of the penal provisions, but wanted overwhelming public opinion to support these laws. Legislative measures should be supplemented by active social work among the people to bring about a change of heart.

Harijans were entitled to demand not only the right of entry into temples as Vaishnavite, or the right to draw water from all public wells, but "remember equality with the Hindu, like the right to rub shoulders with them."

There was some heat when Mr. P. N. Rajabhoj, General Secretary of the Scheduled Castes Federation (Scheduled Caste) to less any word other than "untouchable" which was "a very bad word".

Mr. Nawal Prabhakar, a Congress Scheduled Castes member from Delhi, strongly objected to one of the alternatives suggested by Mr. Rajabhoj, namely, "actual" or "untouchable".

Shri Chandrasekhar, Public Industries Minister, pointed out that it would be very difficult to find any suitable word.

Dr. Katju said that for the last 20 years he himself had taken objection to expressions like "Harijan Ashram." He did not like the word "untouchable" or "actual" and regarded the expression "Scheduled Castes" as a misnomer. Therefore, Dr. Katju added another together, he would "refer to them as the three of the community now under discussion."

(Other reports on pages 9 & 12)

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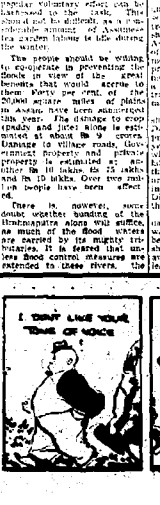
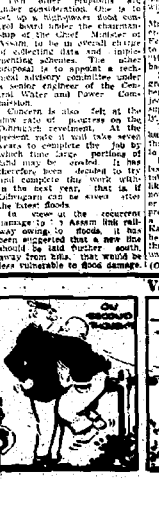
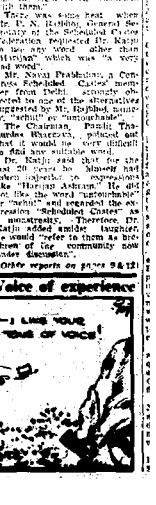




Voice of experience



Early Integration Of Goa With India Demanded

GENERAL SUPPORT TO INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY

NEW DELHI, August 26.

THE Rajya Sabha today began a debate on foreign affairs. After Mr. Nehru's opening speech four amendments were moved. Three of these amendments, moved by Mr. S. Mahanty (National Democratic Party), Mr. P. Sundarayya (Communist) and Mr. B. C. Ghose (Praja Socialist), sought to criticise the Government's policy in preventing Indian satyagrahis from marching into the Portuguese possession of Goa, while the fourth, moved by Dr. P. Subbarayan (Congress), sought to give the approval of the House to the Government's foreign policy.

Mr. P. C. Ghosh (National Democratic—Orissa) while appreciating the Prime Minister's reiteration of India's desire to promote goodwill and harmony among nations, hoped that the Government would not hesitate to take prompt steps for the integration of the Portuguese pockets with India. "If political indications are needed, let bayonets then the language of the sword, then the Government should prove to them that these people will use by the sword."

He asked the Prime Minister to throw more light on the state of and relationship with the Soviet Union and the United States and to state what exactly were our differences with the latter.

Mr. Ghosh then dwelt on the need of India's continuing to remain in the Commonwealth in view of her differences with Pakistan, Ceylon and South Africa and also in view of the attitude taken by the British Government on the issue of Goa.

DR. AMBEDKAR HITS OUT

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar (Scheduled Castes), in a forcefully spoken speech attacking the foreign policy, warned Mr. Nehru against allowing the Soviets, whom he said, were committed by the former Prime Minister, Mr. Chouhdhuri, by believing in the great but broken promises. Peace, coexistence and Communism and free democracy, and opposition to SEATO were the principles of Mr. Nehru's foreign policy. This had so far contributed against the integration of Communism in Indonesia, in the Middle East, Korea and Indo-China. Communism was not a political philosophy but a religion or a religious philosophy. Communism was a religion in the Far East also. Russia had formulated Communism like Mahomedanism, Nordic Kaiser and Brahmin Bolshevik.

Power was created by all. Ambedkar now asked, "Is it what power? It was advocated that power was being partitioned by the participating nations, disarmament of countries. Has it was being so? Is it so? Is it so available? Are we in the land of peace during partition? Are we in the land of peace during partition? Was it not commonly said that the great people on the earth were not willing to sell your own power?"

"A FORCE FOR"

As regards coexistence, Dr. Ambedkar said, it seemed to Communism that Communism was a force for. Countries had never found it could partition or feel to a lot of power. Perhaps could India, which was not to be the Big, do so. It seemed to him that the Prime Minister had adopted the people's wishes and could thought.

Delegations for SEATO, he added, seemed to flow from some sort of estrangement so to healthy between the Prime Minister and the U.S., and also the fear of which Russia would think if India joined SEATO. The Western countries, which SEATO is a second line of defence.

SEATO to them was a means to prevent further aggression by Russia. He wondered why the Prime Minister could not accept this principle. Instead, by allowing the Chinese to take India, he had helped China to bring the border down to India.

The Prime Ministers' foreign policy was to solve the problems of other countries and not to solve our own. Dr. Ambedkar said. The Kashmir question had not been solved. The Prime Minister had launched upon the construction of a tunnel between Srinagar and India. But such tunnels could be a double-edged weapon and might be used by a warlike neighbour.

On Goa, Dr. Ambedkar said, he was sorry to see Sir Winston Churchill "unfeelingly asking with the Portuguese." In Kashmir "they are trying to teach us a lesson that our sentiments have its price." In his view the disposition on observers was of no consequence and value. He made two suggestions: purchase Goa

Prime Minister in regard to the proposed SEATO was morally correct. Everyone was participated in the Geneva conference was based on the establishment of trust in South-East Asia and what sort of happiness and what sort of security responsibility between nations could there be at a SEATO conference which was essentially meant to be a defensive alliance against some people in that area?

Against whom was the defence designed? That was the question Dr. Ambedkar had to face now. It was no use saying that it was a pure organisation; it was in fact a defensive organisation. Neither the time nor the opportunity was the most to be considered at the present.

ATTITUDE TO SEATO

The question of India in regard to SEATO was clear but merely because it accepted the membership of the international organisation. Communism in Indo-China but because it wanted to carry out further stages of negotiations in the spirit in which it began to accomplish the task finally and, it could not take up an attitude that there was a hidden energy against whom defence was to be taken up. (cheers).

Dr. Ambedkar thought that the sponsors of the move were making in an entirely wrong way. Nehru would lead to the breaking up of the prospects of establishment of free and independent States in Indo-China.

Dealing with Goa, Dr. Ambedkar said that he was entirely in agreement with the Prime Minister that India should not allow the policy of seizing possession of any kind. The unreasonable attitude which India was preaching day after day, he thought and to the world would not permit it to take any action except peaceful action.

The debate will continue tomorrow.—P.T.I.

The Indian Government was not in favour of facilitation to promote exchange of people and goods. Dr. Ambedkar said he was in favour of the Chinese Government had made no attempt to accept the offer of a State Trading monopoly in the subject.

JEST "WARNING"

Mr. P. Sundarayya (Communist) said Dr. Ambedkar's speech was the more of a fantastical man who never so to follow politics of an anti-expansion to the American Government. He said that in the speech he would have an sympathy with him.

Sundarayya said he described as the Ambedkar's jest in regard to this affair. He strongly intervened the dispute on Goa, and the Government on the eve of the 15 Sundarayya said, the Prime Minister had given the Government of India and that the Government Indians with the people that no Indian should be allowed to participate by the Government of India. The Indian people had protested Indian citizens, and cases matching into Goa.

The Chinese of Goa was a matter of no less than merely the Government of the people of India. Again the liberation of Goa was insertion was because the Chinese people were not from the Indians of Goa. Chinese people were not concerned with the people of Goa. Indian people was to colored.

"SEND IN ARMY"

There was no the time a man who had refused to talk for the Goa's own people. He the Prime Minister had conferred with the Government of India, Sundarayya said, "Send in the army." Sundarayya said, "Send in the army." Sundarayya said, "Send in the army." Sundarayya said, "Send in the army." Sundarayya said, "Send in the army." Sundarayya said, "Send in the army." Sundarayya said, "Send in the army."

SEATO MOVE CRITICISED

Dr. P. N. Kirpal (Independent) said the move in China and Indo-China had shocked the Indian people. Indian people had no in seeking sanctions relating to them and that the people's approval was necessary. It was not to him that the Powers who were in favour of SEATO ignored this vital fact.

If a collection to SEATO, he said, was not that it would not set any country or that it would weaken the peaceful attitude of India. That it would be meaningless entirely on wrong lines. If it could help in the establishment of democratic conditions and economic progress then it would be of great service. But the ideas that proved to be outstanding the sponsors of SEATO seemed very different from those he could approve of.

Dr. Kurpal referred to the resolution made by Dr. B. C. Chaw about two conferences in South East Asia. Goa was to deal with the question of maintenance of peace in the region and the other was to be of the nature of SEATO. He had no objection to the first kind of conference.

The question of a collective defence area in South-East Asia seemed to have been discussed privately at Geneva. It seemed from recent reports that India's participation in such a conference was desired. In view of the presence of the Philippines conference the Prime Minister should tell the House what India's opinion in this regard was.

MR. MENON PRAISED

Dr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar (Ind.—Madras) congratulated Mr. Krishna Menon, minister, from the House, on the part he had played in the negotiations at Geneva and in bringing about an understanding between various Governments.

The success of Mr. Menon, said Dr. Mudaliar, was largely due to the massive support behind him in this country for the work he had undertaken. India's impartiality, her integrity and her desire to keep within the neutral zone, the three main features of her foreign policy, ultimately triumphed.

In this context the position that had been taken by the

Rajya Sabha Questions

I. A. S. CADRE'S STRENGTH

Talks On Proposed Increase

NEW DELHI, August 26: Mr. H. N. Batur, Deputy Home Minister, told Mr. H. C. Mathur in the Rajya Sabha today that there was a proposal to increase the cadre strength of the Indian Administrative Service in order to enable the State Governments to meet the increased requirements of the Central Government for officers on deputation.

He added that consultations with the State Governments were being held on this proposal. The question of increasing the cadre strength of the Indian Police Service was still under consideration.

Surplus Stores: Pakistan had made no payment to India or India out of the sale proceeds realised by her from the disposal of surplus stores acquired from the U.K. Government.

Disclosing this in reply to a question by Mr. S. Mahanty, Mr. A. C. Guha, Deputy Minister for Finance, said that the Government had no information regarding the amount realised by Pakistan. The book value of such stores left in Pakistan at the time of partition was, however, Rs 23.11 crores.

After a number of supplementaries had been asked, Mr. Nehru intervened and said that there were instances to be given by either side to the other. The question was one of complicated accounting and the Government did not yet know precisely how much was due.

Diamond Prospecting: The Indian Bureau of Mines is at present prospecting for diamonds in certain areas of Andhra including southern region of Kurnool, with a view to assess the possibilities of mining for diamonds in these areas.

This information was given by Mr. B. D. Jhunjhunwala, Deputy Minister for Mines and Fuel, in a supplementary question to Mr. Dayal Singh Rodda.

Lok Sabha Questions

Govt.'s Inability To Check Evil Trends In Cinema

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS IN WAY, SAYS DR. KESKAR

NEW DELHI, August 26.

DR. B. V. Keskar, Minister for Information and Broadcasting, said today that the Government was aware of, and was in sympathy with, a "strong feeling all over this country and more especially amongst housewives" against certain trends in the cinema. But he expressed the inability of the Government to take any action on account of constitutional provisions.

Dr. Keskar was replying to Mr. S. N. Das in the Lok Sabha who wanted to know what steps the Government had taken in regard to a petition to the Prime Minister signed by nearly 13,000 housewives and students of Delhi demanding action to control "the evil of the cinema."

The Government feels, he said, that "the trends of the cinema being represented by the petition are not healthy . . . the time has not yet been ripe for taking any action in the matter. It has been pointed out that the Government is not in a position to take any action in the matter. While the Government feels that it would not join SEATO was not, it was by waiting that a further development be made that India would not join SEATO. In any case he waiting that a further development be made that India would not join SEATO. In any case he waiting that a further development be made that India would not join SEATO.

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Powerful Indigenous Goan Movement At Work

INDIA'S FULL SYMPATHY

(Continued from page 8, col. 8)

Burma and in India. In Indonesia there was some trouble, but, it was solved to some extent. One could see the difference despite the trend of modern life. Burma had been recognised and there had been a peaceful disagreement and friendship between them and the countries who had till then dominated them. It was in the large scale of the freedom of countries that every should see this problem of Goa.

He could understand, Mr. Nehru continued, the feelings having a soft corner in their hearts for the cause of Portuguese grandeur. But that did not prevent in any sense, legal or otherwise, the Portuguese adopting a policy fatty of holding on to the against the wishes of the people of Goa.

Mr. Nehru said, "blue thing" despite regard and time is the way the Portuguese Government has brought the Christian Church into the picture and specially the Catholic Church, thereby trying to make the a religious note which, of course, it is not. The Portuguese leaders in India all expressed friendship quite clearly in this matter. Some only of religious and nationalist in India left of some, and I had supported the free but nationalist in Goa.

Christianity had come to India long before it came to Portugal. Christians in India were as much as Indian religion as any other. It had been in India for many years, and more specially in South India. There are Christian Indians in India. Christians in India, in matters concerning their freedom, were as much as other Indians. They themselves had said that they had full freedom. So far as the Government of India was concerned, it was a matter of the people of Goa.

NO ALTERNATIVE TO SEATO

Mr. Nehru's Denial

[illegible]

DISSERVICE TO CATHOLICISM

Religious Bias

[illegible]

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[illegible]

NO OBJECT WHEN

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

All-India Strike Plea

AGRA, August 26: A mass meeting of bank employees here today passed a resolution calling on the All-India Bank Employees' Association to implement its Calcutta resolution which proposed a country-wide strike.

Mr. A. C. Kakkar, general secretary of the U. P. Bank Employees' Union, asked the bank employees to prepare for a "formidable strike" and appealed to the public, political parties and trade unions to give their support to their "just cause"—P.T.I.

Andhra Agitation

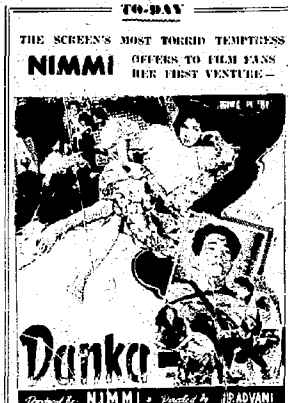
KURNOOL, August 26: More than 1,000 satyagrahis have been arrested in the six coastal districts of Andhra for defying the dry law since the launching of Communist-backed "direct action" for the implementation of the recommendations of the Humanarthy Prohibition Inquiry Committee 10 days ago.

The Andhra Kalagam (Andhra Congress) Sangam has called for the keeping of polling booths closed on Sunday, the day for "direct action" was confined to the six Northern Circar Districts of the State.—P.T.I.

TO-DAY

THE SCREEN'S MOST TORRID TEMPTRESS

NIMMI OFFERS TO FILM FANS HER FIRST VENTURE—



ACTION-PACKED STORY THAT WILL THRILL YOU!!

STARRING — NIMMI, AMARNATH, HIRALAL, MOHANA, SUNDER, NEELAM, SHIVARAM AND GUEST STAR OM PRAKASH

MUSIC — AZIZ HINDI

LIBERTY (SHOW PLACE OF THE NATION) PLANS OPEN—10 A.M. TO 8 P.M. DAILY—2.15, 6.15 & 9.15 P.M.

A VISHAL FILMS RELEASE

HITTING A NEW HIGH IN HILARITY — THE YEAR'S MUSICAL MIRTHQUAKE!

BALRAJ-SHOBHA BISWAS-DAVID JAGDEEP-O. PRAKASH.

Story by KAMINI KAUSHAL. Prod. by B.L. SANTOSHI. Direct. by S.D. BURMAN.

PHOTOGRAPHY: SUBOH MUZUMDAR

SWASTIK DAILY 3-30, 6-30, 9-30 SWASTIK—RIVOLI—STAR (Margaon) BANDRA TALKIES SAT., SUN., HOL 12-30 P.M. MANEKLAL CHUNILAL & SONS LTD., Release.

Ceylon Is Serving "Quit Notices"

FIRST BATCH OF 5,000 INDIANS

"The Times of India" News Service

COLOMBO, August 26: Ceylon's Immigration Controller has started serving "quit notices" on Indian nationals who are to compulsorily be sent back to India.

Two hundred such notices have been sent out since Tuesday last and they will continue to be served at the rate of 100 daily.

Three months' time from the date of the notice is to be given to the repatriates to make arrangements for their leaving Ceylon for good.

SURPRISE PHRASES

A Foreign Ministry spokesman told reporters today that immigration officials would carry out stopping checks beginning from December, to find out whether persons who had been served with notices had left the country or not.

The final batch of repatriates will include domestic servants, hotel servants, patients, peons, artisans, labourers, clerks, hotel workers and certain categories of labourers.

According to Ministerial sources the repatriates are to be selected on the basis of "ability and hardship." On this basis, unmarried persons will be affected most.

POSSESSION OF "SOVIET NEWS"

Mrs. Jagan Acquitted

GEORGETOWN, August 25: Mrs. Janet Jagan, Political Secretary of the Peoples Progressive Party, was today acquitted by a British Guiana Court of the charge of possessing "Soviet News" and other banned literature.

The decision of the court on other charges against her has been postponed.

The Magistrate agreed with a submission that there was no case but refused a defence application for costs.

Mrs. Jagan was alleged to have had in her possession a pamphlet entitled "Lasting Peace for Peoples Democracy."

Mr. F. Bijnauth, People's Party secretary, testified that the pamphlet was found in a locked envelope addressed to Dr. Jagan and there was no evidence that Mrs. Jagan knew what was in it.

He said that the prosecution had failed to prove physical possession of the documents and described the case as "part of the persecution plot."—P.T.I.

U.S. TEAM TO VISIT RUSSIA

Study Of Industry

NEW DELHI, August 24: The Government of India is sending a delegation of 8 members during the first week of September to Moscow to study the development of Soviet industry and agriculture in the U.S.S.R. The delegation officially announced here today.

The delegation, which includes prominent industrialist and agricultural experts, consists of:—

Mr. Ramakrishna Lakshmanan, Mr. M. D. Joshi, Mr. Ramchandrajan Rajaji, Mr. S. A. Kulkarni, Mr. S. P. Sen, Dr. M. S. Randhawa, Mr. Ashok Mehta, Mr. P. R. Mehta, Mr. S. H. Sen, Mr. B. M. N. Nandi, Mr. C. D. Srivastava, Mr. Ashok Mehta, Mr. Abdul Kadir Kidwai and Mr. D. M. Deshmukh (Secretary).

After spending about a month in the U.S.S.R. the delegation will visit Poland for about a fortnight on its way back to India.—P.T.I.

Ratnagiri Schools

"The Times of India" News Service

RATNAGIRI, August 26: The Ratnagiri District School Board yesterday sanctioned a budget for Rs 60 lakhs for the next financial year and forwarded it to the Director of Education for approval.

It may be mentioned that the Government should not charge full fees for those children whose guardians are local cess payers. Hitherto, children under this category enjoyed an concession and paid only half fees but the Government had recently withdrawn this concession.

ON THE INDIAN SCREEN

Two New Releases This Week In Bombay

"PRISONER OF GOLCONDA" TO BE PREMIERED TODAY

By Our Film Critic

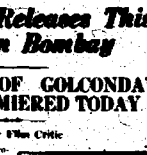
PN Films' Geyserior production "Prisoner of Golconda" will be released through Messrs. Kapurchand & Co. on a gala premiere at the Roxy and seven other theatres in Bombay and its suburbs today.

Produced and directed by Prem Nath from a story and screenplay written by Bal Sahib Kartar Singh and with dialogue by Hari Pratap, the picture co-stars Prem Nath and Bina Rai and introduces Rajendra Nath.

Prem Nath in the lead's role portrays a nationalist who suffers imprisonment and cruel hardship in his fight for freedom. Bina Rai plays the girl who loves him and inspires him with patriotic fervour.

The support includes Shubhana Samarth, Agha, Hiralal, Ermelina, Michael Shea and Cuckoo.

Music composed by D. D. and Jagannath, and dances designed by Gopi Krishna highlight the film.



Bina Rai and Prem Nath in "Prisoner of Golconda."

Goodwill Pictures' "Danka" Opens At Liberty Today

GOODWILL Pictures' "Danka", produced by Nimmi, the lit-

Nimmi and Amarnath in "Danka."

tle girl with the great, big, beautiful eyes, will be premiered today at Bombay's first luxury theatre, the Liberty, where it will be released through United Films.

Written and directed by B. R. Advani, the picture is a whole-hearted Hindustani drama in which a strong romance, comic intrigue and perilous adventure blend to make thrilling energetic entertainment.

Nimmi in the central role plays a gypsy charmer with a hot-tempered lover. Amarnath, who is cast as the handsome hero, who comes and is tamed by the gypsy girl.

The picture is embellished with a music score by Aziz Hindi, dances composed by Surya Kumar and a good round dozen songs all very elaborately presented.

"Chalis Baba Ek Chor" Drawing Crowds At Bombay Theatres

ENTERING its second week at the Samrat, Rivoli and Swastik theatres where it was released last Friday, Kardar Productions' Baba Ek Chor" has fared well at all of them and is popular with diehards of every class.

Produced by Kamini Kaushal and directed by R. L. Santoshi, the picture is based on the romantic adventures of a girl who works as a taxi-driver in order to support herself and a group of destitute children.

Kamini plays the central role with aplomb and interesting grace, which is also supported by Balraj Sahni, Beena, David, Jagdeep and a merry band of peaceful robbers.

The songs were written by Santoshi, the music was composed and directed by S. D. Burman and the beautiful dances were designed and directed by Vinod Chopra.

A bright package of fun, music and romance with dashes of adventure and intrigue, "Chalis Baba Ek Chor" is pleasing entertainment.

Shahi Bisnas as the affable young Ali Baba in "Chalis Baba Ek Chor."

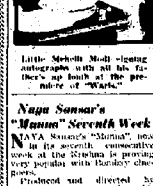
Fourth Week At "Minerva" For Minerva Movietone's "Waris"

ENTERING its fourth successful week Minerva Movietone's "Waris", produced by Sohrab Modi, is drawing crowds of filmgoers at the Minerva, Broadway and other theatres.

Directed by Nitin Bose from a story by Khan Bahadur Hasan Ahmed Shah and a screenplay by Arjun Dev Rashk, who also wrote the dialogue, the picture stars Suraiya, Talat Mahmood and Nadira in a powerful dramatic story.

The support includes Jagdish Sethi, Taluah and Mehdi Shah with guest artists Roopmala, Jeevan and Gope. The pictorial vals are superb.

A beautiful music score by Anil Biswas and direct excellent gramed by Habib Prasad enhance the entertainment offering in engrossing and delightful entertainment.



Little Mehdi Modi signing autographs with all his fabulous smile at the premiere of "Waris."

Naga Sonnar's "Wanna" Seventh Week

NAYA Sonnar's "Wanna" now in its 7th successive week at the Krishna is proving very popular with Bombay cinegoers.

Produced and directed by Khwaja Ameer Ali, from his own screen-play, the picture stars Little Rohi Kapoor in the title role. The large supporting cast is led by David, Achki Sachdev, Tarak Mitra, Om Prakash, Shamim, Manmohan Krishna and Jagdeep.

The story revolves round a child's search for his mother who had left him in a foundling home.

Sound portrayals and gay sequences of light comedy brighten the grim drama of a narrative throbbing with pathetic human interest.

"Hamrahi" Revived At Chitra

NEW Theatres' famous hit "Hamrahi" is being revived at the Chitra theatre where it will open today.

Directed by Himal Roy from a story written by Jyotirmoy Roy the picture is a gripping domestic drama.

The main roles are played by Hemant Bose and Radha Mohan with Devi Mukerjee, Bhupen Kapoor, Hiralal and Rekha appearing in important featured roles.

The beautiful music score was written by R. C. Boral.

Gram Panchayats

"The Times of India" News Service

AMRITSAR, August 25: Twenty members of different Gram Panchayats in this district have been suspended under the orders of the Director of Panchayats, Punjab, it is learnt. They may be removed from membership after an inquiry into allegations of serious lapses against them.

Students' "Ashram"

"The Times of India" News Service

POHTAN, August 26: The Sorbaiya centre of Minikhedi, in Dhani tehsil, has brought nearly 1,000 acres of land under the plough by sinking more than 700 wells.

The centre runs an ashram where training in agriculture and spinning is imparted to Adivasi students. It conducts 25 adult education classes.

Bill To Amend "Dry" Act Under Fire

OPPOSITION CRITICISM IN BOMBAY ASSEMBLY

POONA, August 26.

OPPOSITION members in the Bombay Legislative Assembly today described a Bill to amend the Prohibition Act as an attempt at principles of jurisprudence.

The Deputy Minister for Prohibition, Dr. T. R. Naravane, who piloted the three-clause Bill, hoped that it would receive the unanimous support of the House, as in his opinion, the measure did not involve any principle.

The Bill seeks to obviate the necessity of the presence in Court of doctors who examine accused in prohibition cases to tender their certificates. It also seeks to provide for the recovery of the collecting fine incurred under the Act as arrears of land revenue.

Moving the Bill, Dr. Naravane said that, according to the existing procedure, doctors who examined the accused in Prohibition cases were required to attend courts frequently for the purpose of giving evidence. The proposed amendment, he said, would enable a doctor to give his evidence in a deputy-certified declaration if the doctor's work and convenience did not permit of his presence in person.

Opening the Opposition attack, Mr. N. S. Deshpande said that the Bill was "a silent yet effective technique to the fundamental principles of jurisprudence" and contained provisions which amounted to a complete shift of the onus of proof from the prosecution to the accused.

Mr. Deshpande said that the Bill was in effect a complete reversal of the principle of law that the onus of proof was on the prosecution. He said that the Bill was in effect a complete reversal of the principle of law that the onus of proof was on the prosecution. He said that the Bill was in effect a complete reversal of the principle of law that the onus of proof was on the prosecution.

Mr. Deshpande observed that the Bill sought to amend the Bombay Prohibition Act which contained provisions of a very objectionable kind of a kind which could be imposed only in a State. Legislature which was exceptional in other parts of the country. Legislature would not stand and the Central Government would prevail. He therefore wondered whether the Prohibition Act, after the proposed amendment would be of a kind of law.

Mr. S. G. Wagh (Congress) said he was afraid that the provisions would be utilised for settling "religious, political, political opponents and punitive police might be utilised for which could against the party in power.

He declared that his party would not remain content with opposing the measure in the House, but if it could be opposed in the sphere of the people it would organise resistance to it outside as well.

Mr. Dhanjibhai Patel (Independent) said that the Government was trying to imagine that a piece of social legislation like prohibition could succeed by creating new laws. That was why he opposed the Bill, though he and his party supported prohibition.

Mr. B. C. Kamble, Mr. Tulsidas Jadhav, Mr. G. D. Sane and Mr. P. K. Dabi also opposed the measure.

Mr. Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan (Congress) stated that the Opposition had made a mountain out of a molehill.

The point at issue was whether the doctor should be at his post of duty in the hospital or in a law court. It would amount to a gamble with life and death if the doctor was required to leave the hospital for attending the court.

Discussion on the first reading of the Bill was not over when the House adjourned till tomorrow.

UNIFORM BUS FARES MOVE

Committee Will Meet Soon

POONA, August 26: The first meeting of the Committee appointed by the Bombay Road Transport Corporation, at the suggestion of the State Government, to resolve into the question of introducing a uniform system of charges has been inaugurated. The State will be held early next month.

This information was given in the Bombay Legislative Assembly here today by the Labour Minister in charge of State Transport, Mr. Balasaha Patil, in reply to a question by Mr. N. B. Bhagat (Peasants and Workers Party).

The Minister for Education, Mr. Indulsing Desai, and Mr. S. M. Joshi, Minister for Public Works, stated that the Government did not intend to revise the existing scale of fees for primary schools, but to provide teachers for training.

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Replying to a question by Mr. S. M. Joshi, the Minister said that the Government had instructed the Bombay Road Transport Corporation to introduce the uniform system of charges in the Corporation's buses.

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POLITICAL OPPONENTS

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SECRET U.S. PLANS FOR W. GERMANY

Refugee's Charge

U.P.I.A. "The Times of India" News Service

BERLIN, August 26: A West German Refugee said today he escaped to the Soviet zone and today that the United States had secret plans for the formation of an army of 21 divisions, under the supreme command of the European Army plan.

Herr Karl Heinz Schmidt, who was a member of the West German Parliament, who fled with his family to the Soviet zone, said that he was asked to be a Communist-inspired news agency in West Germany, German Propaganda Ministry.

Herr Schmidt, Bonn's attaché, said he had left the Government and joined for a strong Air Force for West Germany with experiences in the Nazi Air Force. He had met with the methods and aims of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's policy. He exposed the Adenauer's Schmidt's support of the E.D.C. as "a cover for the interests of the German people."

DEFENCE OF FORMOSA

U.S. Naval Protection

U.P.I.A. "The Times of India" News Service

TOKYO, August 26: The U.S. forces based on the western Pacific area would join the Seventh Fleet in blocking China's threatened invasion of Formosa, an authoritative American military source said today.

The source said that though the directive to defend Formosa was given to the Seventh Fleet, actually "all U.S. forces in a position to do so would assist the Seventh Fleet in carrying out the mission."

The high military source voiced his warning as administration officials in Washington held high-level meetings to decide whether U.S. protection of Formosa should be extended to include several islands held by the Nationalists.

AUCTION OF STALLS

Traders Protest

"The Times of India" News Service

BELGAUM, August 26: Fifty shop-keepers successfully protested against the auction of stalls in the new municipal market on Tuesday last.

They said that the stalls should be given to those traders who had used the old market for a number of years before it was demolished and argued that they had created the old market only on the assurance that they would be accommodated in the new market.

The Municipal President said that their grievances would be attended to and postponed the auction.

House Tax Protest

"The Times of India" News Service

DAHANU, August 26: Opposition members criticised the Bombay Government's suggestion to increase house tax by one and a quarter per cent, at a meeting of the Jeshtha Municipality. They said that taxpayers had not been given any time to express their views on the proposal.

By a resolution, the Municipal Council sanctioned increments in the pay and allowances of its staff.

New President Of Church Council

INDIAN CLERIC IS AMONG THEM

EVANSTON (Illinois), August 26: The six clerics originally nominated as new presidents by the World Council of Churches Assembly were elected on Wednesday after a 24-hour postponement of the polling over the question of including a layman.

The six new presidents are: The Rev. Mar Thoma Juanion, Metropolitan of the Mar Thoma Syrian Church of Malabar, in South India, the very Rev. John Baillie, principal of the new college University of Edinburgh, the Right Rev. Henry Knox Sherrill of New York, Presiding Bishop of the American Protestant Episcopal church; His Eminence Archbishop Michael Ramsey, K. G. Otto, Bishop, Bishop of the Evangelical Union Church in Germany, and Bishop Arte Uspenio Bishop of Buenos Aires of the Methodist Church of the United States.

Dr. Bishop Fisher, Archbishop of Canterbury, welcomed the six Presidents. He was elected to head the British and Eire section of the Nonmember policy-making committee of the World Council.

Prof. Henri Bergson of Geneva said that at a Lay Conference, stress was being placed upon the responsibility of the laity in the Church it would be desirable to express it in the policy-making of the Presidents.—P.T.I.

Sawantwadi Raja

RATNAGIRI, August 26: The Raja of Sawantwadi has decided to join the Congress, it is learnt. Congress votes here.—P.T.I.

The climax is the thing!

The clever build-up of the story takes the climax to a gripping height!

see & enjoy the delightful glitter in MINERVA's "Gulli" social

SITIN BOSE

12th Combined Week WARIS

Suraiya, Nadira, Child-star Mehdi Modi.

MINERVA — Broadway

GANESH—The Talkies 2nd Triumphant Week

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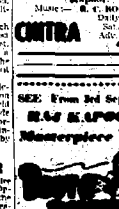

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Daily 3-15, 6-15, 9-15. PLANS OPEN: 4—0.30

Lisbon Told Nizam It Could Not Give Up Goa

LISBON, August 28

PORTUGAL today denied a statement by Mr. Nehru that negotiations were held between the Hyderabad Government and the Portuguese Government in 1948 on the future of Goa

A Foreign Ministry communique said that, according to press reports Mr Nehru had said these negotiations were aimed at the establishment of some kind of common administration

It commented Mr Nehru thus asserted or insinuated that the Portuguese Government had then consented to discuss the transfer of its sovereignty over the territories of Goa We repudiate such assertions and insinuations

It said

It is regrettable that a person such as the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister should make on subjects of such delicacy grave assertions which are entirely without foundation

This was not the first time the Indian authorities made references to alleged negotiations capable of affecting Portuguese sovereignty between Portugal and Hyderabad

The Portuguese Government always denied categorically these slanderous assertions

As repeatedly explained there were no negotiations between the Portuguese authorities and Hyderabad about the territories of Goa

Only two Portuguese personalities had talks of a private nature with the Agent General of Hyderabad in London who said his Government was contemplating the acquisition of the railway and port of Marmagao and would like to know what Portugal thought about the matter

He was immediately told Portugal would neither alienate nor rent the railway or the port and it was added that at the most negotiations could be contemplated for a solution similar to the adopted between Mozambique and the South African Union—reservation of certain traffic—which had nothing to do with sovereignty or joint administration of the territories

This exchange of impressions was merely informal and had no follow-up '

The communique added that the Portuguese Legation in New Delhi would be instructed to 'protest and demand of the Indian Government to prove and justify its assertions "—Reuter

The Hindu 29 Aug

Volunteer Corps Recognised

LISBON August 28 The official gazette yesterday published a decree officially recognising the volunteer corps in Portuguese India as an element of co operation for the defence of the territories

The decree provides that a Portuguese aged over 18 can volunteer to enlist provided he swears to defend the country's security even with the sacrifice of his own life The Governor-General of Portuguese India will supervise the corps organisation —Reuter

MR Mirza Ismail's disclo- in the columns of a Brit. paper that in 1947 the Portuguese Government did not resent a suggestion made by him for transfer of Goa to Hyderabad for an agreed payment, and that it was in fact prepared to associate Hyderabad with the administration of this colonial outpost exposes the absurdity of Lisbon's claim that Goa is part of Portugal Would Lisbon ever have entertained the idea of associating a foreign State with the administration of Portugal?

Mr Ismail is right in asking Portugal to consider "whether the willing friendship of India is not worth infinitely more than an uneasy protracted occupation But when he goes on to impugn the patriotism of those who are participating in the Goa satyagraha he only betrays how woefully out of touch he is with the realities of the situation If police action is ruled out and satyagraha is as malevolent as rioting and unpatriotic the only thing for the Indian people to do is to wait indefinitely and may be for ever for the liberation of these tiny colonial pockets Will Mr Ismail like them to wait for ever

SINO-INDIAN RELATIONS

CRUCIAL TASK IN INDO-CHINA

MR. GEORGE ALLEN'S VIEW

WASHINGTON, Aug 27

Mr. George Allen the United States Ambassador to India, said to-day that a showdown in relations between India and China might come in Indo-China

In a speech to the National Security Commission of the American Legion here the Ambassador said the pay-off might come when India took over its responsibilities as Chairman of the three nation International Security Commission to see that the terms of the Indo China armistice settlement were observed

It will be interesting to watch the experience India has and see if it gains the impression that Ho Chi minh and the Viet Minh are genuinely peaceful minded he said

Mr Allen said Indo China was of much more immediate concern to India than Korea ever was India's experience in Indo China might have an important bearing on her attitude towards the Communist bloc

The Ambassador said another point to watch was the 1 000 mile frontier between China and India particularly in Tibet He said Tibet was undergoing Communist development with China building airfields all over the place and constructing roads to meet India at Assam

Dealing with the Indian and Portuguese positions in the dispute over Goa Mr Allen predicted that eventually it is one more relic of Western rule that will pass out He hoped the U S would not become involved in this question

INDIAN CRITICISM OF U S

Mr Allen acknowledged that relations between the United States and India were not what they should be He said four obstacles stood in the way of improving relations They were

(1) American opposition to India's participation in the Korean Peace Conference at Geneva on the ground that India did not take part in the fighting,

(2) The atomic and hydrogen bomb experiments in the Pacific, resulting in injuries to Japanese fishermen Indians contended that no experiments were conducted in the Atlantic Ocean for fear this might cause harm to white men,

(3) India feels that the problem is to relax international tension and admittance of China to the United Nations would do so,

(4) Indians feel that military balance between India and Pakistan is upset by American military aid and that it complicated the quarrels over Kashmir.

However, Mr. Allen believed the United States was wise in continuing economic aid to India "because it is in the national interest" "India is by no means lost to the Iron Curtain and is the largest democratic nation in the Free World", said the Ambassador.

THE TIMES

TUESDAY AUGUST 30 1955

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Bloodbath Episode 10
The Cabotin Scene 11
Movers and Meaning 11
The Course of Music 10
"Mr Tilt" Stands his Ground 5

correspondence

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WEATHER FORECAST

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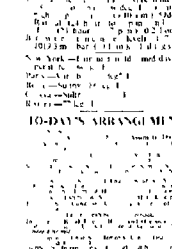
SEA PASSAGES



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TO-DAYS ARRANGEMENTS

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TO-DAY'S NEWS

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The cause of British Greek, and Turkish delegations to Cyprus Mediterranean [illegible] including Cyprus, closed in London yesterday (p. 6)

The United Nations commission agreed to a reduction in the truce supervision teams in Korea (p. 5)

A change in the form of Egyptian control of the Sudanese Prime Minister is inevitable, the Cairo Press and says he the prelude to changing in policy by the Government (p. 8)

The French Government has decided that M. Grandval the Resident-General in Morocco, shall go, and that his successor shall have the task of removing the present sultan (p. 8)

The Soviet Academy of Sciences is busily preparing Russian participation in the Antarctic exploration to mark the World International Geophysical Year (p. 6)

BBC

Mr C. McGovern Controller of Television Programmes B.B.C. yesterday outlined the corporation's programmes for the next six months (p. 4)

The executive committee of the Scottish area of the National Union of Mineworkers have endorsed protests from branches against the proposal to import 10,000 Italian miners (p. 8)

A new Anglo-American company is to manufacture television tubes in England (p. 8)

Football pool firms are publish ing their first detailed accounts as required under the Pools Betting Act 1954 (p. 5)

CATCHING UP

In the halcyon days of scientific opinion which the older generation can still remember it was believed that the pursuit of knowledge not only enhanced man's worth but that in the form of the medical and material sciences it guaranteed steady improvement in his round non-material life. The experience of the first half of the twentieth century has amended to modify this view. It is now commonly accepted that science, the sciences are neutral in the evidence that they have contributed for both good and evil days along the ways to which they are put. And this explanation offered for the obvious failure to realize and make potential for good is that man's moral and moral evolution have not kept pace with the scientific growth of his scientific intelligence.

Evidence of the latter is often quoted in recent months. This year indeed has been something of an [illegible] for science, or at least for the popular notions of science, and of science. The [illegible] man whose capacity for wonder has had some of the edge taken off by the years, even by the years of certain feeling, of impatience perhaps, which Bertrand Russell was in the pleasant mood of the times. He [illegible] disturbed. He [illegible] not [illegible] and colour [illegible] [illegible] of vacuums [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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whom such rights have not been granted Such are the aborigines of Australia, and similar groups in India and in some Latin American countries It is to counter this state of affairs that the Belgian thesis has been advanced and the Anti-Slavery Society has already suggested to the United Nations that the right to decide to what people Article 73 applies should be vested in the United Nations and not in the State administering the territory, metropolitan or dependent in which they live

The society welcomes your reference to the subject of slavery This is all too little mentioned by organs of public information Although at least 11 million people in the world live in a state of slavery apart from those held in many countries in the grip of forced labour In most of the countries of Arabia slavery is still recognized by law The society has estimated the slave population of Arabia at 500 000 in accordance with principles recognized by writers of authority on slavery in estimating slave populations The society s view is that it is essential to establish the facts about slavery so far as is possible To this end we would welcome an investigation by the United Nations

Yours faithfully
WINSTON
GILBERT MURRAY Joint Presidents
Anti Slavery Society
Denison House 296 Vauxhall Bridge
Road S W 1

FUTURE OF GOA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir—I have read with much interest the two articles by your Special Correspondent under the title India s Designs on Goa As one not without some experience in the handling of this question I feel called to criticize your Correspondent s reluctance to envisage any other solution than the maintenance of a highly unsatisfactory *status quo*

This crisis becomes daily more detrimental to India to Portugal and to Goa It threatens further to revive discord between East and West and thrust upon those whom pursuit of peace had brought to either Its international importance broadens and a rational settlement becomes more and more urgent And here reason must be combined not merely with hope and law but also and chiefly with the inevitability of Goa s restoration to the country of which it is a part The only questions are those of means time and temper

When Britain withdrew from the control of India it was perfectly clear that she must be followed in this by France and Portugal and it was hoped they would act with the same wisdom and generosity In 1947 as Prime Minister of Hyderabad I made an informal approach to the Portuguese Government through British friends suggesting that since Goa could not long remain Portuguese it might be transferred to Hyderabad State for a agreed payment (the expenditure would have been worth while to Hyderabad as a turning access to the sea) Portugal did not resent this proposal While not willing to transfer sovereignty she was prepared to associate Hyderabad in the administration of the port Before details could be determined I left Hyderabad and this beginning of an amicable settlement could not be followed up

I think of this episode now as suggesting that with mutual understanding and patience things might gradually come right Portugal and India are not enemies but like-minded and potentially firm friends Demands and threats merely create hostility and confirm resistance In the present insane *satyagrah* on the Goan border and rioting in Indian cities there is no touch of sense or patriotism The *satyagrahi* is as malevolent and in essence as violent as the rioting It is a quaint superstition that to be unarmed means to be innocent and harmless

But if the Government of India can only by its authority and the example of its statesmen create a more rational attitude and atmosphere in India, and itself succeed in understanding the Portuguese and Goan points of view, then it will be for Portugal to accept the future as it must be, and to concern itself solely with negotiation as to method and tempo and conditions for the people of Goa The territory is lost, and argument and struggle about that means only postponement and injury all round Let Portugal consider the relationship between India and England now, and decide whether the willing friendship of India is not worth infinitely more than an uneasily protracted occupation

Yours sincerely,
MIRZA ISMAIL
Athenaeum Court, S W 1

VALUE OF THE POUND

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir—Mr Carr's argument of August 27 [illegible] above the

peoples It is of the essence of the present outcome that the Baganda have compromised on the issue of the central government, and while retaining their own, are prepared—some are anxious—to think for practical purposes in terms of Uganda as a whole Mr Lennox-Boyd and Sir Andrew Cohen have succeeded where their predecessors for at least 25 years had failed This was unthinkable even two years ago, when the Kabaka was asking for the separation of Buganda from the rest of the protectorate

LONG DEADLOCK

There is increasing evidence that previous Governors were aware that something was wrong None of them however had really succeeded in breaking the deadlock of the need for reform and Baganda insistence on the sanctity of the 1900 Agreement Even so in spite of the correctness of the Kabaka s demeanour since his exile his actions in 1953 made it very difficult for the Government to act in any other way than they did at the time The particular moment in the present Government s proceedings came after his deportation rather than before It was a mistake to imagine that they could come to an agreement with the Baganda on constitutional reform while insisting that the removal of the Kabaka which the Baganda not unnaturally saw in an entirely different light was final

The deportation had however tipped most things into the melting pot and Sir Keith Hancock s unusual skill gave the production of a most promising scheme of fundamental reform which by last November the Government preferred to continued deadlock over the Kabaka a deadlock whose potentialities were illustrated in February and March of this year when neo Baganda became title and the prophet Kibuka took a hand The Lukiko s relegation of the Namirembe recommendations to a subcommittee was more understandable than has been allowed for it has led the Baganda to feel that their new constitution has been throughly thrashed out from every conceivable angle and the Lukiko s final acceptance has been correspondingly prompt

REVERSAL OF POLICY

In the process they have of course secured a most unusual reversal of British policy on a matter of major importance They owe this to their remarkable capacity for formal impeccability which both before and after the Kabaka s deportation has earned them a reputation overriding their equal capacity for secret intrigue by which very often their effective decisions are reached There are many who would attribute their steadiness to their Christian tradition They owe it also to the lessons of the riots in 1945 and 1949 to the troops who overawed them as soon as the Kabaka was removed to some shrewd advice from London and to the unerring skill of the former Katikiro Mr Pulo Kiyuma who abused on all sides kept the ship of state afloat

Buganda has been jolted out of the torpor which produced the demand for the cul-de-sac of separated independence Equally Uganda has been thrust

STABLE PARTIES NEEDED

The entry of elected Baganda members will probably stir the Legislative Council into life During the past two years, incredible as it may seem, political events in Buganda have only been mentioned there twice and then in guarded terms The likelihood is that at least the Baganda members will be directly elected in 1957 Corresponding changes in the balance of the Legislature and of the Ministry should wait till 1961, but the pace will still be swift

One need is the formation of stable political parties At the moment there is a plethora of one man affairs Of the exceptions the Progressive Party is still born and the Uganda National Congress has not in spite of its golden opportunities during the past two years made much significant progress It has shifted its position too frequently It lacks the leadership which some of its contemporaries in other colonies enjoy It has no European or Asian organization to copy It contains few who have watched politics in Europe and its thunder was stolen first by the Hancock committee and then by the Kanu committee that is by the Lukiko itself But a stable parliamentary democracy is to be introduced one stable political party avoiding if possible the extremes of tribalism and anti tribalism would seem necessary even if in opposition proves something of a luxury British colonial administration gives little positive assistance on this vital matter and I may be that political parties must emulate Topsy and just grow

BREAKDOWN DANGER

The crisis is still grave shortage in the central government of African administrative cadre The signs are that by the time Africans come to dominate the central ministry there will be something like a realignment between ministers and politicians who are African and administrators who in spite of the efforts being made can mostly only be European If anything occurs—or persists—to alienate them from each other a serious breakdown could very easily follow Uganda is those who know the Sudan or the West Coast will aver is on this matter most delicately placed

A bridge can be provided by the new African ministers in the central government the majority of whom are unlikely for the time being to be politically affiliated The will need first to catch the public eye It will then be desirable to help them to continue to sit in the council of ministers once the politicians have reached so far so that their experience of which the politicians may be glad shall not be wasted Alternatively it might be possible to school them for the post of permanent secretary rather than minister None of this will be easy but some such object needs to be tactfully defined

The hope now is that there may be some respite from constitutional argument or at least from constitutional change till 1961 In Buganda the peri-urban areas and the roads are crying out for attention There are a whole series of central government plans now beginning to operate A great step forward has been taken and there is now a great deal to be absorbed

HITCH-HIKING

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir—Part of my education comes from hitch hikers I have picked up A party of two chemistry students and a modern languages student from Oxford gave me the outlook of Pirandello and the present trends in chemistry theory A vehicle mechanic in the Royal Air Force explained how the fuel is injected and how the high compression ratio of a diesel engine is obtained A German student from Bristol told me about Goethe and also that the lady in my bread shop has a son studying at Bristol A man with trade plates under his

passenger were injured in an accident damages might be claimed against the driver which his insurance company would refuse to meet If the car were a commercial vehicle the injured passenger might prefer to claim against the driver s employers, but, if their drivers were forbidden to carry passengers, his only remedy would be against the (possibly negligent) driver who might not be worth suing

Hitch-hikers contend that their practice encourages enterprise and initiative, so do many other dubious activities It certainly costs less in money or energy than normal modes of travel There are other inexpensive ways of seeing the country, but as these demand a considerable amount of physical exertion in walking or cycling they might not appeal to hitch-hikers

Yours truly

THE HINDU, SUNDAY

NEGOTIATIONS ON GOA

1948 TALKS WITH HYDERABAD

LISBON GOVT.'S VERSION

LISBON, Aug 28

Portugal to-day denied the statement by Mr. Nehru that there were negotiations in 1948 between the Hyderabad Government and the Portuguese Government about the future of Goa

A Foreign Ministry communique said that, according to Press reports Mr Nehru had said these negotiations were for the establishment of some kind of common administration

It commented 'Mr Nehru thus asserted or insinuated that the Portuguese Government had then consented to discuss the transference of their sovereignty over the territories of Goa We repudiate such assertions and insinuations

It is regrettable that a person in the category of Prime Minister and Foreign Minister should make on subjects of such delicacy grave assertions which are entirely without foundation

This is not the first time Indian authorities have made references to alleged negotiations capable of affecting Portuguese sovereignty between Portugal and Hyderabad

The Portuguese Government always denied categorically these slanderous assertions' the communique added

The communique continued 'As repeatedly explained there were no negotiations between Portuguese authorities and Hyderabad about the territories of Goa

"Only two Portuguese personalities had talks of a private nature with the Agent-General of Hyderabad in London who said his Government was contemplating the acquisition of the railway and port of Marmugao and would like to know what Portugal thought about the matter

'He was immediately told Portugal would neither alienate nor rent the railway or the port and it was added that at the most negotiations could be contemplated for a solution similar to that adopted between Mozambique and the South African Union—reservation of certain traffic—which had nothing to do with sovereignty or joint administration of the territories

"This exchange of impressions was merely informal and had no follow-up'

The communique added that the Portuguese Legation in New Delhi will be instructed to 'protest and ask the Indian Government to prove and justify its assertions which their highest representative allows himself to make about the uniformly coherent attitude of Portugal"—PTI

"VOLUNTEERS" FOR GOA'S "DEFENCE"

LISBON, Aug 27

The official gazette to-day published a decree officially recognising the volunteer corps in Portuguese India as "an element of co-operation for the defence" of the territories.

"Many Portuguese citizens in Portuguese India have sought voluntary enlightenment to co-operate in the security and defence of the country now threatened", it said

The decree provides that a Portuguese aged over 18 can "volunteer" to enlist, provided he swears to defend the country's security "even with the sacrifice of his own life". The Governor-General of Portuguese India will "supervise" the organisation of the Corps.—Reuter.

PORTUGUESE REPLY TO MR. NEHRU

FRIENDSHIP REAFFIRMED

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

LISBON, JULY 22

An official statement by the presidency of the Council of Ministers says statements made by the Indian Prime Minister at a Press conference in Delhi are a repetition of earlier familiar affirmations, this time seasoned with remarks about Portugal and Goa in particular which go rather far and hence call for comments Mr Nehru is undoubtedly an outstanding figure in the present international scene, but he is also a person who gets impatient at the least hitch or the least obstacle in his path

Referring to the 'so called peaceful invasion of Portuguese territory' the statement commented, 'In an attempt to surround his claim with the aura of legitimacy we are accused of being colonialists The Indian Prime Minister says that he is ready to accept discussion of this dying case of colonialism He would have done better to choose others We are full of understanding and are firmly resolved to live in peace and friendship with the Indian Union Let us understand each other

If the question of Goa is understood as a transfer to the Indian Union of the sovereignty of Portuguese territories it is certain that the question will not be solved by peaceful means If the question is understood as a series of problems arising out of the contiguity of territories or their mosaic features out of historical circumstances which make them not only neighbours but closely related as well a solution we should say is not only possible but relatively easy We are always ready to negotiate in a friendly way It will surely not be hard for representatives of both sides to reach agreement round a conference table

NEHRU'S APPEAL TO WORLD POWERS

(Continued from page 5)

the past few months. So far as India was concerned their whole policy was based right from the beginning on the proposition of co-existence and the idea was not new to them. That really we do not wish to interfere with others in any way and on the other hand we do not propose to be interfered with by others.

Naturally, at some pinnacle of this approach is co-existence. There can be no other. It is only when you want to interfere or you are afraid of being interfered with that co-existence does not exist. In the world to-day nobody can be certain but you can form your own guess whether interference with each other can be checked or controlled or not. If they cannot be checked of course there can be no co-existence and conflicts arise. And we have arrived at a stage in the world when a small conflict is likely to become immediately a little a big conflict and a big conflict also a world war. There are no small fires left now so that this problem whether co-existence is possible or not is a very important one. If it is not possible then the only alternative is World War. I do not know what you will call it—co-destruction.

But whether one liked the prospect of affairs in the world as we saw it, one had to choose between a policy likely to lead to war on a large scale and a general approach meant by the word co-existence. The countries at the Geneva Conference realised that the alternative to not accepting some idea of co-existence was worse than they were naturally, no prophets to face.

GENEVA AGREEMENT

The Geneva agreement had not officially laid down that the countries in Indo-China should be independent and they should not have military alliances with other countries or sign with other co-operative and mutual pacts or less beliefs, to which might be called the Asian spirit. There was some argument about it, or rather about of the words but the spirit I felt of the Geneva discussion in regard to Indo-China countries was quite clear. Any of the Indo-China countries or any of them which then have to do with other countries, they have to be a friend of the other and therefore they have to have a sense of conflict. On one side it was felt that they have to be independent in the sense of Communist or democratic and on the other it was felt that they should be free from such pacts against other countries.

So it has you can imagine from the point of view of international law, a very peculiar sense from the point of view of international law, a very peculiar sense. Therefore this mountain question was made so that Indo-China countries should be free to keep out of these military alliances and have their own way of life. It was not the spirit of those discussions that such countries should be used as a pawn in other countries.

SEATO CONFERENCE

Soon after this Geneva conference the Seato conference took place. I made it clear to them in Colombo, the place of Seato conference, that we felt that it was not the spirit of the Geneva conference. It was fortunate that the Seato conference was held in the Philippines. It was not for us to criticise these proposals. India was not invited to that meeting. We felt they had expressed their point of view and for reasons which were given, after deep thought, some of the countries of Southeast Asia for reasons of their own, with which they may agree or disagree and personally I do not agree, with all deference to the Powers represented at that conference, the little part of Southeast Asia more especially at this particular juncture was unfortunate. It was more likely to change the whole trend of events in Asia. That the Colombo Conference had created a feeling of peace and friendship and goodwill among people, who are not willing to move in a wrong direction or to do anything which might take the prospects of peace. Indeed I have no doubt that they are more for peace and security.

But the fact remains and I am conscious of it that the spirit of the Geneva Conference was the ending of the Indo-China war, was to bring about a great sense of relief in Asia and all over the world—also a greater feeling of real sense of security or at lesser feeling of insecurity. It was to lessen fear and suspicion of each other and thus leading towards some solution of the underlying problems. I approach the question in the way it is proposed by the Philippines Conference. It seems to me it is very likely to cause three Powers and complicate again and thereby instead of issues resulting in resolution leading to greater tension. The immediate results of that Conference will be in the future and possibly the all in all results too.

In a sense, I agree with Mr. Nehru on this one side also. It is one thing we would have been quite rightly going back to a large extent on our policy of non-alignment. Also having accepted the chairmanship of the three Commissions in Indo-China, it seemed to us to ask India to join all and unknown to us of us to join a conference on this type which would really have come in the way of our function. We felt the importance that we are expected to function in these Commissions—so for these reasons we were unable to accept that invitation and we gave our reasons quite clearly.

The question of Goa has had provided some excitement in India and indirectly more excitement in the mind of the Portuguese Government. It was extraordinary how in the last month or so the Portuguese Government had started an organised campaign in all the capitals of the world against India in regard to Goa and said all sorts of things in the course of those campaigns. They had made it out Mr. Nehru said that some major military intervention was going to take place either by Indian soldiers as such or disguised as fishermen carrying arms. There had also been considerable addition to their normal military force in Goa. There had been a good deal of correspondence with the Portuguese Government and on reading it, one would feel bewildered, as he himself had been.

Mr. Nehru referred to Portugal's suggestion for impartial observation of the situation and India's acceptance of the same and her proposal for a conference and said: During the last two weeks we have exchanged notes after note and yet that meeting has not taken place. The last note stated that they were negotiating and yet they could not meet and some excuse or other is being found by the Portuguese Government, and apparently they want us to commit ourselves in regard to some matters.

We are not prepared to commit ourselves about anything for do we ask them to commit themselves. Naturally these talks have been our representatives and the Portuguese Government are not going to solve the Goa problem. They are not going to discuss the problem of de jure and de facto transfer of Goa. They have to be left over for future discussions. The present stage is a third stage to discuss what is happening there now. In regard to that no commitment is made. Any note can be made if the Portuguese Government wants us to make any commitment giving up or modifying our ideas in regard to Goa. They are mistaken. We are not going to do that nor do we ask them to make any such commitment. We want to proceed step by step definitely and quietly, and arrive at some settlement.

PORTUGUESE PIONEERS

Mr. Nehru said: One thing I was surprised to see very much and that was the attitude of some countries to this Goa issue. Some of them I think were probably not fully aware of the facts, because when we placed the real facts before them they submitted that they did not know them. Others, knowing the facts, nevertheless have acted in a way which has surprised us.

P. Sundarayya: One such country is the United Kingdom.

The Prime Minister, referring to Wasco da Gama's landing in Calicut in May 1498 . . . were also in some sense the first instances of occasional Europe into Asia and the vertical Power in India of Albuquerque was established him left in Goa. He took advantage of the conflict between the Bijapur and Vijayanagar Kingdoms. Mr. Nehru drew attention to the fact that one of the words in Delhi was named after Alfonso Albuquerque to show that India had no enmity in these matters. There was no use thinking about what it was, because it was a long time back. It was also wrong to pay his tribute to the adventurer in spirit of some of the Portuguese of that period.

Fifty years after their coming to Goa Mr. Nehru could not tell exactly what happened, but it was not very nice and this was the starting of the institution of Goa. But these were all matters of history. But for a year or so it grew. Goa had remained a small concealed point but it was a point of contact which had left its mark. It was a long time back. It was also wrong to pay his tribute to the adventurer in spirit of some of the Portuguese of that period.

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19TH CENTURY STRUGGLE

In the 19th Century Mr. Nehru said there was a struggle between the Indo-Colonial Powers of India and India resulted in the taking of the British power in India and the end of Goa came under the shades of the British power and India was left with the continuance and under its protection. It could not possibly go on since after the war proved some doubt of that British Empire in India and Goa in other conditions. Goa or India was in a state of protection. Power in India was and Goa in other conditions. Goa or India was in a state of protection. Power in India was and Goa in other conditions. Goa or India was in a state of protection. Power in India was

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